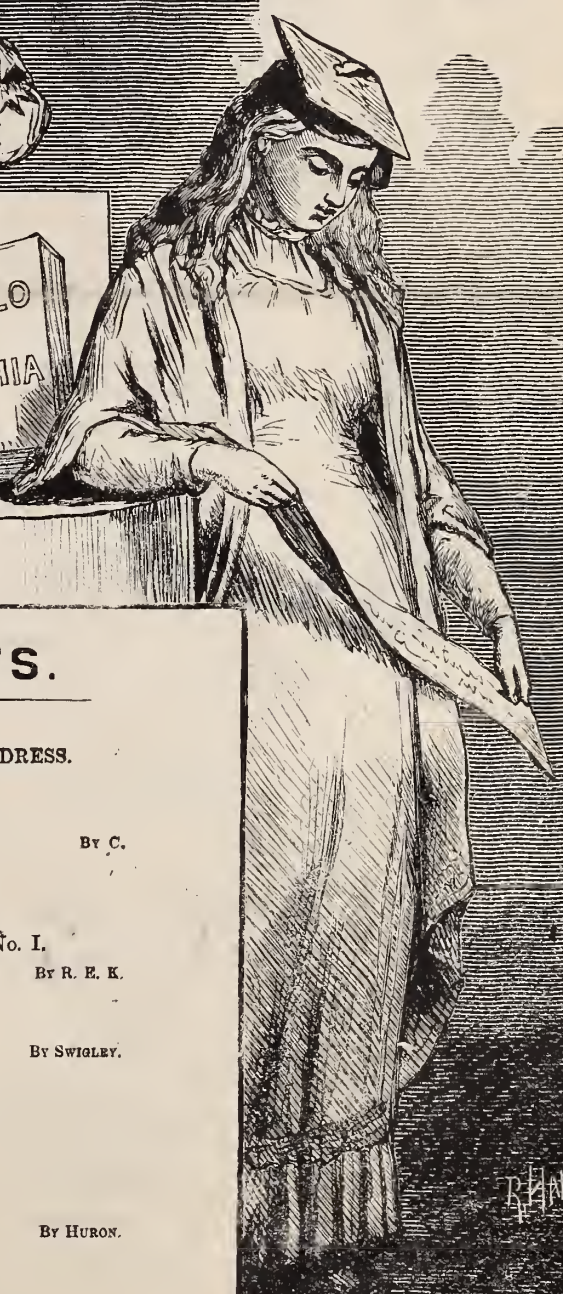
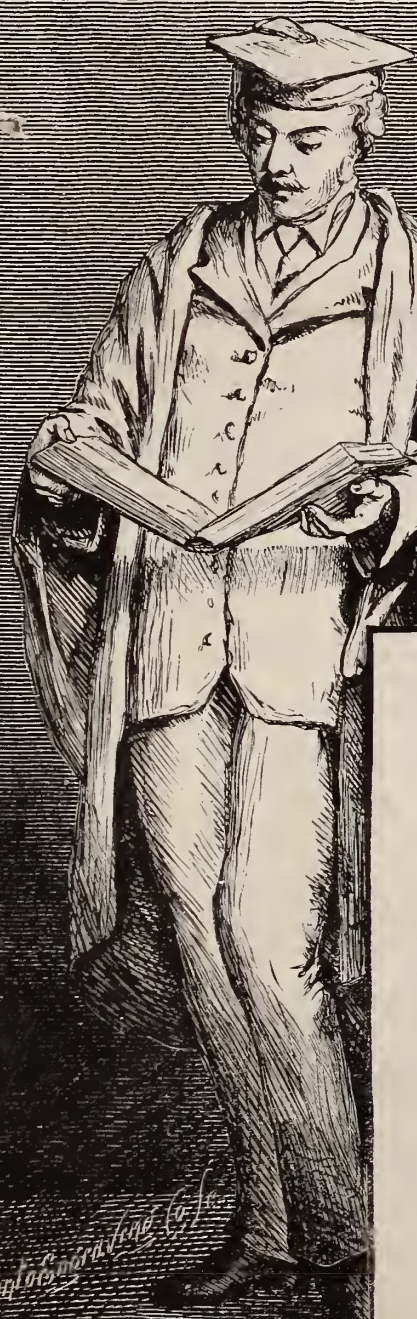


THE VARSITY



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THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

Vol. 2. No. 1.

October 14, 1881.

Price 5 cts.

With this number the second year of *The 'Varsity* commences. With our success, thus far, we have reason to be satisfied. On the graduates and undergraduates of the University the paper relies in a special manner; their sympathy and aid it will be our aim to deserve, that being the only condition on which either can be asked. Our labor, like theirs, is voluntary; and it is only by co-operation that success can be obtained.

A WRONG CALLING FOR REDRESS.

One of the conditions of competition for the Gilchrist Scholarship in the University of London is that no competitor shall be more than twenty-two years of age. On the 7th of June, 1880, Mr. Wm. Henry Huston, of this province, wrote to the provincial secretary, stating that by the first of May, 1881, when the applications were to be sent in, he would be less than twenty-two, while he would be three days over that age by the 20th of June, the date at which the examination was to commence. In reply he received from the acting assistant secretary of the Province the following letter, which is perfectly explicit:

TORONTO, 11th June, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., respecting the age of candidates for the "Gilchrist Scholarship," and to inform you, in reply, that a candidate who has not completed his twenty-second year at the time of his application is eligible for the scholarship.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. USSHER,
Acting Ass't Sec'y.

W. H. HUSTON, Esq., Whitby.

Acting on this advice, Mr. Huston went to work and pursued his studies to such purpose that he came out 8th in the University of London Matriculation Class List, while one other Canadian competitor was 21st, and another 49th. To his amazement, however, the scholarship was not awarded to him, but to the next of the candidates just referred to, the reason assigned being that he was over age when he competed for it, the honor of winning the prize was carried off easily by Mr. Huston, while a less successful rival is allowed to reap the substantial reward.

If Mr. Huston's misfortune—for it is a real misfortune at his time of life to have had his evenings diverted for a whole year from professional work to a comparatively useless purpose—had been due to his own negligence in obtaining the necessary information as to the condition on which he has been disqualified, he would have been entitled to neither sympathy nor redress. The authorities of the University of London are not to be blamed, for the shortness of the time between Mr. Huston's request for information and the date of the reply he received from the provincial secretary's office shows that they were not consulted. Their decision, that the age limit must be determined by the date of examination, is a reasonable enough one, and they have a right to prescribe such a limit if they please. The entire blame must rest on the provincial secretary's office, and therefore if any redress is possible the Ontario Government should hold themselves liable to grant it. What form it should take must be left to the Government and Mr. Huston

themselves, but that he is entitled to some consideration in the matter is as clear as anything can be.

We may add, with respect to the Canadian candidates for the Gilchrist Scholarship this year, that Mr. Huston, who is at present on the staff of Pickering College, was trained at Whitby High School, and completed his collegiate course at University College, graduating at its conclusion in the University of Toronto. Mr. Howard Murray, who came next him, is an *alumnus* of Dalhousie College, Halifax, and Mr. George Ross, who stood third, is a student of University College, and an undergraduate of the University of Toronto.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

The intense sympathy felt by the civilized world for the late President, his family, and the American nation, aroused by his assassination and death, stands alone amid similar phenomena in history. Such sympathy, however, arose not from the circumstances of his death alone, however deplorable. The beheading of CHARLES I.; the dagger of DAMIENS; the bomb of ROUSAKOFF; were violent expressions of hatred with an intelligible origin. The act of GUITEAU, on the other hand, seems to have been entirely purposeless, or explicable only by reference to some of the most depraved passions of man. But, apart from such considerations, the world has hastened to recognize the fact that the death of GARFIELD has removed from the high office of ruler of a nation one who was essentially a MAN, whose career and character eminently fitted him for his position, and who was in thorough unison with the great people he governed.

It is always pleasing to contemplate the struggle of genius with the poverty and difficulties of early life; and to few men has it been granted to triumph so thoroughly over them as did GARFIELD. This is an aspect of his career which we can thoroughly appreciate and admire. A very large proportion of the young men of our University have had to contend with difficulties similar to those which beset GARFIELD in his youth. Those of us who have not experienced can at least understand them, and this fact accounts for the presence amongst us of a feeling of almost personal pride in his triumphs, and of deep sorrow for the premature and disastrous close of a brilliant career in the prime of its usefulness.

The details of GARFIELD's life have long since become a thrice-told tale. It is well known how, after a long and hard struggle, he succeeded in obtaining a thorough and broad education at two eastern colleges, taking his degree at WILLIAMS with honors in metaphysics. It is but fitting that we should extend to the college of which he was so distinguished an *alumnus* our sympathy, and our regret that he was not spared to achieve even greater things.

GARFIELD was remarkable for a rare and equable combination of mental qualities rather than for an extraordinary development in any one exclusive direction. He was not a specialist. As a soldier he possessed good, though not extraordinary, ability; he was not a profound scholar nor a brilliant statesman. But a union in him of the qualities that make the soldier, the scholar, the statesman, and perhaps even the poet, rendered him a man of very great power. His career has been frequently compared with that of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and in many points it is strikingly parallel. But he was a man of far broader and clearer perceptions than LINCOLN, as he was also undoubtedly of far higher moral character.

The speeches of the late President show that there was a strong poetical element in his mind, which frequently found expression in bold

and original figures. For instance, in a brief address, on moving an adjournment of the House of Congress, on the first anniversary of the death of LINCOLN, after quoting the unrivalled words of Tennyson—

"Some divinely gifted man,
Whose life in low estate began,
And on a simple village green;
Who breaks his birth's invidious bars,
And grasps the skirts of happy chance,
And breaks the blows of circumstance,
And grapples with his evil stars;
Who makes by force his merit known,
And lives to clutch the golden keys,
To mould a mighty State's decrees,
And shape the whisper of the throne:"

—as aptly describing the character of LINCOLN (how applicable to himself!) he went on to say: "It was the embodied spirit of treason and slavery, inspired with fearful and despairing hate, that struck him (LINCOLN) down in the moment of the nation's supremest joy. Ah, sir; there are times in the history of men and nations when they stand so near the veil that separates mortals and immortals, time from eternity, and men from their God, that they can almost hear the breathings and feel the pulsations of the heart of the Infinite. Through such a time has this nation passed when two hundred and fifty thousand brave spirits passed from the field of honor through that thin veil to the presence of God; and when at last its parting-folds admitted the martyred President to the company of the dead heroes of the Republic, the nation stood so near the veil that the whispers of God were heard by the children of men." The magnificent audacity of the figure reminds one of that passage in JOHN BRIGHT'S speech on the Crimean war, where, speaking of the desolation and mourning caused by the war, he said: "The Angel of Death is passing through the land; *you may almost hear the beating of his wings.*"

Of a still more electric type was GARFIELD'S memorable appeal to a threatening New York mob on the morning after the assassination of Lincoln; an incident which strikingly illustrates the magnetic power possessed by the late President, in common with some other great minds, over his fellow-men.

The culminating point of his career was his nomination to the Presidency at the Republican Convention at Chicago about a year ago. Readers of the newspapers will well remember its stirring scenes. Faction had been roused to a frenzy that, under almost any other government, would have bred a revolution. To reunite the different divisions of the Republican party seemed to be impossible. But when Wisconsin, acting on an inspiration, "broke" for GARFIELD, and he was once fairly in the field, the discord of factions disappeared before the tumultuous enthusiasm his candidature evoked. In that supreme moment, for him "one crowded hour of glorious life," we are told that GARFIELD alone was unmoved in that vast assemblage. But it would be idle to suppose that any mere chance rendered his nomination possible. It had taken years of study and reflection, of meritorious service in the field and in Congress, and, above all, an unswerving integrity, to qualify him, of all the leaders of the Republican party, for the Presidency. We now can only sorrow that it was his lot to possess for so brief a space "the laurels, the palms and the pæan" of that high office.

So be it: there no shade can last
In that deep dawn behind the tomb,
But clear from marge to marge shall bloom,
The eternal landscape of the past.

C.

It is to be hoped that during vacation we have all ploughed, threshed, sailed, run, jumped, rowed, camped, swum, reaped, fished, delved, chopped, hammered, shouted, yelled, chirped, painted, whitewashed, walked, capered, pranced, lounged, loafed, and labored, and that we have thereby acquired and stowed away a large surplus stock of bodily energy, our muscles being harder and larger, and the girth of our chests considerably increased. Seven months of continuous study calls for a good constitution, upon which there are not many things more severe than the close confinement of student life, small apartments, bad ventilation, self-feeding coal stoves (with their confounded life-destroying dampers), and the midnight lamp. In the winter months few of us take to outdoor exercise as a pleasure. Those who have given heed to what doctors are every day telling us, and who consider it a *duty* to exercise themselves daily, are generally prone to weaken after they have swung the clubs for a fortnight, or have walked six miles a day for the same length of time. To most of us this continuous and regular taking of exercise is not a pleasure, and although it is no doubt a duty we owe to our health, yet affecting ourselves alone, we are too apt to let the matter go without consideration. However, there is no use discussing this subject now, for everyone you meet about the college says that he has ploughed, threshed, sailed, run, jumped, rowed,

etc., during the vacation, and is prepared to sit for thirty nights in the month in his little room, either by himself studying, or with a number of companions all warmly discussing the doctrines of innate ideas and of infinities, amid a cloud of tobacco smoke, the host himself being careful that the cold January air gets in by no crevice, and mindful of the poet's advice, *ligna super foco Large reponens.*

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

IN spirit I was at the threshold of University College portals on the opening day, to extend the appropriate salutations to all you young men. I hope the return to the 'Varsity is made with unloaded spirits, that a clearer vision of what can be done between this month and next May has been gained, and, more especially, that the method has been firmly decided on whereby the main purpose in view is to be accomplished.

* *

Now all this hoping assumes that vacation has been spent in a way more or less likely to give the capabilities the most sharpening refreshment. The remark may suggest the question, What mode of life is best in the holidays for the student who has been unsparing of himself in term? If I am not mistaken, there is a growing tendency to recognize change to new scenes and seclusion as the right counterpoise to the bustle and mental strain of the academic year. To your fathers and their fathers such a course would seem extravagantly eccentric. In their hobbledehoy days the favorite ideal of the summer recess included a sojourn at home, a family exportation to the seaside, and sweet palavers with one's *carissima*. Another and a wiser plan is gradually being adopted. "Camping out" in small parties is being thought superior to the attractions of the homestead; feats of pedestrianism and canoeing over long distances are preferred to the stay at Murray Bay or Orchard Beach, and the indispensable sweetheart figures more in correspondence and exaggerated photos than in the romantic rendezvous. More wisdom, I repeat, is thereby shewn. The only true antidote for tired brains is complete repose. Physicians every day bear witness that this is unattainable, as a rule, under the paternal roof. Life there, if it has its charms, has too a multitude of cares and duties, and the same stricture applies to the exactions of sentimental acquaintances.

* *

'Tis the early bird that catches the worm. So may any one else who eats a Toronto apple in the dark.

* *

GIN SLING is the euphonious name of a Chinese student at Yale. Who knows but that at some time in the vasty future Gin Sling may become one of the ornaments of the New York Bar.

* *

To try and teach a woman logic is about the same game as trying to teach a man dressmaking, or the art of getting the last word. A logic class was recently started at a fashionable ladies' school, situated somewhere between Hamilton and Montreal. A professor, selected from the University that is similarly situated, on account of his combined ugliness and attainments, was engaged to attend on a certain afternoon of each week. A tall and intelligent-looking girl of some sixteen springs, at the head of the class, commended herself, by her appearance, to the professional attention. "Give me, Miss," said he, "an example of a true conclusion drawn from two false premises." Miss: "Logic is an easy study; that's false. I don't like easy studies; that's false. I don't like logic; that's true." Class is dismissed; and logic won't form a leading feature of the next prospectus.

* *

THE same evening, when the pipes were lit and the whiskey was circulating in the smoking-room of the Antediluvian Fossils, that professor spoke his mind to the other conscript fathers. "It is the province of logic," said he, "to distinguish between correct and incorrect thoughts. Women never have correct thoughts—wouldn't know a correct thought if they saw it—therefore, it is impossible to teach a woman logic."

* *

"AND this," he said, as he left the room, where the familiars of the inquisition were industriously at work, and musingly descended the stair, "this performance, with its emasculated ceremonial, its abundance of oburgation and absence alike of CARLING, of music, and of the splendor of the Queen of Night—its lack of that quaint humor so characteristic in days of yore—and its expurgated Liturgy, do they now call *this* the lineal heir and full successor of the Eleusinian Mysteries, the Mystic Initiation, that formed the portal through which the trembling neophyte entered into the full fruition of the Illuminati. Ah! *tempora mutantur et isti mutantur in illis.*"

I CAN quite understand fair damsels, mature or otherwise, playing lawn tennis with fascinating curates. The attraction is not so much the tennis *in presenti* as the lawn *in futuro*.

THIS is the latest Oxford goak: In the Divinity Schools the other day a man was asked by one of his examiners if he could inform him who was the husband of Abigail? The intelligent undergrad promptly answered, Nabob: and when pressed for further information on the subject, replied that he was a very great pickle.

THE chronicler of sport in the Firm has, you may take my word for it, an easy time of it. The position, compared to mine, is a sinecure, and just the thing for a decayed journalist. I put in my claim. The Chief ungratefully refused; so, with a fine sense of retribution, I propose starting a sporting column 'on my own hook.' Now, fishing is my strong point, and accordingly I begin with some notes thereon:

Fishing in the Lake has the effect of making its votaries very hungry. Oftentimes they don't get a bite all day.

Why is silence so necessary for fishermen? Stupid. How are you to catch the fish except with baited breath?

An old man was fishing on Sunday morning, just before church time, when the curate saw him, and inquired in dulcet tones:

"My man, don't you hear those heavenly chimes?"

"Eh?"

"Don't you hear those heavenly chimes calling you?"

"Beg pardon, sir; but I really can't hear what you say for those infernal bells."

The verdant angler will row around in his 'flat,' and perchance does not know a boom from a breaker. The wise man picks up pebbles on the shore, and flirts with a girl in a pink dress.

There was a young man from the mission,

Who spent all his Sundays a fishin';

He said Hades for —

When they didn't bite well,

For he read the Revised Edition.

Quinollini, who keeps the Froggo Restaurant, received this week a barrel of oysters. He can't make out who sent them to him; he has so many friends of the club who "go shoot in different parts of de contree."

COLLEGE NEWS.—Knox College was formally opened on Wednesday, the 5th. Principal Caven filled the chair, and Professor McLaren delivered the opening lecture. The number of new students entering on the course of Theology proper is fourteen, making a total of thirty-six in this department exclusively. Seventy-five students reside in the college, while about one hundred altogether are working with the view of entering the Presbyterian ministry. This is the 37th year of the college's existence, which was virtually founded in 1845, immediately after the disruption in Canada. All the accommodation it then possessed was a meagre suite of rooms in a private residence. It was soon removed to the building now occupied by the Queen's Hotel, and was at once a theological college and a preparatory school for intending students for other professions. Here many prominent men received their early education. With increased numbers larger quarters were needed. The college was therefore removed in 1855 to the old residence of Lord Elgin, the site now occupied by the Central Presbyterian Church, and carried on for twenty years. The new building, now Knox College, was opened in 1875. It is looked on as one of the finest collegiate buildings in the city. Its cost all round was nearly \$120,000, of which only \$27,000 remains to be paid.

SEVEN new students have entered on their course in engineering at the School of Science this year.

DR. WILSON was appointed by the Geographical Conference at Vienna, one of a committee of thirteen to determine the location of a common prime meridian.

THE absurdity of awarding prizes to residence men who manage to crawl over the course, will be alleviated this year by the placing of distance flags in the steeple-chase, mile, half mile, and quarter mile races, past which these would-be prizemen must have got by the time the first man crosses the winning line.

THE Glee Club held a meeting on Thursday, when a treasurer was elected to fill the place of Mr. J. C. Elliott, who unfortunately has resigned this responsible position.

RIFLE practice, preparatory to the annual company match, will take place on the following dates: Tuesday, Oct. 11, at 3 p.m.; Saturday, Oct. 15, at 9 a.m.; Tuesday, Oct. 18, at 3 p.m.; Friday, Oct. 21, at 3 p.m.; Tuesday, Oct. 25, at 3 p.m.; and Friday, Oct. 28, at 3 p.m.

THERE will be an open meeting of the Debating Society to-night, at which the subject for discussion will be, "Resolved, that prizes and scholarships should be abolished in Toronto University." MR. E. P. DAVIS will open the affirmative side of the question, and Mr. J. M. CLARKE will speak first on the negative.

THE Gymnasium opened on Monday, October 10th. Admission this year is by ticket only.

THE first regular meeting of the Natural Science Association will be held on Wednesday, October the 19th, in Professor Chapman's lecture room in the School of Science. Besides selecting two representatives to the committee for the second year, a paper will be read by Mr. T. P. HALL, on "Recent improvements in bread making," and another on the "History of chemistry since the sixteenth century," by Mr. W. F. ROWAN, a sequel to a paper read by this gentleman last year on the same subject, covering a period from its early existence up to the date of the present essay.

THE late Professor Torrance, professor elect of New Testament Interpretation in the new Baptist College, was a graduate from Toronto University in 1873, silver medallist in metaphysics, and prizeman in oriental languages.

'VARSITY MEN.—The following are the names, fifty in number, of the Freshmen who have up to yesterday registered with Mr. Baker. There are of course many other matriculated students attending the College who have not yet registered:

W. E. G. Bain.....	Oxford Co.
R. Baldwin.....	Toronto.
W. Bannerman.....	Sullivan.
A. R. Barron.....	Mt. Pleasant.
E. P. Beattie.....	Omeme.
J. H. Buchanan.....	Washington, Ont.
S. Burns.....	York.
J. C. Burrows.....	Kingston.
D. Cameron.....	Dunblane, Scotland.
A. Campbell.....	Simcoe Co.
W. C. Chisholm.....	Port Hope.
E. C. Coleman.....	Seaforth.
A. Collins.....	Walkerton.
J. A. Collins.....	Middlesex Co.
A. D. A. Dawdney.....	Toronto.
R. J. Duff.....	Meaford.
A. H. Gibbard.....	Napanee.
G. A. Gregg.....	Toronto.
H. J. Hamilton.....	Collingwood.
S. A. Henderson.....	Lonmay, Scotland.
G. H. Hogarth.....	Solina.
J. G. Holmes.....	Huron Co.
W. H. Irving.....	Toronto.
H. E. Irwin.....	Simcoe Co.
E. H. Johnston.....	London.
M. J. Keane.....	Westport, Ireland.
E. B. Kenrick.....	Easby, England.
J. Kyles.....	Monro.
W. L. M. Lindsey.....	Toronto.
H. G. Livingston.....	Oxford Co.
D. Mackay.....	Oxford Co.
J. Macoun.....	Northumberland Co.
R. J. McCulloch.....	Galt.
D. McKenzie.....	Huron Co.
A. J. McLeod.....	Kincardine.
J. McMillan.....	Ontario.
G. Mickle.....	Guelph.
W. Morin.....	York Co.
H. Mortimer.....	Toronto.
B. F. Nicholls.....	Durham Co.
H. E. A. Reid.....	Toronto.
W. Sanderson.....	Peterboro'.
J. Short.....	Elkington.
W. A. Smith.....	Haldimand Co.
W. T. Standish.....	Esquesing.
E. Stout.....	Rockwood.
F. H. Sykes.....	Queensville.
A. B. Thompson.....	Penetanguishene.
J. S. Walker.....	Waterloo Co.
W. H. Walker.....	York.

The following are new arrivals in the second year:

W. J. Armitage.....London.

A. Beattie.....Blair.
 W. T. Bradley.....Ottawa.
 G. W. Brown.....Grey Co.
 J. Cuthbert.....Ingersoll.
 H. Drindson.....Goderich.
 M. Haight.....York Co.
 G. W. Holmes.....Sarnia.
 J. McGillivray.....Bruce Co.
 A. M. MacMechan.....Waterloo.
 A. D. Passmore.....Brantford.
 S. W. Phelps.....Norfolk Co.
 H. J. Rossiter.....Middlesex Co.
 G. Sale.....Toronto.
 W. C. Weir.....Lanark Co.

Mr. A. Cearswell, Oshawa, Ont., and Mr. T. S. McCall, Vittoria, Ont., are registered in the third year.

Mr. McCallum, '80, silver medallist in science, is, for the present, assistant master in the Cornwall Grammar School.

MR. JOHN M. BUCHAN, M.A., '65, a former silver medallist in modern languages of this University, has been appointed Principal of Upper Canada College, in place of Mr. Cockburn, resigned. Mr. Buchan's experience as High School Inspector of Ontario, makes him thoroughly conversant with our educational system. This knowledge, with his previous training as a teacher, amply fit him for his new position.

MR. B. F. RUTIAN, B.A., '81, has gone to McGill College, Montreal, to take a course in medicine.

MR. J. A. McANDREW, B.A., last year's gold medallist in metaphysics, is now at Edinburgh completing his studies.

MR. G. ACHESON, B.A., '80, has been appointed science master at the Toronto Collegiate Institute in place of Mr. Montgomery.

OF last year's classics, MR. MILNER is master at the Ottawa High School; MR. QUANCE holds a similar position at London; and MESSRS. ARMOUR and GWYNNE are students in the office of Messrs. Bethune, Moss & Falconbridge.

MR. E. R. CAMERON, B.A., '79, has been suffering for some time past from a severe attack of typhoid fever, but is at last out of danger.

MR. C. C. McCAUL, B.A., '79, has just recovered from a two months' illness of typhoid fever.

MR. J. P. McMURRICH, B.A., '79, spent part of his vacation in South Carolina, devoting his time while there to biology.

MR. G. H. CARVETH, B.A., '81, is Science Master in the Port Hope High School.

PROFESSOR WRIGHT spent the summer in Europe.

MR. VINES, the Dean, has returned from England, bringing his wife with him.

PROFESSOR PIKE was in England during the summer vacation.

WINTER.

From the cold and dreary northland—
 From the icy far-off lone land,
 With its stunted larches growing,
 In the sunless twilight showing—
 Came the winter, cold and dreary,
 With its evenings, long and weary;
 With its pallid sunsets gleaming,
 Came the winter, with its snowing,
 With its blust'ring and its blowing,
 And its icy snow moon beaming;
 And the bearded autumn forest
 Bent its branches, slowly creaking.

While among its leafless branches
 Low a voice was softly moaning;
 Like the sea waves on a rock shore,
 Always flowing, always ebbing,
 Came that voice: The year is dying,
 Dying slowly, dying softly,

Like some world-worn spirit holy,
 With its load of spirits weary,
 With its dead and with its dying.

From the far-off Arctic forests
 Came the silent snow-clad ice king;
 Laid he o'er the land his mantle,
 Laid it softly, laid it slowly;
 In the silent dead of midnight
 Buried he the olden dead-year,
 Buried in its icy snow-shroud;
 Covered he the aged maples,
 With their branches rocking, swaying—
 Rocking, swaying in the night-wind;
 Covered he the gnarled beeches,
 Hushed he up the icy night-wind,
 Hushed it to a solemn stillness.

Thus came unto us the winter
 From the dreary far-off northland,
 Came to bury up the dead-year
 In the dreary hour of midnight.
 Silent broke the winter's morning,
 And the world, the same as ever,
 Went round on its weary journey,
 With its living, with its dying.
 But the olden year was buried,
 In the silent past was buried—
 With its joy and with its sorrow,
 With its deeds, both good and wicked—
 By the icy hand of winter,
 In the silent past forever.

HURON.

THE EPISTLES OF PLINY.—SOME OLD STORIES RETOLD.

No. 1.

The more one reads of the literature of the Romans, the more one feels that they were very like ourselves. We perceive that they had the same feelings, were moved by the same impulses, had the same griefs, shared the same joys, and led very much the lives that we lead. They were in many ways more like the English than any other race. They were a military race, so are we; they were colonizers, so are we; they pushed their Empire as far as the limits of the known world, on ours the sun never sets. Their system of law is ours; we have many of their feasts and festivals, many even of their superstitions. Their influence has pervaded the whole of our history. It needs no apology if a Canadian, in pointing out analogies between things Roman and things English, speaks of the latter as his own. It is the privilege of the Canadian as a British subject to speak of English triumphs, English laws, English rights, English liberties, as his. They are his in the same way as they were his ancestors' before they crossed the Atlantic; the comparison, moreover, comes forcibly home in many ways to the mind of a Canadian as he reads the classics. The literature there presented to him is that of a metropolis, the centre of a mighty empire, where were gathered the supreme intellect, vigor, commercial activity, political ambition, and alas! the vice and abomination, all of which have their counterpart in the London of to-day; and the Canadian, as a member of an outlying portion of the British Empire, can fairly contrast the two.

The last century of the Republic had seen utter degradation of the Roman citizens, that is, of those who lived in Rome itself.* In the provinces and on the outskirts of the Roman civilization a somewhat better state of things existed, although the rapacity and venality of the Roman senators and political intriguers, who were sent out as governors to repair their shattered fortunes, could not fail in having their effect as an example to be imitated by the provincials as far as they dared.

* *Romæ ruere in servitium consules, patres, eques. Quanto quis illustrior tanto majis falsi ac festinantes.*—TACITUS Annals, I.

The first half century of the Empire changed the state of things in many ways. The Executive was seen to be firmly established, and as it brought rest and quiet to the much-harassed Roman, it was accepted by him. Every now and then a flash of the old spirit leaped up; as Tacitus says, *Manebant etiam tum vestigia morientis libertatis*; but the craft of Augustus, followed by the cold-blooded determination of Tiberius, supported by an organized system of terrorism, crushed any public spirit. They prepared the way for the next half century of crime, vice, folly and insanity which cursed the Roman world, until once more the plague brought its own cure by preparing the way for a better state of things, destined to last nearly a century, during which period the power of Rome was at its zenith. There is a well-known passage in the third book of the Annals of Tacitus, in which he discusses the causes of the change in manners at the time when he wrote from those prevalent about the time of the battle of Actium. The acute historian traces the return to a simpler mode of life to two causes. In the first place, he says, the old families who became eminent for riches were killed off. One striking example was that of Valerius Asiaticus, who owned the gardens of Lucullus: Messalina coveted them, and the story of Naboth's vineyard was repeated. A few lessons such as given by her were sufficient to show that a display of wealth was not advisable. Tacitus also gives credit for the change to the Emperor Vespasian, who, he says, observed ancient simplicity, and imitation of a prince was more powerful than penalty or fear. He adds a third reason more philosophic than the other two. He reflects that there is in all things, as it were, a revolution, and that as times change so do manners, and he deservedly praises his own age as affording subjects for imitation by posterity. Tacitus wrote in the reign of Trajan, at the commencement of that period of eighty or ninety years which is always regarded as the happiest in the history of the Roman Emperors. Stable institutions, peace at home, victory abroad, gave rest to the State; and although the inspiration of the Augustan Age had passed away never to return, the names of Pliny the Elder, Juvenal, Martial, Quintilian, Tacitus, Suetonius and Pliny the Younger would shed lustre on any period. The munificence of the Prince encouraged literature and art; the traditions of the Past were venerated; the Present was tranquil; and no person could foresee the storms about to burst on the Future. Such then were the circumstances under which lived Pliny the Younger—the last named of the galaxy of writers who form the chief ornaments of the Silver Age of Roman literature.

Pliny the Younger was "the nephew of his uncle," and probably just as the reputation of the elder D'Israeli was of great assistance to the younger and more celebrated wearer of that name, so the social position and literary fame of the elder Pliny must have been of the greatest value to Pliny the Younger. But he soon made his own reputation. He had the name of being, with Tacitus, one of the most learned men in Rome. He had means, he had rank, he had interest at Court, being a personal friend of the Emperor. He was, therefore, fortunate in every way, and was as admirable a specimen of the results of the Roman system as could well be put forward. He was military tribune in Syria; he was a pleader, even almost an orator; he became prætor, consul, pro prætor of a Province, Tiber conservatory commissioner; and in all these capacities seems to have acquitted himself favorably for his own reputation and the public welfare. He was therefore no mere man of the closet, but one who had seen service, a business man, and a politician and statesman. The correspondence of such a man could not fail to be of value, and fortunately we have the letters of Pliny carefully preserved and given to the world by himself. They are naturally and pleasantly written, and are characteristic of the Roman gentleman, whose ambition was to be somewhat as Dryden described Buckingham. Pliny seems to have been more kindly in his disposition than his race usually were, and as we peruse his letters we learn to take a friendly interest in his pursuits. We see him in his study; we follow him to his villa; we smile at his effusive exhortations to his friends, and we share his very apparent pleasure as he describes how he has discomfited some rival. We get many peeps at Roman society as it then was, and a sentence tells the story of some sentiment which was unconsciously influencing the lives of the writer and thousands like him.

The Letters are in ten books; and a few moments devoted to culling the more striking passages, and pointing out how they indicate current modes of thought or action, will not, in our opinion, be ill spent. In some respects it is a twice-told tale, but to renew our recollections of the Past is often pleasing, and cannot fail to be instructive. We in Canada are proud of our freedom; we believe our constitutional position to be the happy mean between despotism on the one hand and mob rule on the other. But eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and in some ways we are in danger of losing our liberty. We are given over to unscrupulous politicians, venal men whose God is their own interest, and who spare neither services, reputation, nor merit in their dealings with those obnoxious to them. This is one source from which we are

in danger of losing our liberty; and the contemplation of a tyranny, no matter how benevolent, must prove valuable to us by the contrast, demonstrating as it does what a treasure we may lose if we do not jealously guard it.

Pliny, in the first letter of the first book, written to his friend C. Septicius Clarus, explains how the letters came to be collected. He says:

"You have frequently pressed me to collect and publish any letters I may have written with more than ordinary care. I have collected them, not in order of date, for I was not writing a history, but as they came to my hands. I hope you will not repent your advice, nor I my compliance with it; and then perhaps I may look out those which are still unpublished, and if I find any, I shall not suppress them."

This letter is a sort of preface to the rest, and there is no doubt but that we owe many thanks to Septicius for his friendly suggestion. We hope in the sequel to show that his idea was a good one, and that we profit by it even at so great a distance of time.

R. E. K.

"HOB-NAIL" LIVER.

For lengthy hours I moping sit, and brood
In mute and musing melancholy mood;

Untasted day by day

I send my meals away—

I hate the very sight of vulgar food.

* * * * *

Ah, me! it was in eighteen sixty-four,
That on India's very hot and horrid shore

A terrible mishap

Befell a poor young chap,

Lieutenant Malcolm Duncan McClaymore.

The county that was honored by his birth
Was sunny, sweet, and solitary Perth;

Where Highlanders converse

Full fluently in Erse,

The harshest sounding language on the earth.

His *personnel* was simply *magnifique*;

His stature was uncommonly unique;

The people often dropped

Exclamations, when they stopped

To stare at his astonishing physique.

But, oh! he was most consummately cursed
With a chronic and never-dying thirst,

Which often, I'm afraid,

My gallant friend displayed

In his tendency to go upon a "burst."

His reg'ment was the kilted Ninety-Third,
Of which perchance the reader may have heard;

On the burning scrolls of Fame

It has hewn a deathless name,

And always death and glory has preferred.

* * * * *

McClaymore sailed for torrid Hindostan
On board the transport vessel *Mary Anne*;

He didn't sob or sigh—

He didn't even try—

He wasn't that description of a man.

McClaymore was of vastly sterner stuff,
His nature was essentially tough;

Quoth he, "Now death or glory,

McClaymore, is before ye;

The former, if the latter's not enough."

* * * * *

At length the famous mutiny broke out;

I don't know what the deuce it was about;

But rebels by the score
Were killed by McClaymore
And his bronzed Celtic warriors so stout.

When the Ninety-Third went marching through Cawnpore,
Through the steaming alleys, ankle-deep in gore;
The regimental banner,
In a reckless sort of manner,
Before the kilted warriors he bore.

Though bullets hummed like swarms of summer bees,
And round shot screamed like—anything you please;
Through all the leaden hail
He wasn't even pale—
He wasn't even shakey in the knees.

When underneath the battlements of Delhi,
The mutineers were pounded into jelly;
'Twas said of McClaymore
That a charmed life he bore,
He mingled so promiscuous in the *melée*.

Where'er his mighty sword and dirk were seen
A lane was hewn the dusky ranks between;
The natives learned to shirk
His broadsword and his dirk—
The former was so devilishly keen.

No matter how the deadly volleys flew,
Defiance to the enemy he threw;
He buckled to his work
With his broadsword and his dirk,
And many a score of mutineers he slew.

'Twas ever thus with Malcolm McClaymore,
In peaceful camp or battle-smoke and roar,
A valiant sort of chap,
From his regimental cap
To the governmental stockings which he wore.

But, oh! he had his one besetting sin,
To tell you all about it I'll begin:
He wore upon his back
A canvas haversack,
Containing—ain't it melancholy—*gin*.

* * * * *

The Ninety-Third were sent to Chotagore,
A village in the centre of Mysore;
Where the mercury at night
Goes climbing out of sight
To ninety-seven, Reaumur, or more.

The people of the Province are Hindoos;
As to clothing—why, they haven't much to lose:
In fragrant castor oil
Their daily bread they boil—
By *that*, I mean their curries and their stews.

But what bothered all the soldiers for the most
Was the prevalence of fever at the post;
Why, every second fellow
Turned a greenish sort of yellow,
And many a gallant man gave up the ghost.

McClaymore never caught the fell disease,
Which killed so many men with awful ease;
They thought his life was charmed,
As his health was never harmed,
Though he daily woo'd the miasmatic breeze.

* * * * *

A tiger, which for many years before
Had skirmished round the Province of Mysore,
Had changed his sweet abode
To a quiet jungle road,
Near the bungalow of Malcolm McClaymore.

The tiger, which is nurtured in the East,
Is always strangely ready for a feast;
In ambush he will lie
For the dainty passers-by—
He's a singularly hungry kind of beast.

McClaymore heard the natives speak with pain
Of children they would never see again—
Of stolen wives and mothers,
Of creditors and others,
But listened to their 'plaints in high disdain.

The villagers, assisted by their sons,
Had fired at him with antiquated guns;
But their tactics didn't suit,
And they never bagged the brute,
His movements were such enigmatic ones.

McClaymore most majestically said,
"I swear by all the blood which I have shed,
To-night I'll go and lurk
In the jungle with my dirk,
And the morrow's dawn will find that tiger dead."

The officers all laughed in loud derision
On hearing of his marvellous decision;
But the more that they derided,
The more was he decided—
He had a most unbending disposition.

That evening, when the sun was setting low,
In regimentals dressed from top to toe,
He sought the jungle black
With his liquor on his back—
(I said before he always bore it so).

Next morning at the sultry Indian dawn
They found him quite inanimate and wan;
They found that he had died,
With his broadsword by his side—
The cork from out his bottle had been drawn.

The regimental surgeon said, "*Begad*
I know the beastly lesion which he had,
He has crossed the 'shining river'
Through *cirrhosis of the liver*—
Now, isn't it particularly sad?

"Though escaping bullet, cholera and chill,
And all the other accidents which kill;
He got this vile cirrhosis
From the oft repeated doses
Represented by his spirit-merchant's bill."

* * * * *

When "death" is my physician's prognosis,
I'd rather have molecular necrosis,
Or a decent sort of crisis
Like pulmonary phthisis,
Than "hop the twig" through virulent cirrhosis.

No wonder that I shaking sit and shiver,
With every nerve and fibre in a quiver;
I'm scared, so help me Moses,
At the thought of this cirrhosis—
This horrible cirrhosis of the liver.

All ye who have an aptitude for drink,
You're standing on a precipice's brink ;
You too may cross the river
Through cirrhosis of the liver,
Considerably quicker than you think.

SWIGLEY.

'VARSITY SPORT.

THE semi-annual meeting of the University College Foot-ball Club was held on Wednesday the 5th. Besides the election of two members of committee from the first year, and the hearing of the treasurer's report, which constitute the regular business of this meeting, it was resolved to make the following change in the constitution: That By-law number one should read, "The club shall be called the Toronto University Foot-ball Club," instead of the "University College Foot-ball Club" as previously.

The prospects for the year are good. Efficient new material from the incoming men has been found to fill the blank left by those members of the first fifteen who graduated in May. The treasurer's report was most satisfactory, showing the finances of the club to be in a flourishing condition.

Practice was commenced on the fourth, and the first match of the season played against Upper Canada College on the sixth. The University team was too much for the College boys, and got the ball three times behind their goal, though the kicks at goal failed as many times to score a game, and three tries to nothing was the result.

Arrangements have been made with the McGill College Club to play a game here on Saturday, October 22nd. The committee hope to secure the Toronto Lacrosse Grounds for the game, and trust that in any event the attendance of students at the match will be large. It is to be hoped that better luck will follow the club this year than did last in the game against Michigan University. It will be remembered that the untrained condition of the men and the want of systematic play lost the match to the Americans. But these evils can be remedied if set about at once. Let those in authority look to it that the men come into the McGill contest in good condition.

THE officers of the Cricket Club this year were: President, Professor Loudon; 1st Vice-President, Professor Hutton; 2nd Vice-President, F. A. Vines, B.A.; Captain, G. G. S. Lindsey; Sec.-Treas., L. J. Clarke; Committee, H. T. Brock, W. F. W. Creelman, A. Foy, and A. B. Cameron. The record for the year eclipses all former success, for of the five matches played only one was lost, when the team was represented by but seven men; and this against one of Ontario's strongest elevens. Of five matches played three were won—against the Victorias, Trinity College and Upper Canada College—one drawn in favor of the College Club against the Victorias, and the fifth, against Whitby, scored the first defeat. The success of the club must be attributed in the main to the lively interest evinced by the President of the College and the various Professors in its welfare.

The following are the batting averages:

Names.	Highest Score.	No. of Times not out.	No. of Innings.	Total No. of Runs.	Averages.
L. J. Clarke.....	12	2	8	54	9.00
	(not out)				
Herbert Mickle.....	22	0	6	51	8.50
G. G. S. Lindsey.....	22	0	8	63	7.87
Reg. R. Boulton.....	17	0	8	58	7.25
H. T. Brock.....	14	1	4	19	6.33
	(not out)				
A. B. Cameron.....	3	1	3	9	4.50
	(not out)				
E. W. H. Blake.....	10	0	5	15	3.00
H. D. Helmcken.....	9	1	7	16	2.66
	(not out)				
A. Foy.....	5	0	6	13	2.16

Messrs. F. H. Keefer and Douglas Armour played one innings, scoring 22 and 13 respectively.

Messrs. W. S. Jackson, W. W. Vickers, H. W. Mickle, and W. Stratton played 2 innings, averaging respectively 26, 15, 12, 5, and 4.5.

THE Rugby foot-ball match between the Toronto Club and the University, ended in a contest between two picked sides. The Association Foot-ball Club are as yet in a rather unorganized condition. Mr. LAIDLAW, the President, to whom so much of the club's former success is due, is now away; while the committee elect have only turned up yesterday. By next week everything should be in train. The Dominion Association has had no meeting this fall, so it may be looked upon as a dead institution, yet the Western Association, of which Berlin, the winner of last year's cup, is the mainspring, is in a flourishing condition. As no cup will be competed for this year, clubs are free to arrange any matches they may choose.

A MEETING of undergraduates was held in Moss Hall, on Wednesday, October 5th, for the purpose of electing a committee of management for the annual College sports. The following committee was elected: President, Mr. W. F. W. Creelman; Sec.-Treas., Mr. E. J. Bristol. Committee: 4th year, Messrs. Davis, Mickle, Clarke; 3rd year, Messrs. Fotheringham, Wrong, Kilmer; 2nd year, Messrs. May, Brown, Henderson; 1st year, Messrs. Sykes, Walker, MacMurchy. At a meeting of the committee the same evening it was decided to have the competition in the "minor events" on Saturday, October 8th, at 10 a.m., and the "major events" on Friday, October 14th, at 3 p.m., and F. A. Vines, B.A.; Alfred Baker, M.A.; and W. D. Gwynne, were appointed starters; Prof. Hutton, Prof. Pike, Prof. Ramsay Wright, and J. D. Cameron, Judges; and D. Armour, B.A., time-keeper.

In accordance with the above resolutions, the "minor events" came off on Saturday morning last, and were very successful. The competition in most of the events was close; there were on the whole more than thirty competitors, and the records were in many cases very creditable.

The following were the winners on Saturday:

Throwing Cricket Ball.—1, E. S. Wigle.

Standing Long Jump.—1, D. C. Little; 2, J. F. Brown; Residence Prize, A. H. Gross.

Putting the Stone.—1, J. F. Brown.

Running Hop, Step and Jump.—1, D. C. Little.

Walking Race (1 mile).—1, W. W. Vickers; 2, G. F. Riddell.

Steeple Chase.—1, A. Fraser; 2, A. Henderson.

Tug of War.—(First Ties):

1st. Heat won by 3rd year.

2nd. Heat won by 2nd year.

Race in Heavy Marching Order.—1, D. C. Little; 2, A. Haig.

Servants' Race.—1, D. Walker.

THE committee of the Rugby Union Foot-ball Club have at length decided to have the coming match with McGill College on the University grounds. When they determined to take this step the committee relied wholly on the liberality of the graduates and undergraduates to defray the expenses of the match by voluntary contributions, as it is impossible to take gate-money on these grounds. It is hoped, therefore, that those who are interested will come forward and subscribe liberally to the fund, which has been opened in Room No. 26, College Residence. The members of the committee are also authorized to receive subscriptions.

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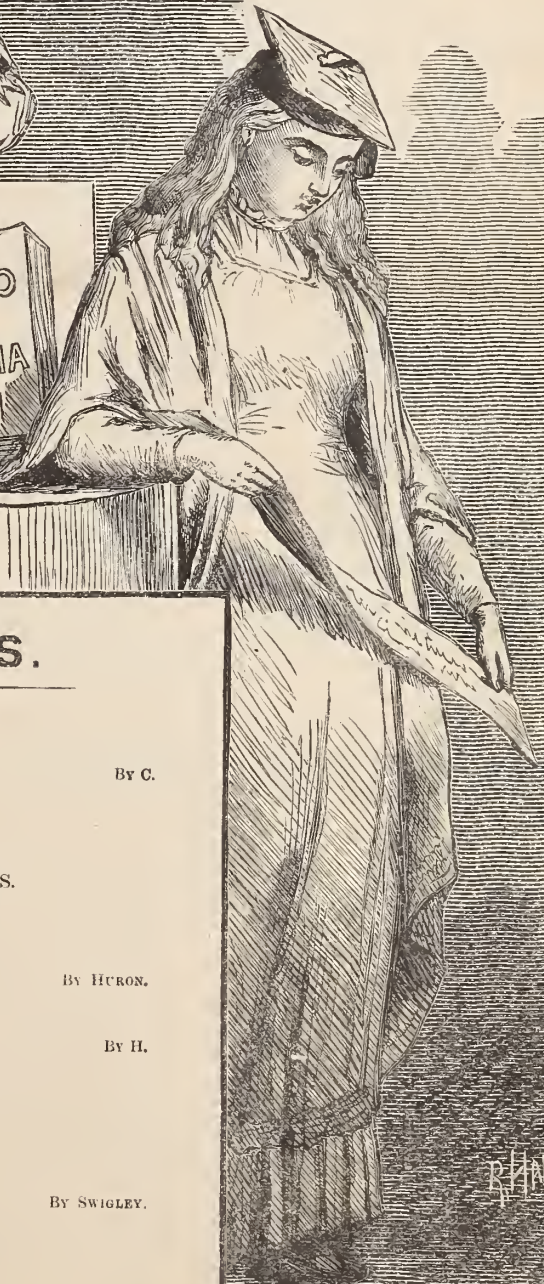
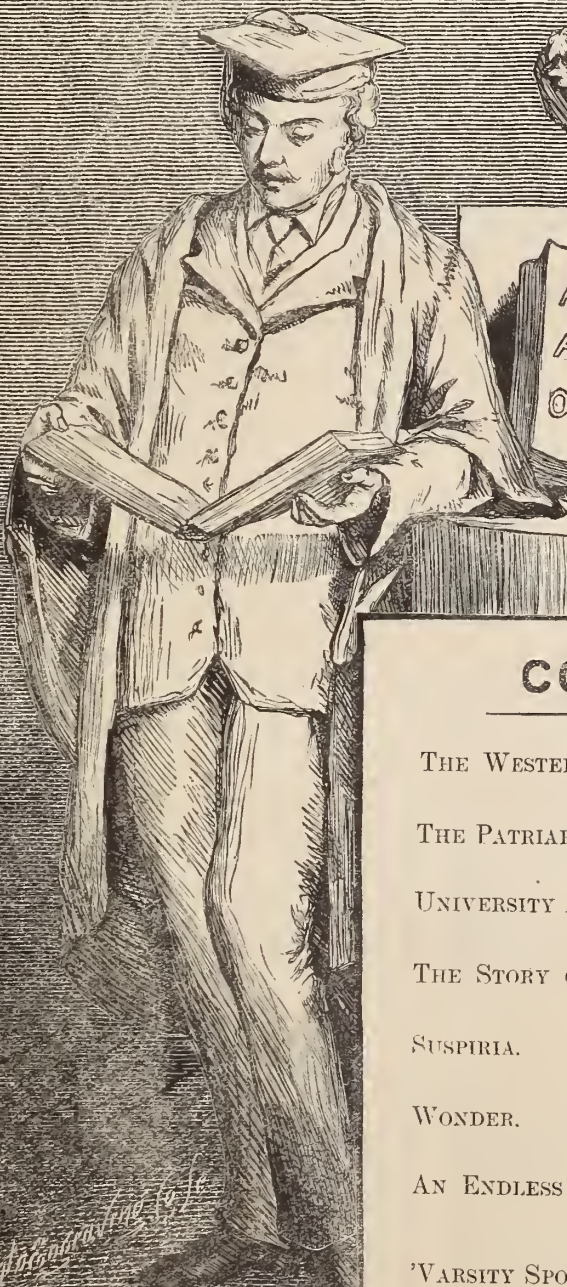
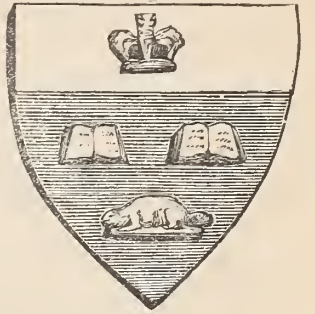
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THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

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THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Within the last few years a nebulous mass, in the shape of a new university, has appeared above our educational horizon, so indefinable in its outlines that it has hitherto been almost impossible to focus upon it the rays of criticism. At length it has assumed a more definite shape, but, from various causes, it has not yet been subjected to the close scrutiny such an apparition demands. Public interest is, however, being aroused as to the why and the how of this institution, and there is a prevalent suspicion that the Legislature has acted injudiciously in granting so liberal a charter. It is too late now to warn the Legislature of the consequences, but it is not too late to inquire briefly into its motives and the probable results.

It must have been understood at the time of the passing of the Act that there were in this Province already too many colleges with university powers; that the feeling amongst the vast majority of educated men was averse to any increase of their number; and that the Provincial University was sufficient for all practical needs, though sadly hampered by lack of funds. Surely, then, it could only have been some pressing public necessity that induced the Legislature to exercise its prerogative. The facts, however, do not show that such was the case. The prospectus of the now defunct Hellmuth College announced principles of management that were not calculated to ensure its success. Its history was marked only by a steady decadence, which even the powerful influence of the BISHOP OF HURON was unable to check, and after a short career it died of inanition. There was consequently left on the hands of the shareholders (the Bishop himself was supposed to have the heaviest interest) a large and utterly unproductive property. The unhappy shareholders, shorn of their dividends, and with the unpleasant prospect of deterioration in their capital stock, were animated by a natural desire to unload. The diplomatic ability of the Bishop and the thoughtless generosity of the Legislature afforded them relief. After the requisite amount of log-rolling and wire-pulling the Western University became an accomplished fact, and the vista of future dividends cheered the erstwhile unhappy shareholder. No wonder that under the circumstances (as the prospectus has it) "The LORD BISHOP OF HURON and the alumni of Huron College had long cherished the design of obtaining for Huron College university powers," and that (further subject for congratulation) "HIS LORDSHIP paid two successful visits to England, and obtained many large donations." The disinterested and impartial spectator (ideal of ADAM SMITH) would be inclined to state that this transaction has about it a good deal of the air that is now supposed to be incident only to speculations in Winnipeg town lots, and that the creation of an unnecessary institution, under such circumstances, ought to be immediately vindicated by the parties most interested.

As His Lordship has been so conspicuous in these transactions, and has thereby become a public character, he ought not

to complain if he be subjected to that criticism which is the common lot of public men in this democratic country. His admirers persuade themselves to think that he is a Canadian LORENZO, whose disinterested patronage will foster literature in the West, and cause London to rival Toronto as a seat of education. On the other hand, it is stated that he is far from being a man of commanding genius; that his strongest characteristics are cumulative rather than literary; and that his latest and most successful move has not been dictated by purely disinterested motives. It is certain that the Legislature did not speak the will of the community when it granted the charter; at any rate, to intrust the foundation and administration of so pretentious an institution to one who had already scored a heavy educational failure, was at least imprudent.

The new University is decidedly sectarian. Its imposing professorial staff is composed of clergymen of the Anglican Church, happily found ready to hand in London and vicinity. It is impossible to conceive the future life of an institution started under such auspices as other than dwarfed and unsuccessful. When the University of Toronto is satisfactorily performing its function as the secular complement of the denominational Colleges that now surround it, good reason ought to have been shown why, in this instance, the rule was departed from. The avowed affiliation of the Western with the Provincial University is but a sop to Cerberus, a temporary makeshift that will last until it can be satisfactorily dispensed with.

It has been well pointed out that a university ought to subserve two ends—the education of its undergraduates and the encouragement of original research. The former function alone is performed (and inadequately at that) by our Provincial University; the latter is not even attempted. An insufficient endowment prevents substantial progress, and how can we expect an increase of funds if public liberality is to be distracted and weakened by a multiplication of objects? It is now too late to take action; we can but express a trust and belief that the Legislature will not again fall into a similar trap, that public liberality will not be dissipated by misapplication, and that friends of higher education will, more than heretofore, concentrate their energies upon the encouragement and improvement of the one institution in Ontario that deserves their hearty and unanimous support. C.

THE smoke still hovers over the scene of conflict; but the sounds of strife are gradually dying away. It may be almost too soon to award the palm; though to the onlooker there seems little doubt that the Ultramontane party has met with a defeat that will bear its own fruit as times rolls on. The heaviest gun of the Government forces was fired by the ethico-political writer of the *Mail* in its issue of Saturday last. Careful readers of the article will, however, hesitate to accept it as exponent of the views of the author. It is a powerful invective against the literature of Immorality and Atheism, forcibly points out the unhappy results

of its propagation more particularly amongst youthful minds, and impliedly advocates its direct suppression by the Government. Feeling that the position is not sufficiently decided, the writer next boldly advances to this logical and only possible conclusion: "If the idea of religious liberty really involves the admission of corrupting agencies under the eyes and by the direct aid and connivance of the Government, then all we can say is, *the sooner the reign of intolerance sets in the better.*" This, we imagine, abandons the whole line of defence. The act in question was therefore confessedly intolerant, and performed on the assumption of the truth of the maxim of the Inquisition that "the end justifies the means." Such a plain statement of the Government's case practically demolishes the necessity of attacking it. Intolerance is the child of tyranny and folly; Liberalism, Protestantism, Christianity itself, are living embodiments of protests against it.

It is true that those who continually talk and write about good health are generally such as have suffered or are suffering from want of it. They, however, were once healthy and robust like ourselves, and the healthiest of us can well afford to give a little heed to what they say. Horace Mann justly remarked: "A spendthrift of health is one of the most reprehensible of spendthrifts. I am certain I could have performed twice the labor, both better and with greater ease to myself, had I known as much of the laws of health at twenty as I do now. In college I was taught all about the motions of the planets as carefully as if they would have been in danger of getting off the track if I had not known how to trace their orbits; but about my own organization and the conditions indispensable to the healthful functions of my own body, I was left in profoundest ignorance. Nothing could be more preposterous. The consequence was, I just broke down at the commencement of my second college year, and have never had a well day since. For the last twenty-five years I have been put from day to day on my good behaviour, and during the whole of this period, as a Hibernian would say, 'If I had lived as other people do for a month, I should have died in a fortnight.'"

It is often said, and with a great deal of truth, that students as a class are less informed of what is going on about them than the average individual. Too often it is not till after he has left college that he learns that the "battle" of life is not a battle with books, but one with sharp, shrewd men. Let the student read regularly the daily papers, and mingle more with people who never were inside a college. If he afterwards prove unequal to the combat, he may regret his college years and find it convenient to settle down as a lazy civil servant, or as a curate, in which capacity he will remain undisturbed as long as he keeps fairly orthodox, and doesn't create unpardonable favoritism in visiting his parishioners. 'Tis unquestionable that the church and school-house afford a refuge for many young men who, on leaving college, find themselves unfitted for the harder struggles with law, business or politics.

A COLLEGE paper from California, after eulogising Gladstone as the greatest of living Englishmen, thus alludes to another statesman: "How pitifully insignificant and puerile does the life and career of his great rival, Beaconsfield, now appear. D'Israeli, the 'Wandering Jew,' the political adventurer, at his best never was anything better than a sentimental novelist and a political charlatan." This is a bold statement to come from the editor of a college paper. It is a statement, however, characteristic of a numerous class of men, who can never take up an issue without becoming extreme on either side. They denounce unsparingly or praise to sycophancy, and do not know what a rare virtue it is to be able to look on a question as an impartial judge.

THE *Crimson* makes a very good suggestion for improving the character of the Harvard Union. Instead of four men monopolizing the debate, "if twenty men would only pledge themselves each time to make five-minute speeches, the effect would be marvellous." To have twenty men speak once a week would require a larger number of students to draw from than we have at University College, but there is nothing could give greater animation and point to a debate than a score of short, crisp speeches.

OBSERVATIONS BY OUR PATRIARCH STUDENT.

A VASSAR damsel has been doing Switzerland with a travelling party. Genius soars triumphant in her latest letter to papa. "I tried to climb the Matterhorn; didn't reach the top. It is absurdly high; everything is high in this country. Please send me some money."

* * *

LAST Tuesday's *Cornell Sun* has a gushing editorial on bicycles. "No exercise is more exhilarating . . . fills the whole mind with pleasure . . ." &c. The concluding sentence is the best: "The sight of a goodly number of our students flying through the air, perched gracefully upon a point, would certainly be a pleasing spectacle." There is evidently lurking somewhere in the writer's breast a morbid desire to behold athletic feats of extreme danger. Every circus has a beautiful being, who can undergo being shot out of a terrible-looking cannon, and there are gymnasts who dart from lofty perches with the precision of an arrow; yet now and again the girl is projected too far, and the trapeze is sometimes missed, and then the spectators think they have had the worth of their entrance fee. Probably the editor of the above paper has seen these big sights, and has thus been started on the idea of getting up something much more wonderful—nothing less than "a goodly number of our students flying through the air, perched gracefully upon a point." (Gasp.) This is an indication, among others, at home and abroad, that the bicycle season has now set in with great severity; and I, who am only a looker at, and not on, that most eccentric vehicle, feel that the time has come for me to give some timely advice to the riders of it. A bicycle, though an economical beast of burden so far as the consumption of fodder is concerned, is not always to be depended upon. Three young undergrads, well known in athletic and potial—I mean social—circles, can vouch for this. They had learned to ride the iron horse, and had, as they supposed, mastered all its idiosyncrasies. Trusting to their knowledge of the beast, they started on a trip to Cooksville. They arrived there in good order—but, oh! the coming back. It took six industrious shoe-blacks forty minutes to brush the dirt off their clothes; several yards of court-plaster were distributed over various parts of their bodies; and the damage to the rolling stock has yet to be computed. It has been clearly proved, that the bicycle is not the vehicle to be used after a jovial supper.

* * *

A RULE of the road with bicyclists is that a horse is not to be passed on both sides at once. I should think not. If a bicycle-rider attempted to pass a horse on both sides at once he would: I should hope, be turned out of his club. He certainly would out of a temperance society.

* * *

AN Eton fellowship must have been one of the most comfortable berths in this world. The fellows, of whom there were six besides the vice-provost, were all clergymen; their average emoluments came up to about a thousand pounds a year, and they almost all held livings besides. The duty of a fellow was to live in handsome apartments at Eton for two months in the year, and to preach about half a dozen times in the College chapel. In addition to these fearful responsibilities he had a voice in auditing the College accounts, and in dismissing the head master or a boy in the Foundation. At present, a fellow receives no payment as such, and all masters have retiring pensions.

* * *

AN Eton master in his own house is almost as absolute as the captain of a man-of-war, and he rarely applies to his chief except when he wishes to employ him as his flogging agent. In this capacity the head master's duties are almost wholly ministerial, and thus the head of the greatest school in the world can be made use of by his own assistants as an instrument for the performances of services from which they would themselves shrink. The isolation of a master in his house involves a corresponding isolation of the house itself. Boys from different houses meet of course in school, and to some extent at games, but they seldom play together on week days, or walk together on Sundays, or breakfast in each other's rooms. After 'lock-up,' which varies from a quarter to nine in summer to five in winter, houses are not mutually accessible, and thus the regular intercourse of boys in different houses is restricted to school hours, or, in other words, to an almost infinitesimal fraction of the day, during which, though social intercourse is doubtless frequent and prolonged, it is yet not openly recognized by the authorities, and is therefore carried on at a certain risk. It is thus quite possible, and does actually happen, that a separate *hōos* may exist in separate houses, and that the difference in social or intellectual character between one house and another may be really greater than the corresponding difference between Eton and Harrow. But even if it were not for these special causes, the size of the school would be fatal to unity. Eton now consists of nearly a thousand boys, and even an

Arnold could scarcely have drilled or preached a thousand boys into uniformity. 'My tutor's pupils' or 'my dame's house' are phrases which indicate some bond of union, but that boy must be strangely touched by the modern devotion to Humanity (with a big H) who could feel much drawn to another merely because they are both component parts of the seething mass of boyhood called Eton.

* * *

THE history of journalism at Eton may be told in a few words. First there was the *Microcosm*, to which Canning, Bobus Smith, and Hookham Frere were contributors, is tolerably well known. The *Etonian*, which was set on foot about forty years later, had Winthrop Mackworth Praed for its first editor. Praed also founded the library, which is now a thoroughly-good collection of classical and historical books. In the conduct of the *Etonian* Praed was supported by Moultrie, Nelson Coleridge, and Sydney Walker, and the confederates have been described by Mr. Trevelyan in his 'Life of Macaulay,' as 'the cleverest set of boys who were ever together at a public school.' About 1847 appeared the *Eton School Magazine*, in which appeared a magnificent translation of 'Lucan's Pharsalia' in the part describing the apotheosis of Pompey. About ten years ago the first number of the *Adventurer* came out. This journal, which enjoyed an almost unprecedentedly-long life of six years, contained nothing of extraordinary merit. It will perhaps be chiefly remembered for an article of no great literary value, which expressed in exceedingly-plain language that conception of Eton as an intellectual infirmary, which had long before been presented to the public with characteristic vigor by Jacob Omnium. That such opinions should be held by any one actually at Eton gave much scandal to the authorities, and greatly increased the vigilant suspicion with which they are wont to look upon all school periodicals, except that interesting reproduction of the weaker qualities of the sporting paper known as the *Eton College Chronicle*.

* * *

ONE of the saddest occurrences of late years happened in New Zealand. It is said that the cannibals have actually found trichinæ in the missionaries. This puts an end to the ambition of many a young man in the Yale Theological Seminary.

* * *

"Yes," said a pompous graduate to a freshman and country cousin, "electricity was thought a wonderful thing in my young days. Now they seem to make light of it."

* * *

"Now of animal kinds" he was asked—
(Each question had made him look sadder)—
"Which is most mathematical?" Tasked
In this way, he answered, "The adder."

* * *

A YOUNG sprig, describing himself as of the neo-Platonic school, has had the kindness to send us an article. I believe the Chief honestly tried to understand it, and honestly failed; so it was passed around. The Friends in Council, consisting of Miss Dimpsey, Spot, the Imp and your humble servant, decided, after careful consideration, that the essay was written in Hebrew, only most of it was Greek, and what wasn't Greek was Sanscrit. Yesterday morning the author (had his gown on) called. We asked him in what language he was in the habit of composing, and to our surprise he answered, "English; English enriched and beautified by —" "Yes; by a lot of new words, ain't it?" "Exactly. I have quite an Odyssean knack that way; indeed, you might term it a word-inventive wit." Then Spot recollected that the expression "word-inventive wit," used with reference to Odysseus, is brutally described by a commentator as only a convenient phrase to veil a capacity for lying; whereupon the Firm rose like one fish, and declared there was enough of that capacity about the office already, the Imp murmuring dark hints as to "an infringement of patent." Finally, the neo-philosopher elected to hold over his article for the next number of the comic paper published in these parts.

* * *

UNIVERSITY NEWS. Harry Garfield, son of the late President, is accompanist of the Williams College orchestra.

The reason given for the withdrawal of the Chinese students from American Colleges is, that they have adopted all the bad customs of America and have not learned all the useful science.

Harvard scholarships amount to \$25,000 annually.

A new scholarship has been founded at Brown University. The income from the sum of \$3,000 is to be annually paid to the student passing the best examination in the first, third, sixth and twenty-fourth books of Homer's Iliad, or in the oration of Demosthenes on the Crown.

There are four Egyptian students at Illinois College, and three Brazilians at Cornell.

"As he stood in the flush of manhood, just emerging from the day-dreams and fairy fancy-pictures of youth, into the realities of life, the gold of sunrise fading into the silver of morn," is how a student out west opened his oration a week ago at an intercollegiate oratorical contest. To such a dreamer as this, Carlyle would have prescribed a hoe and a ten acre field.

HARVARD COLLEGE was named after John Harvard, who, in 1638, left to the college £776, and a library of over 300 books.

COLLEGE NEWS.—The Glee Club has decided to engage the services of Mr. F. H. Torrington as Musical Director for the present year.

ON Saturday last Professor Ramsay Wright, accompanied by his assistant, Mr. Pride, made a tripto the farm of Mr. George Cromwell, Township of East Oxford, for the purpose of examining the remains of a mastodon, exhumed by some workmen in June last. It was found that the bones were those of a species of a family found in the United States and Canada, known as the *Mastodon Ohioticus*. It resembles an Indian elephant, of large size, but with larger limbs and slenderer body. The worn condition of the teeth proved the animal to be an old one. The lower jaw was entire, or nearly so; but no trace of the skull or tusks could be found. The vertebrae of the neck were pretty complete; also the bones of one of the fore limbs and several ribs. It was supposed that the mastodon existed in the quarternary period, as the remains were found in the post-glacial deposits.

"WHAT are the wild waves saying?"

Asked a man from Montreal,
As he passed an eye-glassed freshman
Awful thin and very tall,
Who was taking notes in Spanish
On Saturday's football.

"They're remarking," said young chicken,

"Oh! Aw! Yes, I'm Mr. Vickers,
Just a few short memoranda
'Bout these deuced awful kickers;
Rather like the game, old fellow,
But it keeps one from his liquors."

"Quowd sees me, not the game, you know."

"Is that allowed to roam
At will, untied, without a hoop?
Is there no dungeon home!
Could'nt he be brought to task some day,
'Fore the Mufti's guarded throne?"

THE following resolution has been passed by the Zeta Psi Fraternity. The Theta Xi Chapter of the Zeta Psi Fraternity records with the deepest feeling of bereavement, the death of James Alexander Pattullo. The cold formality, the observance of a custom, may ill express feeling; yet we would have it believed that these words are an unstudied and spontaneous tribute from grief-stricken companions; the nobler types of brotherhood are so rare, the complete examples of fraternal affection are so few, they are surrounded by such singular gloriousness. Our gratitude will long follow the departed spirit of him who showed how near the ideal set before men in the bond of Zeta Psi could be approached. In addition the Chapter has draped its Hall, and the brethren have shrouded their badges in mourning for thirty days.

THE lower corridors of University College have been replanked with oak during vacation. The upper ones are to be done next year. The old material is to be used to floor the large room under Convocation Hall.

BESSEY's Botany, Martin's Human Body and Packard's Zoology are the new texts prescribed by Professor Wright for the First and Second Years in natural history.

MR. MCGILL, B.A., assistant chemical lecturer, is taking Professor Chapman's classes in the School of Science, during the illness of the Professor.

It is to be hoped that another year will suggest a different design for the invitation cards to the 'Varsity sports. The design is an old one, insurance agents of the past have imitated it, while those of to-day have a Japanese fan on theirs.

THE newly appointed officers of K company, Queen's Own Rifles, are: Lieutenant, George Acheson, *vice* F. F. Manley, resigned; Color-Sergeant, W. H. Blake; Sergeants, D. J. G. Wishart and S. Stewart; Corporals, P. McEachren, E. F. Gunthor and J. Fotheringham.

PROFESSOR LOUDON has just returned from New York, where he has been looking after the safe transshipment of some new mathematical apparatus for the college.

THE question for debate at the ordinary meeting of the Literary Society on Friday, October 28th, is, "Should text books in the honor courses be abolished in Toronto University?"

THE second ordinary meeting of the Literary Society was held on Friday, October 21st, Mr. R. E. Kingsford, President, in the chair. Several candidates were nominated for membership. Messrs. Gross, Wade, and C. S. Campbell, were nominated for the office of Curator, rendered vacant by Mr. Elliot's resignation. The Society then divided for the purpose of Essay, Reading, and Debate, the Third and First Years adjourning to their adjoining room, with the First Vice-President in the chair. The subject of debate was the same for both parts—"Resolved, That mankind is influenced more by the love of honor than by the love of money." In the Fourth and Second Year room, readings were given by Messrs. Jaffray, Gross, and Nicol; Messrs. Ames, Wissler, and Cane argued the affirmative of the debate, and Messrs. O'Meara, Wigle, and Wade the negative. In the Third and First Year room, Mr. R. U. McPherson read an essay on "Success;" Messrs. Lobb and Ormiston gave readings; and Messrs. Squair, Phelps, and Crickton on the affirmative, and Messrs. T. C. Campbell, Dewart, and Riddell on the negative, conducted the debate, which was decided in favor of the negative. On the Society coming together again, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Creelman, and carried by a unanimous standing vote: "That, out of respect for the memory of the late James Patullo, this Society do now adjourn; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his sorrowing friends." The Society then adjourned.

THE following table shows the relative proportion of honors carried off by the various schools at the matriculation examinations in June last:

JUNE, 1881.	1ST CLASS.	2ND CLASS.
Brantford C. I.	10	20
Toronto C. I.	7	19
U. C. College }	5	17
St. Mary's C. I. }	9	6
Bowmanville H. C.	5	5
Elora H. C.	4	8
St. Catharines C. I.	4	6
Hamilton C. I.	3	6
Oshawa H. S.	3	3
Collingwood C. I. }	2	6
Lindsay H. S. }	2	3
Peterboro' C. I.	2	3
Brantford H. S. }	2	1
Galt C. I. }	1	5
Gananoque H. S. }	1	4
London C. I.	1	3
Newmarket H. S.	1	2
Clinton H. S.	1	1
Ottawa C. I.	1	1
Guelph H. S.	1	7
Ingersoll H. S. }	1	2
Mitchell H. S. }	1	1
Fergus H. S.	1	1
Barrie C. I.	1	1
Woodstock C. Lit. I. }	1	1
Port Dover H. S. }	1	1
Campbellford H. S. }	1	1
Cobourg C. I.	1	1
Markham H. S.	1	1
Pickering H. S.	1	1
Thorold H. S.	1	1
Trenton H. S.	1	1
Walkerton H. S.	1	1
Weston H. C.	1	1

'Varsity Men.—MR. W. HUSTON, of the Third year, is assistant master at Pickering College.

MR. W. A. SHORTT, M.A., '80, is studying law in the office of Messrs. Martin & Smith, Wall Street, New York.

MR. F. H. KEEFER, B.A., '81, is studying law in London, Ont.

MR. JOHN McBRIDE, B.A., '81, is head-master of the Newcastle High School.

MR. H. R. WOOD, of the Third Year, is teaching school at Madoc. He has just recovered from an attack of malaria fever.

MR. S. A. HARRISON, of the Second Year, was compelled to leave for his home last Saturday at Brooklin, Ont., being laid up with incipient typhoid fever.

PROFESSOR CHAPMAN is still confined to his house.

THE Association Football Club opposed a team from the Normal School, on the University lawn, on Friday last, and began its season with a victory of one goal to nothing. With more combined play the number of goals taken must have been much greater, as the ball was almost continually in the neighborhood of the Normal goal. Among the visitors were some good individual players, but their play on Friday showed lack of steady practice, and of practice as a team.

ON Thursday, October 20th, the Harvard Football Club defeated the Montreal Club, at Boston, by 2 to 0; and the Britannias, of Montreal, defeated the second team of the Ottawa Club, at Ottawa, by the same score.

THE STORY OF THE SEA.

There is an old, old story,
In quaint old Saxon rhyme,
Of an olden English seaport
In the old romantic time,
That comes to us through the ages
As a far-off evening chime,
Mingled with brine of the ocean
And the murmuring, wailing waves—
Tales of death and of shipwrecks,
And nameless ocean graves,
And echoes of floating voices
From lofty cathedral naves:

The tale of two lovers who sailed
Out into the crimson west,
Just as the evening sunset
Had painted the ocean's breast,
And the shadowy evening sea-bird
Sought her secluded nest;
Two lovers who had departed,
And never come back to the shore,
Whose fate was only repeated
In the midnight ocean's roar;
Whose names had become but an echo
Of that which was now no more:

The tale of an old, old tavern
In the quaint old seaport town,
With its swaying, time-worn sign-board,
Painted and lettered brown,
That creaked and groaned in the night wind
As the evening sun went down;
Of an old man who stood at the window
And gazed out over the sea,
As he murmured, "My daughter! my daughter!
Will you never return unto me?"
And the sun went down o'er the ocean,
And sank on his misery:

Of those who, repassing and passing,
Had wandered since up the old street;
The tales of the woes and the passions
Of the hearts that have since ceased to beat;
Of the secrets and sorrows long hidden
That the ocean alone will repeat.
Such are the tales that come to us—
Stories of sorrow and fear,
Od'rous of salt brine and sea-weed.
And such are the tales that I hear
As I list to the murmuring ocean
That whispers so soft in my ear.

SUSPIRIA.

Ὡς τε μάταιος ὁ λέγων δεδιέναι τὸν θάνατον. EPICURUS.

Whether 'tis nobler in the mind:—aspirations, yearnings, longings to achieve something, to attain something, even when contemplating self-destruction! Shall we never rid ourselves of this ever-present, ever-goading monster—our other self? Why? Is it deathless? Must we ceaselessly bend to its hated powers; will not extinction of myself involve extermination of my other self? If so, let me . . . Yet wait. Whence are we, why are we, whither do we tend? Is life to be spent in endlessly entangling this insoluble enigma? Are we evolutionized automata, compelled to think, to feel, to act? Then let us retrograde; to think is to doubt; to feel is to suffer; to act is to despair. Are we fallen angels, *quasi mortales dei*? Then let us fall farther, for to aspire is to fail. 'Happiness' say you? A melody, a dog's affection, a wise man's praise, a woman's love, what are they? The phosphorescence of a deep, troubled ocean, on the surface; the result of a hopeless, helpless struggle against always adverse waves. Why

should we toilingly buffet? Are there not quiet depths below? What is it we seek? Oh! can you not invoke for me some prescient being—hostile let him be, I care not—who shall tell me something I may *know*. It is useless to look around amongst objects as frail as ourselves for truth; this teaches us nothing, points us nowhere, only brings us memories of the fancied pleasures of thoughtless childhood.

The smell of violets hidden in the green,
Pour'd back into my empty soul and frame
The times when I remember to have been
Joyful and free from blame.

Thoughtless; ah! there it lies. If we could only *strangle* that hateful source of confusing, blighting doubts, there might be peace. Show me how I may grapple with my foe. Can I not sting him into combat with curses? His victory will be my release, and shall be followed by my proud *Vae Victis*. Ah! no. Vain wish; thought and being are inseparable correlatives.

'Bury self in others,' I hear. Alas! is not this the supremest impossibility? Can there be a circle and no centre, a planet and no sun? Who is there that has tried this anodyne and will not say:

I am tired of tears and laughter,
And men that laugh and weep;
Of what may come hereafter
For men that sow to reap:
I am tired of days and hours,
Blown buds of barren flowers,
Desires and dreams and powers
And everything but sleep?

Let us alone. Love is the creator of Loss, and Friendship but fathers Suspicion.

Let us alone. What is it that will last?
All things are taken from us, and become
Portions and parcels of the dreadful past.
Let us alone. What pleasure can we have
To war with evil? Is there any peace
In ever climbing up the climbing wave?
All things have rest, and ripen toward the grave
In silence; ripen, fall and cease;
Give us long rest or death, dark death or dreamful ease.

H.

WONDER.

The stars are no longer a mystery to man; the sky and the sea and the earth, he has analyzed them all. He can tell of what they are composed, and what has gone to make them up. All things he has weighed in his balance and found them very explicable. Men do not now in silent awe hear a God in the murmuring stream, a whispering divinity in the sighing tree. For Wonder, begetter of the gods and the mother of knowledge, there is no longer a place in the world. Her children, Science and Knowledge, brought forth in the travail of ages, are now turning upon her to cast her out from amongst them. As a mother she reared them in their infancy, and with a mother's jealousy, she hates to see them grow independent. With juvenile confidence in their own powers, they think that they can stand alone, and denying her services, reject her altogether. They condemn her as the mother of Superstition, and of their brothers the gods, but forget that they are themselves of the same brood. Wielding the sceptre of the law of causation, they are prepared to rule over all things. Having few doubts as to their ability to rule they have still fewer as to their right. That a king should afterwards come who should say: "Kneel down before me and worship me, and go forth to do my bidding for the good of men, but be not too haughty," seems now to them very improbable. Their faith in the power of their sceptre is strong, and they forget that although Jupiter deposed his father Saturn, his reign also came to an end.

The men of the present age, more than those of any other, seem disposed to rely on the intellect alone. There have been ages of greater intellectual strength and mental vigor, and perhaps even of greater logical acuteness, but never any in which the disposition to rely so entirely on the intellect alone has been apparent. Men now have a theory—the theory of the law of causation—which, filling their minds as it does, satisfies their understandings and makes barren their hearts. And not only so; this is an age of telephones, telegraphs and telescopes, which bring the whole universe before us, and which is apt to produce but little of that awe which arises within us when we go forth through the world on the wings of Imagination. Man no longer humbly bows down before the heavens; he summons them before him and adjudicates upon them. All things are but links in the endless chain, each one of which is perfectly explicable in relation to all that have gone before it. As long as the external world is considered only as a series in time, Wonder will not show her face on the earth. When the world as a series in time is also considered in relation to man, that is, when it is considered what time is, perhaps the knowledge and science which wield as a sceptre the law of causation, may admit that there is a king more worthy to rule than they are.

AN ENDLESS STORY.

Far in the shadowy south the arrowy lightning was lancing
And cleaving the inky clouds that lay on the dismal horizon;
Far as the eye could reach, to the scowling east and the south'ard,
Ponderous cloud-banks lay all piled in Titanic confusion,
And black as the battlements, grim and dark, of the Mussulman's Eblis.
Calm was the sea as a sleeping child, but out of the ominous south'ard
Line upon line the mountainous swell in silence came rolling,
Seemingly chased along by the wrangling boom of the thunder,
Solemn and sure as advancing fate; and high overhead the canvas,
Shaking in impotent *speechless* rage, rattled in vehement volleys.
Up aloft in the rigging, chafing in clamorous outcry,
Jangled the heavy chain-sheets to every flap of the canvas.
Clanked with a furious jar the rudder, which hung on its pintles
Useless, whenever the swell mountainous rolled 'neath her counter,
Heaving the vessel resistlessly, aimlessly, hither and thither.
"Ah," quoth the skipper, "I think it is time to be shortening canvas;
Clew up the royals, the flying jib, the spanker, t'gallants, and stays'ls;
Furl 'em up smartly, and call all hands to reef the fores'l and tops'ls."

Out of the fore'sle dark tumbled the watch, all blinking
And rubbing their sleepy eyes, with many a salt-water blessing,
Bearing upon the coming wind, the ship, and the terrible hardship
Of being roused from a well-earned sleep to "reef the (adjective) tops'ls."
Down came the yards on the caps and soon the decks were enlivened
With choruses loud, as the brown-armed men toiled at the tackles.
Sheets were let fly, and the buntlines manned, and eke the clew-garnets,
Haul'd up the heavy mainsail in wrinkled festoons to the yard-arms.
Then laying out on the dizzying yards to haul out the earrings,
And bring the reef-bands abreast the yard in seamanlike fashion,
With many a loud and resounding cry of "Haul out to lee'ard."
Fast were the reef-points made, and then to work on the mainsail,
Packing its heavy length with turn upon turn of the gaskets;
Then with a loud-lunged chorus the tops'l yards were mastheaded,
And there lay the *Hottentot Venus*, stripped of her fair-weather canvas,
Nothing left of her snowy sails but her fighting apparel.
Steerage-way had she none, but the swell which rolled from the south'ard
Hove her head to the north, with its solemn and giant pulsations.
Thus lay the *Hottentot Venus*, awaiting the terrible onslaught
Brewing away in the south, where the clouds were as black as at mid-
night,
Laced by the virulent lightning in streaks of the luridest lustre.

Down came the rain in a fury, lashing the somnolent ocean,
Flooding the erstwhile sand-white decks with torrents which gushed
from the scuppers.
Sudden it ceased, and the skipper, seeing the imminent tempest,
Roared (*it was almost a scream*) to "stand by the starboard main-
braces;"
Then in an instant the wind, yelling like legions of demons,
Leaped on the ship, which went over, *steadily, further* and **FURTHER**,
Down and down, till her shear-poles buried themselves in the water.
Then she came slowly up—slowly, as if in amazement,
And then flew away through the stormy waste, like a sea-bird in wild
consternation.
Away she fled and before it, the winds, that like demons, pursued her,
Chanting malevolent cadences high 'mong her gear and her rigging.
There you could see at the helm two broad-chested, sturdy old sea dogs,
Fighting with sinewy might the struggling wheel that defied them;
Clinging amain to the spokes, wrestling the kicks of the rudder;
Inwardly swearing, no doubt, at how "(adjective) wild she was steer-
ing."
Oh how the seas in their volume chased the unfortunate vessel!
Charging in heavy battalions, which combed in monotonous thunder,
Flinging their mile-wide lengths into blue-black hurtling ridges,
Flecked with the crawling foam, which furious flew from their summits,

Over the *Hottentot Venus*, high as her top-gallant crosstrees.
The scream of the furious gale, the earsplitting creak of her timbers,
The crash of the ponderous seas, as they burst on her decks in their
fury,
Drowned one's senses in utter awe, suggesting a strong aspiration—
Amounting, yes, to a strenuous wish, to be anywhere else in creation.

Twilight, all dismal and chill, was casting her desolate mantle
Over the storm-beaten sea and the gallant old *Hottentot Venus*,
When the wind lulled for a moment, and then from her top-gallant
fore'sle

Rang out the ominous cry of "BREAKERS AND LAND TO THE LEEWARD."
Fearsome the sight from the decks, dripping with spray from the ocean,
League upon league of a sullen coast loomed through the mist of the
tempest.

There were the pitiless breakers bursting in foam on the boulders,
That showed their teeth like a shark's 'twixt the awful assaults of the
billows.

"Now," said the skipper, aghast, "may God in His goodness have mercy!
I darsn't wear in a sea like this, our decks would be swept in an instant.
And I havn't room"—but here he paused, and he muttered, "*dammit*,"
"Git out the anchors and cables and see that all's ready for running!"
"You there, O'Connor, jump forward and take a cast of the lead there!"
"Tell me what water you make it, smartly, my bully, now smartly!"
Into the chains in an instant leaped that Hibernian hero,
Taking a turn round his waist with the end of the fore-royal clewline.
O'Connor, I here may remark, knew as much of the science of soundings,
As I do of those hieroglyphics you see on a Chinaman's washbill.
"What do you make it, O'Connor?" demanded the skipper full quickly.
"Blist if oi know," screamed O'Connor, "but it's dape as the ould bog
of Allen!"

Stamping the deck in a fury, shaking with fear and with passion,
The captain bawled out to the mate to go to the chains and assist him.
Swift went the mate to the chains, but, alas! for his terrible hurry,
Missed he his footing, and fell into the fathomless ocean.
"What is the water there, now?" again the old skipper demanded.
"Blist if oi know," said O'Connor, "but the mate has gone down to
find out, sorr."

Now I must leave for the nonce the gallant old *Hottentot Venus*;
Though even the tyro must see her awfully awkward position.
Whether she clawed off the shore, or rode out the gale at her anchors,
Saved by the seamanship bold and superior skill of her skipper,
Or struck on the iron-bound coast bristling with bellowing breakers,
That would be telling, you know, for which I have no inclination.

SWIGLEY.

'VARSITY SPORT.

The weather for our game with McGill was all that could be
desired; the crowd of spectators, consequently, was larger than has
attended at any of our previous matches. The arrangements, how-
ever, for their reception were very inadequate, and the committee
found it impossible to keep the onlookers outside the touch and
goal lines. This continual crowding into the field proved very an-
noying to the players, to say nothing of the danger to the spectators
themselves. If, at future matches, a rope should be run round the
whole field at a distance of 10 or 12 paces from the lines, all trouble
from the crowd would be obviated. However, in spite of this annoy-
ance, everyone, including a large number of ladies who were present,
seemed to enjoy the game thoroughly, and testified to their hearty
interest by the applause with which they greeted their favorites on
either side. It is very gratifying to see the interest which the Toronto
people are beginning to take in Football, and to hear less and less of
that ignorant rant against the game which used to be so familiar.
There is more perseverance, pluck, judgment and skill required in Rugby
Union than many dream of, and to attempt to frown down the game
which is best suited to our character, our college terms, and our climate,
is to work the work of Sisyphus, "in vain, in vain." Now to the
match.

The names of the two teams, with their weights, are as follows:

TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

M'GILL UNIVERSITY.

Forwards.

Campbell, C. G. (captain).....	150	Hislop, H.....	165
Blake, E. W. H.....	164	Cockfield, H.....	162
Macdougald, W. K.....	163	Rogers, J.....	155
Grierson, J. F.....	162	Wright, G.....	154
Haig, A.....	160	Hague, H.....	148
Morphy, Oliver.....	157	Street, H.....	148
Duggan, G. H.....	150	Smith, R.....	145
Clarke, L. J.....	150	Smith, A.....	140
Campbell, A. H.....	145	Foster, P.....	135
Caven, J.....	130		

Quarter-Backs.

Lindsey, G. G. S.....	148	Murray, W. L.....	128
McKay, E.....	139	Stirling, R.....	125

Half-Backs.

George, W. K.....	165	Lowe, A.....	165
Keefer, F. H.....	145	Thomas, W., (captain).....	152

Backs.

Helmcken, H. D.....	160	Haythorne, T.....	158
		Hamilton, H.....	135

Average weight..... 153

Average weight..... 148

These figures give an average of five pounds per man to the home
team.

The ball was kicked off by Toronto at 3 o'clock sharp. Mr.
Campbell, who expected that McGill would play the open formation,
lined his men out accordingly, and consequently lost considerable
ground at first. On discovering his mistake he closed them in, and
then began an obstinate struggle, which lasted *communi marte* until
half-time was called. The ball for the first 10 or 15 minutes kept un-
pleasantly near our goal line, but it soon passed into touch, and on
being thrown out by McGill, Helmcken secured it and kicked it up to
midfield; it was immediately returned, and the struggle recommenced
near the goal line. Steady play on the part of our forwards, and
dashes by McKay, Keefer, and Lindsey, gradually worked the game
back to the middle of the field, and on toward the McGill goal. Mc-
Gill now began to put forth tremendous efforts—Lowe, Hague, and
Hislop showing well to the fore. At last Hague seizes the ball, and
makes a splendid break for the Toronto goal. As he passes one after
another of our men, the cheers from the crowd rise higher and higher,
until he falls a prey to George. A kick from Keefer soon after returns
the ball well up to the McGill line. About this time McGill claimed a
foul, on the ground that the ball cannot be touched unless it is six feet
from the scrimmage. The decision was given against them, and play
resumed. After a little Helmcken secures the ball and attempts to
run, but the McGill men are too quick for him, and he is at once collared.
Everywhere the herculean efforts of Duggan, Blake, Campbell, and
Morphy, well seconded by their quarter-backs Lindsey and McKay,
were checked by the superior quickness of McGill. It may be said of
them as of the Toronto men in their recent match with the Britannias,
that there was always a man ready where he was most needed, as if he
sprang from the ground. Towards the end of half-time a good kick by
Hamilton (McGill) gave the ball into Hague's clutches, but his run,
though capital, was more than counterbalanced by Stirling, who got
half way up the field before he was hauled down. At half time the
ball was about midfield. It would have been difficult to say at this
time which side had had the best of it; perhaps the advantage, if any,
was with McGill. The second half-time, however, set aside all doubt.
When time was called Mr. Thomas, the McGill captain, kicked off,
driving the ball well up to our goal line. Helmcken seized the ball
and started to run instead of kicking. Instantly the ball is knocked
from his hand and touched down by Stirling. The try at goal failed;
but so quick were the McGill men that they secured a second touch
down before our backs could reach the ball. This try was likewise a
failure, and the game was continued. For the rest of the time, con-
sidering the demoralizing effect of two tries to nothing, our men played
a determined, plucky game, which gave McGill all they could do to
withstand, and brought the play steadily down on their goal line.
Lindsey and McKay, for us; Thomas, Lowe, and Hague, for McGill,
did splendid work, and at last the ball is worked so far down the field
that Blake, by bursting through the scrimmage, and dribbling the ball
to within a yard of the line, was enabled, very cleverly, to secure a
touch down. The McGill men claim a foul. Mr. Leonard, one of
the umpires, decided for Toronto; Mr. Mitchell, the other umpire, was
undecided, and the referee had not seen it. The result was, that after
considerable wrangling the scrimmage was renewed, and carried by
Toronto, McGill touching down in self-defence. This scrimmage showed
that, when playing well together, we were more than a match for Mc-
Gill in the scrimmages, but this unanimity, alas! was only shown at

rare intervals. The play from this time out was fast and furious—the enthusiasm of the lookers-on keeping pace with the excitement of the game, which perhaps reached its climax when Hague, by one of his characteristic runs, gets half way up the field, then passes to Thomas, who passes to another, who in turn returns the ball to Thomas. This was, I think, the prettiest piece of play in the game, and seemed to thrill the spectators with an equal excitement to that invariably raised by the splendid runs of Keefer, McKay, and Murray. Soon after this combined run Lindsey gets the ball, and works it across the field. On being collared a scrimmage ensues, followed by a good run by George, who passes to Hague, when collared by Lowe. At this juncture A. Campbell makes a good drop for goal; the ball, however, fell short, and McGill are compelled to touch down for safety. The ball is brought out and kicked, returned by Toronto, and again sent back by McGill, passing thus backward and forward for some time, until Murray gets it and makes a good run. Time was presently called just after a brilliant run by Hague, which brought the ball close down on the McGill line; the match thus resulting in favor of the visitors by two tries. I have given such a description of the match as limited space will allow, but I cannot close without making a few further remarks, which I hope will be taken by the club not as the carplings of a critic, but as suggestions from one who has their best interest at heart. Last Saturday's match was but a repetition of the old, old story. Your failure was due to lack of unanimity, resulting from want of practice together, and to insufficient kicking on the part of some of your backs; some only, I say, for had it not been for several judicious kicks on the part of Keefer, your defeat would have probably been worse than it was. Another result of want of practice was an absence of confidence in one another, and a consequent striving after individual play. I might point to six or eight men who were always appearing conspicuously on the field. In a well trained fifteen this should not be. All should be well to the fore, working together with perfect unanimity and confidence. Another bad feature was the wildness of the scrimmages; some entered them from the sides, some did not shove with their shoulders, while others lurked on the outer edge, *fishing* for the ball with their feet; the result of which was, that when they were successful in getting it out they only gave it into the hands of their opponents' backs, while their own men were still locked in the scrimmage. I feel that I need make no apology for these strictures. A long connection with the club in its earliest struggles for existence, and in the first proud moments of its earliest victories, is my warrant for making them.

WHEN the facts in connection with Mr. Blake's touch-down for Toronto University against McGill are taken into consideration, it seems rather hard on the home team that the decision should have been what it was. One of the umpires, Mr. Leonard, said that Mr. Blake touched the ball down; the other umpire was at first undecided, not having seen this move of Mr. Blake's, his attention being attracted by Mr. Thomas, who claimed to have touched down for his side. When the matter was left to the referee, he had not seen it. Now what we claim is, that if the referee didn't see it, the decision of the only umpire who was willing to say he was positive should have been abided by instead of referring the dispute to the two captains. If this course had been pursued, a very different result might have been chronicled. Further, when McGill kicked from the first touch-down from their side, the ball went into the crowd, and Keefe, who was far ahead of all running to touch-down, came in contact with a young lady, and so was prevented from getting at the ball first. Allowing our touch-down to McGill, and the disputed point to Toronto, the game would have been a draw, plus the chance of Toronto's kicking a goal.

THE match between University College Rugby Union Club and Trinity College, for Wednesday last, was declared off, as the latter team determined that the University men were much too strong for them to make a match with this year.

THE Association Football Club go to Berlin to play the local club on Saturday, November 5th.

CANVAS jackets are much preferable to jerseys for Rugby Football. They afford no possibility of catching at the neck, and a hold upon the cloth itself is not to be had; a man in a canvas suit must be embraced to be held.

THE following are the remainder of the Rules binding competitors for the Montreal Challenge Cup:

RULE III.—The club holding the Cup shall be obliged to play for it again, if challenged, within two weeks from the date of any match in which they win it, unless play is rendered impossible by reason of snow or hard frost, or unless they have a club engaged for a match on the day named by the challenging club; in which case they must play within one week from the day named; but shall always be entitled to an interval of two weeks between each match for the cup. In default of their not playing when challenged, they shall forfeit the Cup to the challenging club.

RULE IV.—All matches for the Cup shall be played upon the grounds of the club holding it, unless otherwise arranged between the competing clubs.

RULE V.—Any club winning the Cup shall be required to give a guarantee, satisfactory to the committee of the Montreal Foot-ball Club, for its safe keeping and return, before they shall be entitled to receive it.

RULE VI.—Within four days from the date of the match, the Cup shall be delivered to the winners, provided the required guarantee has been given.

RULE VII.—No club can be compelled to play the same club for the Cup more than twice in any one season; the season to be computed from the beginning of the year.

RULE VIII.—In the event of any dispute with regard to the competition or ownership of the Cup, the matter shall be referred to two arbitrators, one named by each of the two disputing clubs; which arbitrators shall name a third, and the decision of the majority shall be final.

RULE IX.—The Cup shall revert to the original owners, the Montreal Foot-ball Club, at the expiration of five years, reckoning from the 1st September, 1881; to be again put up for competition at their option.

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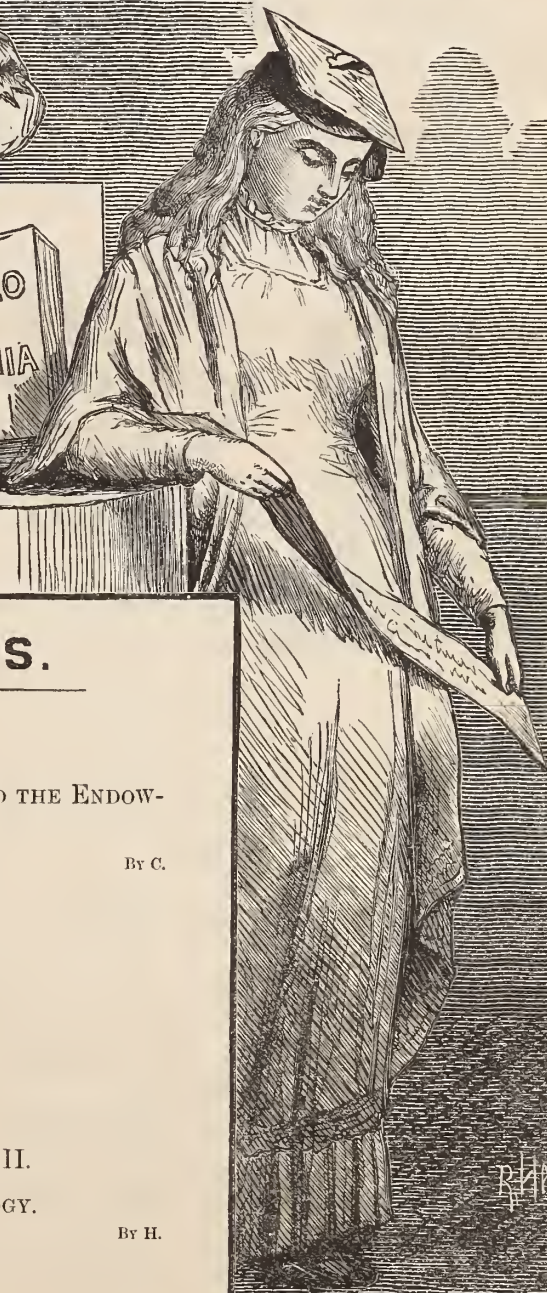
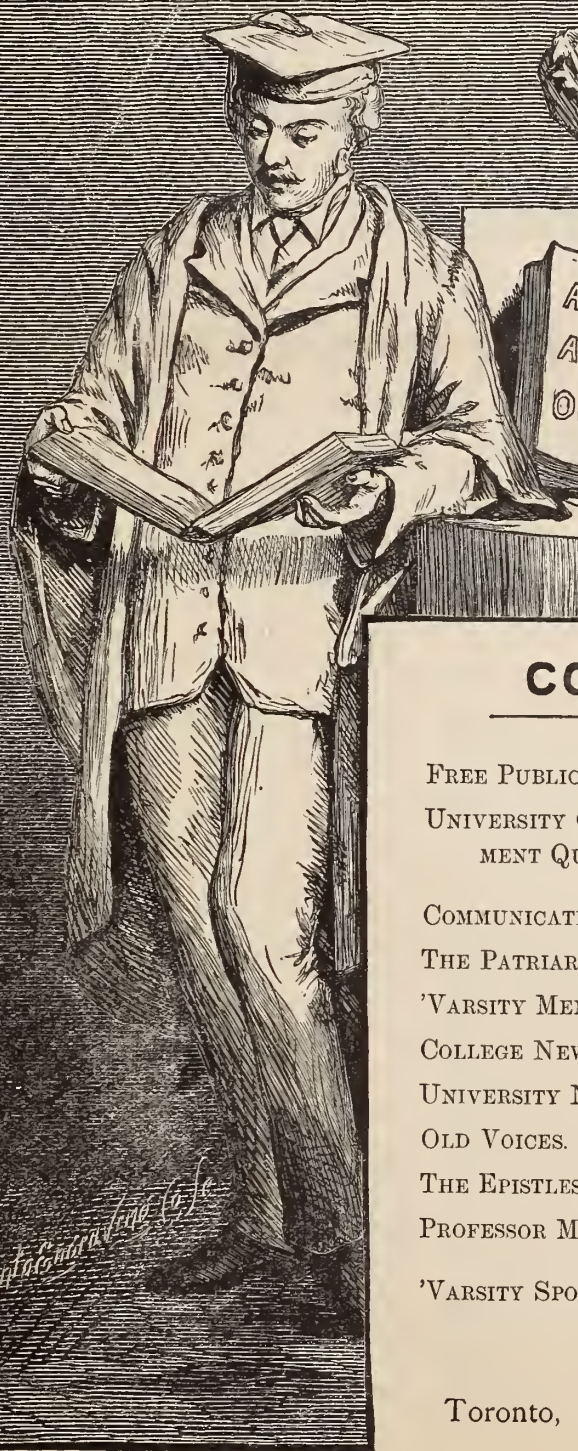
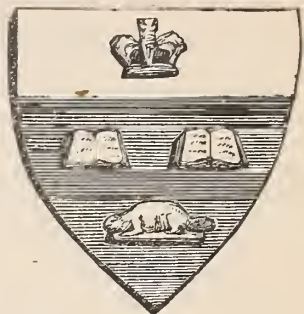
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THE VARSITY



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Toronto, - - November 4, 1881.



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THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

Vol. 2. No. 4.

November 4, 1881.

Price 5 cts.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

MR. HALLAM, a Toronto alderman, after making inquiries in England about the working of the Free Libraries Act, has come to the conclusion that we, in Ontario, ought to copy this piece of English legislation. Free Libraries in England are established on the strength of a special municipal rate. MR. HALLAM, whatever may come of his proposal, deserves the thanks of the community for what he has done. The free libraries of England, as the municipal libraries are called, are divided into two sections—lending and reference. In the number of volumes, the lending section outdoes the other. As a reference library, to be complete, should embrace nearly the whole range of literature, not wholly excepting current publications, the number of volumes in it should far exceed those in the lending section. But what is desirable to be done is not always identical with what it is possible to do; and if either section of a municipal library is to fall behind the other, the reference section is sure to be the sufferer. This has happened in England, and it would be much more certain to happen here.

Canada is deplorably behind the rest of the world in public libraries; and municipal aid, if it be forthcoming, should not be rejected. But we must not expect too much of municipal effort. Aldermen would have to take what they believed to be the popular view, and square their action with it. In favor of purchasing such books as are in immediate demand, they would be obliged to exert their influence. For the heavy tomes of a reference library, they would have no wish. The farther back they went, and the more difficult the books to procure, the less would they be desirous of obtaining them. Current literature would get an undue preference. The stream would run in the right direction, but it would be too violent. Current literature, which chiefly meets the demand for popular reading, has become, in various forms, so cheap that few are so poor as not to be able to purchase a fair supply of it; but of reference books the contrary is true; instead of getting cheaper, increasing years find them scarcer and add to their market value.

But let us not discourage municipal effort in establishing public libraries, one-sided though it would inevitably prove; for anything that will tend to remove the scandal of the paucity of public libraries in the Province ought to be welcomed. Only let us not deceive ourselves: municipal effort will never produce a great public library. Beside the free library, there will always be room for a foundation on which to build, by individual sacrifice, a really great public library. A great public library is the growth of time, of years, generally of centuries, and the longer the commencement is deferred, the more difficult is the task.

GIBSON once remarked that sculpture was impossible out of Rome, where, Englishman as he was, he had resided thirty years. Any branch of literature requiring extended research may, in the same way, be said to be impossible in Ontario. We do not overlook the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa

but that, though the best we have got, besides being very imperfect, is situated in a small city where political strife is too loud for profitable meditation and impartial reasoning. To Ottawa an Ontario literary man must, as things go, take his longings, and when he gets there, there is no certainty that his longings will be appeased. Great cities have a need of great public libraries; but it would be a revelation to us to find that the aldermanic rulers therein would have any ambition to meet the intellectual want. Free municipal libraries may have their place, but we do not expect the waters of intellectual intelligence in our municipal councils to rise higher than their source. Let the municipal councils of cities do their best in this direction; there will remain a much more important work for individual effort to accomplish.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION AND THE ENDOWMENT QUESTION.

It would be hard to imagine a more complete fiasco than the meeting of Convocation held, or rather, attempted to be held, last June. That but three or four of our graduates should put in an appearance well deserved the thinly-veiled rebuke administered by CHANCELLOR BOYD, as Chairman of Convocation at the University dinner, and this disheartening event will, in all probability, be repeated unless some attempt is made to galvanize into life that somewhat lifeless body. The scanty attendance at the last meeting may be partially accounted for on the ground that, though there were some questions of a special, there were none of great or general interest up, for discussion. Only a persistent agitation of such questions as are of vital interest can make Convocation the progressive and influential body it ought to be; as its functions are wholly or almost wholly recommendatory, it is hopeless to expect any vitality to be exhibited in the discussion of minor measures. On the other hand, we cannot expect the Senate or the local Government gratuitously to come forward to carry out any apparently unsupported schemes. To any demands for action coming merely from individual members of the University, or from other independent sources, they naturally reply that Convocation was created for the express purpose of authoritatively presenting such demands, and refuse to recognize those coming from any other source as imperative.

No matter what new schemes are proposed or reforms advocated in matters concerning the University of Toronto or University College, they invariably, in the final analysis, hinge upon the vexed question of a further endowment. At present the expenditure of the institution trenches closely on its income; any unforeseen demand on the exchequer may bring about a very awkward state of affairs. An increase in the number of professorships is simply a necessity; the proposals to found fellowships and enlarge the building accommodation have virtually fallen through; in fact, it is evident that a suitable legislative grant could be applied never more profitably and effectively than now. To reconcile the strong general feeling on this subject with the apathy of Convocation, would be a difficult task; it is not by any means too late, however, to remedy the results of past inactivity.

Our Provincial University is essentially a State institution, and as the Province is its founder and sole benefactor, the Legislature ought not to leave it in a half-finished condition, incapable of further develop-

ment. The Government undoubtedly is, as it ought to be, anxious, in the interests of higher education, to grant all possible assistance; its hesitancy to act decisively in this particular obviously arises from causes inherent in our system of government by party. It is supposed that any further grants to the State institution would arouse a storm of opposition in the denominational colleges, but it may be fairly questioned if this difficulty is not largely illusory. In this Province, as in the others, denominational institutions are reaping the benefits of voluntary donation, an avenue to wealth that is practically closed (except in rare instances) to any State institution. From this point of view it would be unfair on their part if they sought to debar us from applying to the Legislature, a source proper to us, and to which we are confined, but to which, under our system of government, they have no right. From these and other considerations, it seems very probable that a bold step on the part of the Government in appropriating a portion of the surplus would not call forth any violent expressions of disapprobation. The grant might take a less invidious shape if some of the waste lands of the Province were appropriated. But these, however, are matters of detail; the great question is to prevail on the Legislature to decide in favor of the general scheme.

We would therefore venture to recommend to the members of Convocation that they would now effect some informal organization with a view to definitive action next June. A strong expression of opinion, properly followed up, would at once bring to bear on the Legislature the powerful influence of our graduates, who do not seem to know their own strength. A necessary step would be to interest the members of Convocation outside of Toronto in its proceedings; this has already been done with marked success, and could be done again. The important task of settling some definite scheme will probably fall into the hands of Toronto graduates, and could be decided in one or two informal meetings. No more favorable opportunity than the present could well be imagined, and if a bold and decisive step is ever to be taken, it should be taken now.

C.

Undergraduate thinks that the seizure of books by the Custom House censor is an incident in which the readers of the *'Varsity* have no interest. These students, actually or presumably, spend much of their time in the study of books; and if unlimited license be given to the literary censor enthroned in the Custom House, their studies would be in danger of being interrupted by a seizure of text books; for it is quite impossible to say what a Custom House censor, restricted by no list of prohibited books, and at liberty to exercise an arbitrary discretion, might not take upon himself to do. We certainly did not intend to say anything against the Roman Catholic Church as such; and we do not think that the occurrence of the words "Ultramontane party" and "Protestantism," in the paragraph in question, is a capital crime. In the Province of Quebec, that party has just received a rap over the knuckles from Rome for its attack on the University at Laval. When dogmatic intolerance is translated into civil intolerance, exercised through the Custom House, the *'Varsity* will not consent to remain silent. If the intolerance had not got beyond the dogmatic stage, no reference would have been made to it in these columns. Dogmatic intolerance, the Abbé Pâquet tells the students of Laval, is the sheet anchor of the Church of Rome—a reliance which she can never consent to relinquish. His lectures containing this declaration are reprinted at the press of the Propaganda, at Rome, with the approval of high authorities in the church. "Undergraduate" makes a statement which seems to conflict with this fact. Intolerance was the inheritance of Protestantism, but as Protestantism developed, it cast away the legacy. The first Protestants were intolerant—tolerance developed later. Are we to fall back under the yoke of civil intolerance? The *Mail* has apparently no objection; "Undergraduate" none. We have; that is the difference between us.

The objection made by M. A. in a letter in this issue to the want of discrimination by a writer in last week's *'Varsity*, between the functions of the University of Toronto and of University College, is, strictly speaking, correct. The writer, however, allowably we think, made use of the word University in the general sense in which it is used the world over. It is only at the Universities of Toronto and London that the distinction so pronouncedly exists.

McMASTER HALL is at once an evidence of modern liberality and of modern intelligence in design and equipment. The students' quarters there form a striking contrast to the Residence of University College, which was built at a time when ventilation was an infant science, and sunlight, for unknown reasons, was looked at with suspicion. McMaster Hall is a place designed for living as well as for learning. The studying and sleeping rooms are heated and ventilated according to the most approved plans; they are full of sunlight, and are airy and cheerful, having nothing of the dingy, damp and dismal appearance of a certain other abode. Had the money expended on the University buildings been directed towards the erection of a college where style and outward appearance were made secondary considerations to economy and usefulness, how much more would the student community have been benefited in the past, and in time to come? The same amount of money otherwise expended would have procured all that University College now possesses, together with at least thrice the present number of apartments, and these of convenient size and properly equipped.

THE removal of the Literary Society from the University Building to Moss Hall (as it is now called) has not in its results fulfilled expectation. The attendance seems to have diminished, and it is asserted that there is an absence of the vigor that formerly marked the proceedings. Resident students particularly seem to have ceased taking part in the exercises. To bring the Society back once more into closer connection with the University might do something towards renewing its former vitality. Accordingly a proposal is on foot to sell or lease (if possible) Moss Hall, and with the proceeds to erect a new building more adapted to the needs of a debating society, and adjoining the University building. The proposition ought to have the best consideration of the members and General Committee of the Society, as the successful carrying out of such a scheme would wholly depend on them. Would it not be a good idea to strike a special committee to report on the subject?

NOTHING is more likely to acquire for University College the good wishes of the community at large than the proposition of the professors to deliver a series of popular lectures on scientific subjects. The lectures are designed specially for skilled mechanics and artisans, and if they are attended as largely as they should be, the result cannot but be satisfactory. Those who are likely to take advantage of these lectures are such as will do so with the expectation of acquiring knowledge which they can employ in their daily work, and by means of which they may be able to invent useful machines, make better bread, improve stoves, perfect ventilating appliances, and do a hundred other such things. Such lectures as these, delivered to practical men, will probably be productive of greater benefits to the country than are the more theoretical lectures given to regular college students. We hope the efforts of President Wilson and his colleagues will receive the attention they merit.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *'Varsity*.

SIR,—Can you explain how it comes to be so difficult for even University men to distinguish between these two institutions? Your contributor "C.," in his otherwise well-written article on the Western University, says:

"It has been well pointed out that a university ought to subserve two ends—the education of its undergraduates and the encouragement of original research. The former function alone is performed (and inadequately at that) by our Provincial University; the latter is not even attempted. An insufficient endowment prevents substantial progress, and how can we expect an increase of funds if public liberality is to be distracted and weakened by a multiplication of objects?"

Allow me to offset this quotation with two from the Revised Statutes of Ontario. The first is section 4 of Chap. 210:

"There shall be no professorship or other teachership in the said University of Toronto, but its functions shall be limited to the examining of candidates for degrees in the several faculties, or for scholarships, prizes, or certificates of honor in different branches of knowledge, and to the granting of such degrees, scholarships, prizes, and certificates, after examination, in the manner hereinafter mentioned."

The next quotation is part of section 9, Chap. 209, which deals with the constitution and functions of University College:

"There shall be in the said college such professors, lecturers, and teachers, and there shall be taught in the said college such sciences,

arts, and branches of knowledge as the Council, by statutes in that behalf, from time to time determines, such statutes being consistent with the statutes of the University of Toronto as regards the prescribed subjects of examination."

Now, it is using the term "education" in a peculiar sense to say that our University has to do with the education of its undergraduates. It has, of course, to do with their education indirectly when it prescribes a certain curriculum; but the tenor of "C.'s" remarks shows that he includes the teaching function of University College under the term "university." If I am mistaken, then the correction may stand as it is, for the benefit of those who are in the habit of speaking about Toronto University and University College as if they were one and the same institution. If men who are really aware of the distinction do not observe it in their writing and speaking, how is the present mischievous confusion of ideas ever to be brought to an end?

M. A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'Varsity.

SIR,—I consider that the editorial note in the last issue about Mr. Patton's seizure of books was altogether out of place. Apart from the objection that applies to everything that has been said in the 'Varsity on the question, viz., that it has nothing to do with the University, you have inserted a paragraph of a decidedly-religious (or anti-religious) spirit. There is a reference to the "Ultramontane party," and the term "Protestantism" is introduced in a way that carries a hit at Roman Catholicism. Together with the men who reside at one of the affiliated colleges, I have the honor to be an adherent of the latter creed, and as such I yield to no one in the profession of liberal principles. I do not, however, wish to prove that there is no necessary connection between intolerance and Roman Catholicism—a proof which an ordinary acquaintance with history could command—but to draw your attention to the opening article of the first issue of last year's 'Varsity. In that article, in spite of its tangled verbiage, there is an unequivocal statement to the effect that the University organ is not to serve as an outlet for opinions on religious and political topics. I assert most confidently that the above-mentioned editorial note is a direct contravention of that statement.

UNDERGRADUATE.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

At Harrow the power of fagging belongs to both divisions of the Sixth Form—that is, to about the first eighty boys in the school. Fagging is chiefly confined to the large boarding houses, though cricket-fagging, which means long-stopping for the Sixth Form, affects equally boarders and home boarders. In large boarding houses, fagging consists of carrying up breakfast and tea, filling foot-baths, bringing provisions from shops, and running miscellaneous errands.

**

SPOT once edited a college paper, and a rare old editor he must have been. A tailor sent him in his bill; it was returned, with a notice that "the manuscript was respectfully declined."

**

TOWARDS the end of last year the *Queen's College Journal* got the straight tip about us: the 'Varsity was to be *non est* in a short time, and this was very generously given away in three or four numbers of the former paper. But to the unbounded indignation of the Firm, instead of taking the usual course of making up the bets on our future extinction, the *Journal* began moralizing about it. I'm not surprised the Chief has decided that no more straight tips shall go forth from this office for the Kingstonians. By the way, *their* paper has been *non est* so far this term, and our eyes will get sore in looking out for the star of university journalism if a copy does not appear soon. The odds are at present 15 to 1 in favor of its coming out before Xmas.

**

I AM informed by Miss Dimpsey that the first hat of a new fashion for ladies is not the result of any particular design. One is finished plain, and then sat down upon by the head milliner. Whatever shape it may take under pressure is adopted as the latest style, and becomes the pattern for others.

THE diet allowed by a Harrow house master to his highly-remunerative boarders is abominably bad. For tea and breakfast, tea and bread and butter; for dinner, roast and boiled meat, a plain pudding, and one glass of the very mildest specimen of 'small-beer'; for supper, cold meat, bread and cheese, and another glass of beer. One of the Public Schools Commissioners, in 1862, apparently surprised that the large quarterly charge for a Harrow boy's board should not entitle him to a more liberal diet, threw out a suggestion to Dr. Butler, that possibly eggs might be provided by the master for the boys' breakfast. With touching simplicity the head master replied, that eggs, indeed, are not provided, but that 'a large machine for boiling eggs is brought in every day; so that if the boys bring their eggs, they are boiled for them.' Truly the author of this notable expedient for satisfying the craving appetite of a hungry boy, displayed a fertility of economical device which was akin to genius. If his name were known, there would be no difficulty in having his departed spirit revered as the patron saint of the kitchen department in the University College Residence. His inventiveness would have warm admirers in a region, the inhabitants of which are regaled by cheap meat, badly cooked food, and repulsive table appurtenances. In these respects the gentlemen at Residence are worse off than the boys at Harrow.

**

DR. SAMUEL SMILES, in his book "Duty," says, "Everyone knows the story of the faithful dog, Bobby," and goes on to detail how the dog lay for four years on its master's grave. Now, if Mr. Smiles does not know, he ought to be informed, that the story of the dog, "Greyfriars Bobby," is a hoax that was perpetrated by an Edinburgh press man.

**

A SMITH'S COLLEGE girl went out fishing, caught five freckles, and has remained in her room ever since. A Wesleyan College girl would have taken a piece of the *Portfolio* and sand-papered them off, and gone out again next day. And a Vassar girl would have welcomed them as old friends whom neither dim religious light, nor cosmetics, nor sand-paper could drive away.

**

WHEN you have finished eating it is the correct thing to leave the table. Some people leave nothing else. (*Wise Sayings of the Residence Steward.*)

**

THE *Parisian* is undoubtedly the champion ocean steamer, and the Cunard people are mad as hatters about it. One gentleman, who has made frequent passages to England, goes now when he can select the *Parisian*. On the last occasion, just before leaving Liverpool, he telegraphed to his wife, in Toronto, to have dinner ready at a certain hour, eight days and a half from the time, and he would be there. Within two hours of the time named he arrived. And where do you think he lost the two hours? On a dirty bit of twenty miles on the Grand Trunk Railway between Scarboro' and this town.

**

THE manner in which Mozart obtained a copy of the *Miserere* is highly characteristic and interesting. When in his fourteenth year, Mozart travelled with his father to Rome, and was invited by the Pope to Quirinal Palace. While in conversation with His Holiness, he solicited a copy of the *Miserere*, but was refused, in consequence of a prohibition that had been issued. He then asked permission to attend the only rehearsal, to which he listened with the utmost attention. On quitting the chapel, Mozart spoke not a word, but hastened home and wrote down the notes. At the public performance he brought his manuscript carefully concealed in his hat, and having filled in some omissions and corrected some errors, he had the satisfaction of knowing that he possessed a complete copy of the treasure thus jealously guarded.

**

MY sporting note book has mysteriously disappeared, and I venture to say to the individual who feeds the column "Varsity Sport" that thereby hangs a tale. Thus I am reduced to making a general remark or two. For instance, I consider that the practice of athletic and gymnastic exercises is being encouraged to an alarming extent at our educational establishments (I believe that's the correct term) for young ladies. This summer two of Miss Dimpsey's cousins came home for their holidays from Whitby College, and the first day after their return from school their governor found them fencing with broomsticks in the back garden. True to the paternal instinct, he reminded the girls that such an accomplishment would not aid them in procuring husbands. "It will help us to keep them in order," replied Atalanta, a muscular young Christian, who is nothing if not practical.

Two masked robbers stopped an honest editor one night, and placing revolvers at his head, demanded his money. "I have no money," he said, "but I will give you a puff in the *Yale Courant*." Upon which the masked robbers smote him thrice with a big stick and passed on. Hæc fabula docet that there is such a thing as having too much cheek.

THEY were discussing relative ages in one of the Residence rooms the other night:

"Now, how many years would you give me," said an elderly graduate of scholarly appearance to the host of the evening.

"None at all, sir. The pair you've already got are enough to suffice any reasonable man."

Once on a time, within living memory, a very zealous and well intentioned man had spiritual charge of an obscure village in a remote part of Scotland, where Gaelic only was spoken. To this place came at intervals a few tourists, who, apparently wandering about without any clearly defined plan, by chance fell upon this out-of-the-way place. Now, the heart of this good man was sad when he saw these visitors sitting with his flock unable to enjoy with them his bursts of eloquence, because they knew not the tongue in which he spake. Therefore he resolved to study the English language in the hope of benefiting some of his stray hearers. The winter passed, and the pastor passed it in hard work with English dictionary and grammar, till, when the summer again came round, he, though unable to deliver himself entirely in English, could at all events turn his text and a few short sentences into "that other" tongue, and having composed a most effective discourse, the wished-for opportunity came. Ascending his pulpit, he noticed two strangers, and having given out his text in Gaelic, said, "I will, for the good of our visitors, give my text and heads of my sermon in their own language," proceeding thus: "The Devil goeth about as a roaring lion." "That," said he, "is my text, and I shall divide my sermon into three heads—First, who the Devil he was; second, where the Devil he was going; third, what the Devil he was roaring at." The tourists were amazed, and indeed shocked, but one of them fortunately knew sufficient of Gaelic to gather that the preacher was not an impious joker, and being much impressed with his real eloquence, he sought an interview with the minister, when the mystery was solved. The Scotch parson had translated the words, but was not aware of the difference in idiomatic construction.

'Varsity Men. Mr. L. J. Clarke, coming from his bath, let fall upon the stone flags of the Residence corridor his crockery soap dish, and, stepping on the broken pieces, cut his left foot very badly. By care it is thought that he will be able to be about by the end of the week.

Mr. A. D. Ponton, of the Third Year, has been appointed Inspector of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada.

Mr. W. D. McKenzie is at Centreville, Prince Edward's Island.

Mr. W. N. Ponton, B.A., '79, has hung out his legal shingle in Belleville.

Mr. S. E. Robertson has gone into banking at Mount Forest.

Mr. W. G. Hanna, B.A., '81, is still at University College attending lectures in several courses in the upper years.

Mr. W. O. Galloway, having recovered from a severe illness of several weeks, is again attending lectures.

COLLEGE NEWS. THE students of McMaster Hall have already formed a society called the McMaster Hall Literary Society. The meetings are fortnightly, and are open to the public. "Resolved, that the seizure of Paine's 'Age of Reason,' and of Voltaire's 'Pocket Theology' is justifiable," is the subject of the next debate. Messrs. Sale and McKeown will argue the affirmative, and Messrs. St. Dalmas and McGillivray the negative.

THE gymnasium at McMaster Hall is now being finished. It occupies two rooms in the east end of the basement. The equipment will be very satisfactory.

PROFESSOR McVICAR will arrive at the end of this week. He is the only member of the faculty who will reside in the Hall. A fine suite of apartments has been set aside for his private use.

THE library at McMaster Hall is being rapidly supplied with books. Two cases arrived on Monday last. The reading-room, adjoining the library on the first floor, will have a goodly supply of papers.

THERE are eighteen students of theology, of whom six are non-residents. Besides these eighteen there are fifteen matriculated students of University College who live at the Hall, a good many of them having the theological course in view.

THE Debating Society held an ordinary meeting on Friday, October 28th, the President, Mr. Kingsford, in the chair. On division of the Society, the President took the chair in the 3rd and 1st Years department, and the 1st Vice-President, Mr. Creelman, in the 4th and 2nd Years department. The subject of debate in both rooms was, "Resolved, That text-books should be abolished from the honor courses in Toronto University." We have been unable to obtain a report of the proceedings in the 3rd and 1st Years room. In the 4th and 2nd Years room, readings were given by Messrs. Levesconte and O'Maera. Messrs. Jaffray, Simpson, and Young argued the affirmative, and Messrs. Wishart, Wiltzie, and Wigle the negative of the debate; and the chairman, summing up, gave his decision in favor of the negative. On the Society coming together, Prof. Loudon's offer of the loan to the Society of a monthly scientific magazine, *Nature*, was accepted, and the election for the office of Curator was proceeded with, Mr. Wade being elected. Mr. A. F. Lobb was chosen Reader, and Messrs. J. D. Cameron, B.A., W. G. Hanna, B.A., E. P. Davis, and J. Mackay, Speakers, for the public meeting to be held on Friday, Nov. 11th. The meeting then adjourned.

[Hereafter, in our report of the proceedings of this Society, we will refer to that part of the Society composed of the 4th and 2nd Years, as the "Senior" division, and that part composed of the 3rd and 1st Years, as the "Junior" division.]

A PUBLIC meeting of the Knox College Literary Society will be held in the Knox College Convocation Hall, on Friday evening, November 11th.

THE Glee Club held its first practice on Thursday, Oct. 27th. This is only the second year of the Club's existence; and the fact that forty-one active members were present at its first meeting augurs well for its success. There are seventy-two names on the roll, and the leader, Mr. Torrington, hopes to have the number soon increased to one hundred.

THE House Committee of the Literary Society are considering plans for enlarging and elaborately fitting up the General Committee Room.

THE University College Natural Science Association held its second meeting for this term on Wednesday evening, in the School of Practical Science, the President, Dr. Ellis, occupying the chair. Several new members were elected, and the Association now proceeded to choose gentlemen to represent the 3rd and 4th Years on the General Committee. Mr. Mustard was unanimously elected a representative of the 4th Year; and, as the result of a ballot, Mr. D. O. Cameron was appointed to fill the same office for the 3rd Year. It having been suggested that, as so few gentlemen were present—several being members of the University Company Q. O. R., and accordingly absent at the usual weekly drill—it would be advisable to postpone the President's Inaugural Address until the succeeding meeting; and the majority of those present being of that opinion, the meeting adjourned.

The President of the Debating Society entertained the members of the General Committee at his house yesterday evening.

THE undergraduates of the Fourth Year spent last Saturday evening at the residence of the President of the College.

LAST Friday being St. Simon and St. Jude's day, the students of Trinity College held their annual dinner.

THE stench arising from the Taddle is very pronounced. The prevalence of so much fever in the city is surely a good reason for the prompt abatement of this long-standing nuisance.

A SERIES of lectures, prepared chiefly for the benefit of skilled mechanics and artisans, will be delivered every Monday and Thursday during a part of the winter at the School of Practical Science. The professors of University College have undertaken to deliver these lectures, which are divided into seven courses, viz., Organic Chemistry, Applied Mechanics, Ethnology, Natural History, Light or Sound, Geology, and the Objects of Chemistry as a Science. The charge is merely nominal, being four dollars for all courses, or one dollar for a single course. Prof. Wilson opens the series on Monday evening, the 14th, when he will deliver a lecture entitled, "On the Practical Uses of Science in Daily Life." This lecture is free.

UNIVERSITY NEWS. THE scepticism of students is said, by a writer in the *Kansas Review*, to be the offspring of Seclusion. He urges as an antidote to Unbelief the encouragement of societies and social clubs in the institutions, and the development in every way of social intercourse among students themselves and with the outside world.

THE Schiller prize is one that is offered in Germany for the best new drama in the language of that country. A commission of prominent literary men, that assembled in Berlin for the consideration of productions competing for the prize, has decided that none is good enough this year to deserve it.

VICTORIA University, of Manchester, England, has decided to grant academical degrees without demanding a knowledge of Latin and Greek.

THE presence of the women students at the University of California has, the *San Francisco Bulletin* says, contributed to establish a wholesome standard of conduct on the part of the young men. These young women have been among the cleverest students of the institution. They have carried off a large proportion of the prizes and honors, and they are working with great zeal.

At Yale the Faculty protect Freshmen from subscription lists until after November 1st. By that time the excessive "gullibleness" is supposed to have worn off.

It is expected that Mr. Edward A. Freeman's historical lectures at Cornell will draw large audiences, and a plan is proposed of issuing tickets to admit a limited number of the outside public. The students of course are to be allowed the best seats.

A NEW department is to be established at Cornell University—one of History, Political Science, and General Jurisprudence. It is to be a full undergraduate course, pursuing literary and scientific studies for general culture, but especially to give training to young men who intend to take up the law or follow journalism.

THERE are 156 college papers published in the United States. Twenty-six States and two Territories are represented.

It is said that there is a movement afoot among the Germans in the United States for the erection of a native university on the model of that in Berlin. Milwaukee is mentioned as the proposed seat of such university.

THE Oxford cap is now worn at Princeton, Williams, Amherst, Trinity, University of the City of New York, and Brown University.

THERE are many American boys in the preparatory schools of Germany, and in the universities and higher schools there were 130 American students last year. While foreign training is of benefit to young men whose characters are in a measure formed, and whose plans are definite, it is questionable whether the ideas, the discipline, and the sentiment of German preparatory schools are good for impressionable youngsters whose future lives are to be spent in a republic.—*New York Tribune*.

OLD VOICES

The past never comes back ; what we fancy are but the ideal ghosts of things that were.—PROF. YOUNG.

I stand on the confines of the past to-night—

The world that is gone before ;
And in the dim flicker of the parlor light
Old shadows steal before my sight
From its strange and misty shore.

And bygone murmurs are in my ears,
And sweet lips touch my cheeks ;
And old, old tunes, that no one hears,
That steal to me from the sad old years,
And sweet words that no one speaks.

But only the rhythm of an old-time tune,
That steals down the halls of time ;
And comes so soft, like the far-off rune
Of a stream that sleeps through the afternoon,
Or a distant evening chime.

And in the silence that intervenes,
Sad voices whisper low :
Come back once more to the loved old scenes—
To the dim old region of boyhood's dreams—
The sweet world you used to know.

And, loved old shadows, I fain would go,
For hot fires sear my breast ;
The wild, fierce passions of human woe,
And sad, sad longings ye may not know,
That make me wish for rest.

But through all the seethe and mad'ning roar,
Stern voices call to me :
"Vague dreamer, seek the past no more,
For a nobler region lies before—
Life's grand reality."

THE EPISTLES OF PLINY—II.

The perusal of history often brings to our mind the reflection that as in days gone by the men of the past made by their own actions their own record, so the men of to-day are engraving on the scroll of Time their account by which they will be judged. Hour by hour the day grows ; the sun reaches the meridian ; the shadows lengthen ; night falls ; another day has gone ; another niche in the gallery of Time's victories is filled. Whatever has happened during those hours has become the property of the whole human race. A kingdom may have fallen ; a great man died ; a continent discovered ; a crime may have been committed ; a blunder made ; an empire lost ; the fate of millions changed. What is done cannot be undone : the decree of Fate has been accomplished ; and in due course another day shines forth, to blossom, bear fruit for good or evil, then die and pass away.

"To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time."

How should this reflection influence our lives. What necessity there is that our public men, of all others, should be subject to such a restraint. They should be trained ; well read ; filled with the feeling of responsibility to the future ; careful of their reputations ; willing to suffer all rather than lose their self-respect, or the respect of those who will come after them. How constantly should they remember that the place in history which they might wish to occupy will not be given them for temporary prominence gained by successful trickery, but that a calm, cold critical investigation will be made after they themselves have passed away, which will try by the test of truth and honor all their actions. How petty then will appear the subterfuges ; the broken promises ; the sacrifices of principle ; the corruption ; the want of personal honor ; the mean revenge ; which, alas ! have been witnessed in our time and country. History will deal with all these things, and some future Hallam, weighing with cold impartiality the good and bad which men have done, will say of this one : "He was a patriot and a statesman ! he is worthy of honor !" And of that : "He was a trickster ; a breaker of faith ; he sacrificed his principles for place ; he pandered to the ignorance of the mob ! He got the place. He kept it ! He is dead. What profited him that he gained what was to him the whole world, while he lost his own honor and good name ?"

There is, after all, among men an innate recognition of what is just, and true and right, and although individuals are led away by ambition, or folly, or pride, still, taking men in the mass, they are ever ready to welcome the triumph of virtue and the defeat of vice. Go to a play : how the gods are pleased when the villain is baffled, when the hero and the innocent heroine are united ; how they applaud the noble sentiments, the fine speeches. How they unite in their dislike and detestation of the cheat, or the forger, or the rogue. Do not the boxes share these feelings. Is there not the story of Macready, who once brought on a play in which was represented a striking instance of treachery, where a character, conquered by a generous foe and having his sword returned to him, turned round and buried it in his opponent's breast. The burst of execration from the whole house was so great that it seemed for a moment as if the man's personal safety was endangered ; the curtain was rung down, and the play was never acted again. Is not reading history like looking at a play ? We are the spectators, they the actors. We weep for the innocence distressed ; we smile at the blunders ; we love the frankness, the geniality and the manliness of the victorious general or statesman ; and we detest the villainy of the rogue or the cheat, however successful, exactly in the same spirit as we do when we sit before the stage in an orchestra stall, or among the gods.

Of all the infamous men whom Rome produced, possibly the most infamous were the informers. Every country has had an experience of this class. England, during the time of the Dangerfields and the Oates ; France, during the time of Louis XI. ; unhappy Ireland, perennially ; the familiars of the Inquisition reduced Spain from the first power in Europe to the weakest and most insignificant. We ourselves know something of these gentry. Our system of giving half of the penalty to the whiskey detective has led to more perjury and more disgraceful scenes in our courts of justice than almost any other cause. But it seems to be tacitly admitted that some such protection is necessary for police purposes. But the very idea of a detective—an informer—makes most men pause, and even a casual meeting with such a person gives one an indescribable feeling of curiosity, admiration, fear and loathing. If this is the case in a country like ours, where if a man is not satisfied with his surroundings he can go elsewhere, and at all events can count on a fair trial, what must it have been at Rome, the very centre of the known world ; no hope of escape, no hope of justice ? The system, like most other bad systems, grew from a perversion of a good one.

Under the Republic there was a *lex majestatis*, which was a law against High Treason, whether it took the shape of treasonable betrayal of an army, or seditious conspiracy against the people, or generally a

blow to the majesty of the Roman commonwealth by maladministration. The punishment during the Republic was the interdiction or forbidding of shelter, water, or fire, that is, a deprivation of the chief necessities of life, and it involved also a loss of citizenship.* A subsequent law applied the same punishment to any person who sheltered an interdicted criminal. But up to the time of Augustus the penalty was inflicted only for overt acts; freedom of speech was at any rate ostensibly allowed. Cassius Severus, however, a public slanderer, against whom the sixth Epode of Horace is supposed to be directed, so irritated Augustus by his satire, that the latter caused the law of High Treason to be extended to include slander and libel. In so doing Augustus seems to have had general support, as the persons slandered had been the most prominent men and women of Rome. But Tiberius saw what a weapon had been placed in his hands, and the term *majestas* was extended by him to all acts and words which might appear disrespectful to the Emperor. As soon as this interpretation became established, the *delator* or informer began to flourish, and the hateful spawn begot its progeny, worse even than itself, during almost the whole of the first century of our era. The first man who reduced the matter to a science—the Titus Oates of the period—was one Romanus Hispo. Poor, unknown, restless, pandering to the severity of the Emperor, he soon made existence dangerous to the most illustrious. He obtained credit with one man—hatred from all others. He set an example which taught others how to become rich from being poor; to become feared from being despised; and how to be a pest first to others and finally to themselves. The first instance given of the accusations of Hispo was a charge brought by him against one Marcellus, that he had spoken disparagingly of Tiberius—a difficult charge to meet, as if he had spoken of him at all, and spoken truly, he could not help speaking disparagingly. Under succeeding Emperors, up to the time of Nerva, the evil grew, and all confidence, friendship, or friendly intercourse was destroyed. Diabolical plots were hatched to entrap unwary victims, and the mere suspicion that the Prince was unfriendly to a man was sufficient to secure ample evidence of any charge invented to meet the case. This state of matters continued during the reigns of Nero and his three successors. Vespasian and Titus checked the evil; but the brightness of their short reigns was gloomily eclipsed by the cruel and sanguinary despotism of Domitian. Under him informers again thronged the courts; they did not ply their trade secretly but openly; they infested all public haunts—the Forum, even the temples; and it needed the strong hand of Trajan to break up the nest of insolent ruffians who persecuted decent men. Among the chief of these scoundrels was one Marcus Regulus. He seems to have been especially obnoxious to Pliny, who mentions him several times, and always with expressions of bitter dislike. The following letter gives a graphic account of a passage between them, and is interesting as showing to what trials public men at Rome were subject:

C. Pliny to Voconius Romanus, greeting: Have you seen anybody more timid and humble than Marcus Regulus since the death of Domitian? Under him, he had committed crimes not less than under Nero, but more secretly. He began to be afraid lest I would be angry with him. Nor was he wrong: I was angry. He had been an accessory to the death of Rusticus Arulenus, and had exulted in it so openly that he recited and published a pamphlet abusing Rusticus, and even called him the "Stoic's ape." He adds, "Branded with the Vitellian scar." You know the eloquence of Regulus. He inveighed against Herennius Senecio [whose condemnation Metius Carus had procured] so vehemently, that Carus said to him: "*What have you to do with my dead men? Do I interfere with either Crassus or Camerinus?*" whom Regulus had accused under Nero. Regulus believed that I did not like these things; so much so, that when he recited his pamphlet he did not invite me. Besides, he remembered how dangerously he had attacked me before the Centumviri. I was defending Arionilla, the wife of Timon, at the request of Arulenus Rusticus. Regulus was prosecuting. We were arguing at one stage of the case over an opinion given by Metius Modestus, a well known man. He was then in exile, banished by Domitian. Says Regulus: *Pray, Secundus, what do you think of Modestus?* You see what danger I was in if I answered, *Well*; what dishonor if I said, *Not well*. I cannot say that anything else except the gods helped me. *I will let you know*, said I, *what my opinion is, if that is the matter about which the Judges are here to decide*. Again said he: *But tell me, what do you think of Modestus?* A second time I replied: *Witnesses are usually examined as against those who are accused, not against those who are already condemned*. A third time he asked: *Now, what do you think, not of Modestus, but of the loyalty of Modestus?* You ask, I said, *what I think*. Well, I think it is not proper even to ask about a matter concerning which judgment has been given. He held his tongue; I obtained praise and congratulation because I had not injured my reputation by any answer, possibly advantageous but dishonest, nor had I allowed myself to be caught in the toils of so insidious a questioning.

We would like to give the rest of the letter, showing how Regulus cringed afterwards to Pliny for forgiveness, but space forbids. All we

* In England the crimes which would come under *majestas* were more severely punished. Typical cases of the three classes of crime enumerated were Admiral Byng, Strafford, and James II.

can say is, that this same Regulus is described in another letter as having lost a son, whom he mourned in an insane way. He slaughtered the poor boy's harmless ponies, dogs, nightingales, parrots and black-birds around the funeral pyre; and after doing all that, he threatened to marry again; a proceeding which Pliny characterizes as both too early and too late—the latter on account of his age, the former on account of his mourning, and he adds:

Why do I say this, you ask; not because he says so himself, because a greater liar never stepped, but because it is certain that Regulus will do the very thing that ought not to be done.

Pliny survived Regulus, as appears from the second epistle of the Sixth Book. It is a curious fact that Martial praises Regulus to the skies; but Martial was a flatterer of Domitian, and his praises are a worse condemnation of Regulus than even Pliny's outspoken contempt. It is evident that Regulus was a type of the shrewd, insolent, fellow who thrives in days of rings and corruptions, and who, when better times come, goes back to his native abasement. The race is not dead yet.

PROFESSOR MARTIN'S PHYSIOLOGY.*

Being asked by a friend whether I could account in any general way for the enormous production of new books treating of the principles and foundations of different branches of science, literature and art, at the present day, I answered, that never before had such a multiplicity of *doctrinæ*, and a high appreciation of their co-relations, lent the combined knowledge of their phenomena to the elucidation of any one of them. It is not only owing to the dissection of knowledge and the tracing of its structures to their ultimate elements that we are enabled to concentrate the labors of a lifetime on a single organism or a single problem; but—and especially—to the recognition of the necessity of bringing to bear on one subject the knowledge derived from every other, the convergence of the *multa* to the *multum*. In Physiology we have a very striking example of this inter-action of the sciences. The chain of which it is a link seems endless. Psychology is day by day drawing more from its precepts; Metaphysics has long since confessed its obligations to it; the Moral Sciences, Herbert Spencer shows us, do the same; and the highest and most complex of all—Sociology—is most intimately connected with it; in fact, we may go so far as to say, is founded on it. For may we not regard Sociology as the Physiology of the nation, the framework of which is Ethnology, Climatic influences, and Politics, corresponding to Anatomy, Chemistry and Physics, the framework of the Physiology of the Individual? Of the sciences which aid the study of Physiology, too, the name is legion. When we turn over the leaves of Hermann, or read that, according to Fechner's psycho-physical law, *sensation increases proportionately to the logarithm of the strength of the stimulus*, we should run the risk of erring if we eliminated even the exact sciences.

The force of these remarks will be evident on the perusal of Dr. Martin's recently published work. *The Human Body* was, I have no doubt, looked forward to with anticipations of pleasure by all biologists; and a Master of Arts, Doctor of Science and Medicine, the fellow-worker of Huxley and pupil of Michael Foster, who had already gained fame as a writer, and enjoyed the advantages of a professorship at Johns Hopkins, might well merit such expectations. Yet I cannot help thinking, to many physiologists it must have been to a certain extent a disappointment; not so much, however, from Dr. Martin's faulty treatment of his subject, as from the vividness of these anticipations. The fact is, the work is intended, not for the advanced physiologist, but for those who are but entering upon the subject, and without any previous knowledge of even its basal propositions. For example: the author refrains from discussing contending theories, sometimes even on important subjects, *e. g.*, the histology of the liver and the malpighian corpuscles of the kidney; he devotes much space—in plates and text—to gross anatomy; does not enter sufficiently deeply into the minute anatomy of many important viscera; rarely points out the method by which conclusions are arrived at, such as pulse-tracings, electrical stimuli, &c.; and on one of the most important set of structures, of the functions of which there is still very much to learn, *viz.*, the mesenteric glands, his remarks are very meagre; the list might be lengthened indefinitely. Hence, we must not compare this work with Carpenter or Dalton, Foster, Hermann, or even Kirke. The first sentence of the preface explains its objects: "I have endeavored to give 'an account of the structure and activities of the human body, which, while intelligible to the general reader, shall be accurate, and sufficiently minute in details to meet the requirements of students who are not making Human Anatomy and Physiology subjects of special advanced study. Wherever it seemed to me really profitable, hygienic topics have also been discussed;" and under this heading Dr. Martin

* *The Human Body; an account of its structure and activities, and the conditions of its healthy working.* By H. N. MARTIN. Holt & Co. 1881.

feels at liberty to give us many an original gem which, strictly speaking, belongs to the domain of Therapeutics, or Bromatology, or Medicine.

The bent of the book is exceedingly practical in language, illustrations, topics and hints. It will tell you when to bathe, how to cook, why beef-tea is not as nourishing as supposed, what is the cheapest food producible by a nation, how to avoid catching cold, rivalling even the practical Ringer in his own subject. For example, of alcohol he says: "If alcohol is to be used as a daily article of diet, it should be borne in mind that when concentrated it coagulates the proteids of the cells of the stomach with which it comes in contact in the same sort of way, though of course to a much less degree, as it shrivels and dries up an animal preserved in it. Dilute alcoholic drinks, such as claret and beer, are therefore far less baneful than whiskey or brandy, and these are worst of all in the almost undiluted form of most 'mixed drinks.' For the same reason alcohol is far more injurious on an empty stomach than after a meal. The old 'three bottle' men who drank their port-wine after a heavy dinner got off far more safely than the modern tippler who is taking 'nips' all day long."

For these reasons a better book could not be imagined for those who, without an intimate acquaintance with Anatomy and Histology, and wishing to escape technicalities as much as possible, want to obtain a really useful and thorough knowledge of Physiology. To a medical man, however, I cannot recommend Martin; proximate principles are not sufficiently treated; there is a great lack of Morbid Physiology; Embryology and Development, though really belonging to Morphology, should have a larger space devoted to them; and of course, to any one having opportunities for vivisection and the mounting of specimens, the work under consideration would give place to Klein, Milne Edwards, Müller's 'Archiv,' and others. For laymen, however, it is just what is wanted; full of common sense, made absorbingly interesting by quotations, analogies, proofs of the practical bearing of scientific truths, &c.; in fact, the very book for the Natural Sciences Department of the Arts course.

H.

'VARSITY SPORT.

BICYCLE clubs are being formed in many American colleges, and the interest manifested in the wheel is growing greater and greater. The club at St. Paul's, Concord, has now a membership of thirty, there being two hundred and fifty students in the school. In connection with this sport the *University Magazine* comments: "The growing popularity of bicycling, not only as a pleasant and healthful means of exercise, but as a recognized college sport, leads us strongly to favor its encouragement at the University." Is the bicycle likely to become known at University College, or is it an animal to be looked at with suspicion?

Ann Arbor Chronicle: "The lovers of Rugby foot-ball have again turned their attention to this sport, induced by the prospect of games with Harvard, Yale and Princeton. Challenges from us have been accepted by these three colleges, and it is with pleasure that we see the boys enter into their practice with the old vim that told so well against Racine and Toronto.

Brooklyn Polytechnic: "The students of Harvard are organizing a foot-ball association. A committee on constitution reported one substantially the same as that of the Princeton Club, which has been so successful. Several games will be played with Canadian elevens, if possible, at Cambridge.

RECRUIT drill was conducted on the lawn on Wednesday afternoon by Lieut. Acheson and Sergt. Wishart.

THE Association Foot-ball Club practises every afternoon, and the Rugby Union three afternoons a week.

THE name of Mr. A. Y. Scott was omitted last week from the list of newly appointed corporals of "K" Company.

THIS "Rugby" season in Toronto will be remarkable, if for nothing else, for the number of accidents recorded. There are a good number of clubs in the city now, and nearly every one can show a passable accident record.

"K" COMPANY was specially and highly complimented by the Colonel of the Q. O. R. at the last battalion drill. It deserved the compliment, as it has this year shown itself to be well drilled, and has always the largest turn-out at Wednesday-night drill.

THE First and Second "elevens" of the Association Foot-ball Club had a practice match on the lawn on Monday last. When dark put an end to the play, each side had scored a goal; thus showing that there is this year no lack of recruits, and that the Association will at least not suffer from scarcity of players. A team will go to Berlin soon. We think it would be wise to arrange matches for the second team, if possible. Matches are the best practice, and it is from the second team that the first must in future be recruited.

YALE has a yacht club and a bicycle rink.

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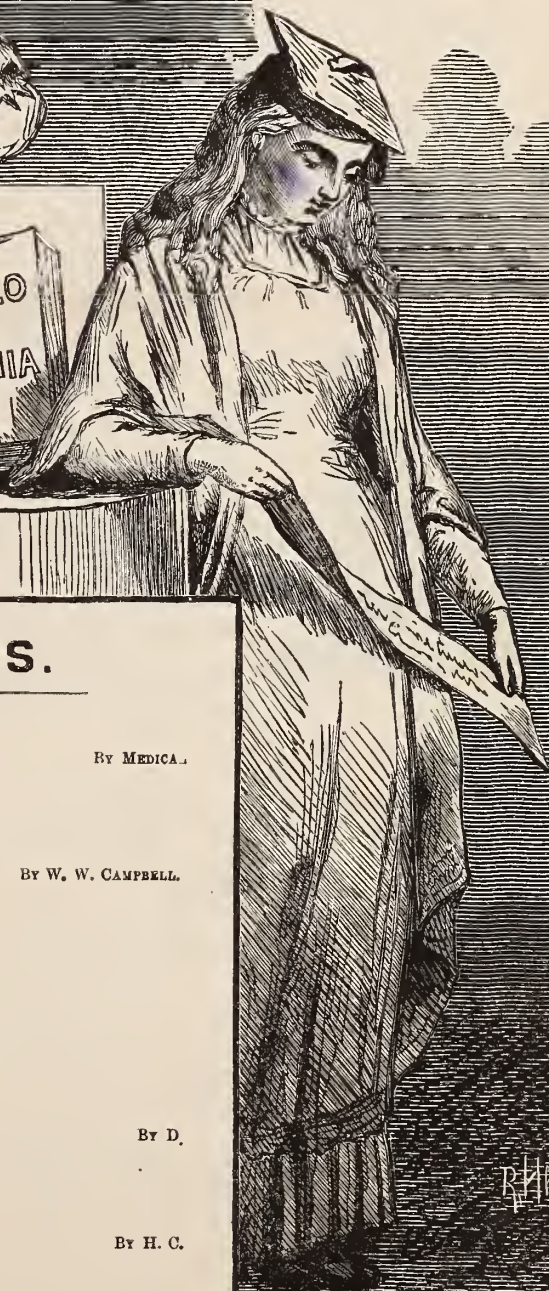
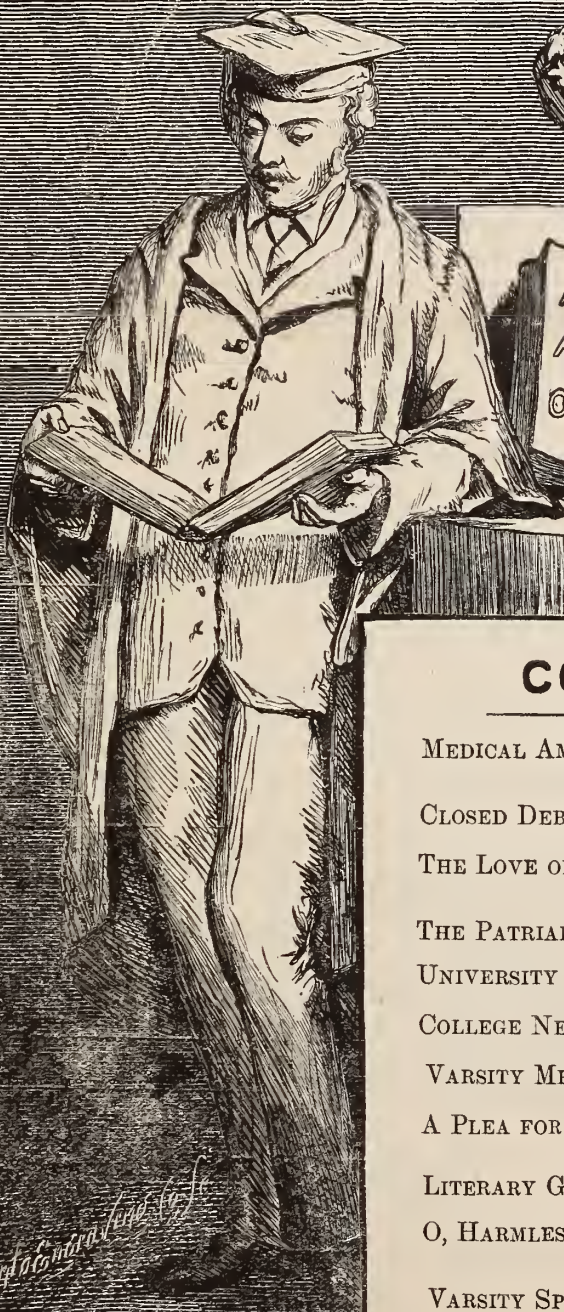
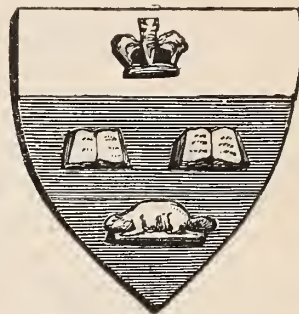
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THE VARSITY



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THE VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

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MEDICAL AMALGAMATION.

VICE-CHANCELLOR MULOCK, in his reply to the "Affiliated Universities" at the Trinity medical dinner, brought forward the suggestion that the two Schools of Medicine at Toronto might be strengthened by amalgamation. He said: "With two medical schools in affiliation with the University of Toronto, that institution has endeavored, and I believe with some degree of success, to strengthen the hands of those teaching bodies in their efforts to promote medical education in Ontario; and I have it upon the authority of a distinguished professor in a London hospital, who visited Toronto lately, that while Canadian students are principally deficient in practical knowledge of the healing art, their theoretical attainments quite equal those of English-trained students. The explanation for this state of affairs lies, no doubt, partly in the fact that our Canadian hospitals, with our limited population as compared with that of Great Britain, cannot reasonably be expected to present the same opportunities to the medical students as do those of the great City of London. This disadvantage time alone can remove. If, however, the Ontario student labors under disadvantages remediable at our hands, it would be in the interest alike of the student and of the whole community that such disadvantages should be removed. I have heard it suggested that medical science in Ontario would be advanced if the profession were to concentrate their forces in promoting one school in Toronto instead of dividing them in support of two as at present; whilst against this proposition, amongst other arguments, it is said that separate faculties in friendly rivalry serve the good purpose of stimulating each other."

Both schools depend entirely upon their undergraduates, as well for the maintenance of the professorial staffs as for the support of the Colleges, so that a concentration of the two incomes would leave the double revenue to be expended upon a single cause. The fact that promising men leave our arts institutions to complete their after course in medicine at Magill, would seem to prove that our lectures here are as a whole weak, at least when compared with the staff of that institution. The clinics here are admittedly very incomplete. Separate existence then tends to weaken, amalgamated interests to strengthen; for increased income permitting of better paid and consequently more able professors, renders a thorough practical course possible. As a result, the public would be benefited by a more able and especially a more practical body of surgeons and physicians. As MR. MULOCK points out, any stimulating effect produced by rivalry would be removed, but it is hardly advisable to engender in early life rivalry between men who may at any time be called upon to act in harmony.

It is more than likely that an attempt to carry out such an idea as that suggested by MR. MULOCK would meet with much opposition, the strongest perhaps coming from the existing staffs of professors; but while these obstacles stand in the way of the furtherance of the plan, yet there seem to be good reasons for holding the question up to consideration.

MEDICAL.

CLOSED DEBATES.

The first meeting this year of the Debating Society augured brilliantly for a change where change is so much needed. The debate was an open one, and hopes were raised that its decided success would cast corresponding discredit on the stilted performance known as the closed debate. The committee, however, which has charge of the choice of subjects and the appointment of speakers, promptly set to work to counteract the good effects of a good start. The freedom and friskiness which characterized the discussion on the abolition of scholarships seem to have made no impression on the phlegmatic mildness of the Society's officers. These gentlemen, of course, know all about the rules. If the argument is repeated, that since open debates, as experience has shown, have been uniformly entertaining and closed ones just the reverse, the former should be continued to the exclusion of the latter, they shake their heads with becoming official gravity. "Such a course would be unconstitutional," it is replied. And certainly, to promote the best interests of the Society, instead of standing sentry over a dead-and-alive constitution, would be a shocking dereliction of duty. Our cousins on the other side of the lake manage things better; there the closed debate is reserved for prize competition and commencement days, when dull comedies are not only tolerated but expected.

There is one other contention we have heard made in favor of what may be justly called the prohibitive policy. The appointment system is maintained to be the proper nurse for the incipient oratorical talent of Freshmen. The assumption is that these reticent youths are too much frightened by the august presence of the upper Years to take part in the open debate. Speaking for ourselves, we were never possessed by the belief that the Freshman stands in awe of the majesty of the Senior, and if some of the committee-men are so possessed, they deserve to be congratulated on their glorious imagination. The probability is, the First Year thinks it can take care of itself, and might perhaps resent in strong terms the charge of childish timidity implied in this plea. In any case, there is not the shadow of a reason why the greater number should be sacrificed for the few; and if any regulation tends to violate the maxim, the blessing from letting it fall in abeyance will be unmingled. The dictum that the constitution is made for the Society becomes ludicrous when reversed, but unfortunately the devotees of red tape have not a fine sense of the ludicrous.

The undergraduates who wish to improve themselves in the arts of extempore speech and ready discussion are, for the most part, against closed debates; the opposing party consists mainly of the lovers of prepared harangues, written discourse, and "tall spouting." So long as the latter are in the ascendant, the Debating Society will be the sleepy elephant of the University.

It is with regret we refer to the death by drowning of Mr. Wm. Fletcher, one of three brothers who have already done credit to our *Alma Mater*. He was a man of a most genial disposition, and a friend to all who knew him. Graduating in 1875, he proceeded to the study of law, and afterwards became a student of medicine, but neither being congenial to his tastes, he joined his brother on a geological survey in Cape Breton, and there he has met his untimely end.

The *Athenæum* has again started the agitation for an Intercollegiate Press Association which the *Acta Columbiana* failed to establish after a plucky struggle last winter. "While Colleges join in intercollegiate, athletic and other associations, the College press, a most powerful factor of influence, and one of the most important features of College life, is only united through the medium of the exchange column and occasional correspondence. An association for the discussion of the financial and literary interests of college journalism and the comparison of editorial experience is, in our opinion, very much to be desired." Press associations of late have proved of so much value, that we think such an institution could not fail to be of value among the colleges.

THE LOVE OF KEWAYDIN,

GOD OF THE WEST WIND.

There is a legend among the Ojibways that long ago the west wind took the form of a mortal, and wooing a maiden, allured her into the forest, after which she was never seen again.—*Com.*

Kewaydin told this tale—
God of the western gale—
Coming as flight of quail
Over the marshes.

Gheezis, God of the sun,
Gheezis, almighty one—
Laughing the rivers run,
Laughing the seasons come—
List till my tale is done,
Gheezis, the mighty.

Far, where the south winds sleep,
*Kanata, mighty and deep,
Wild in its endless sweep,
Hurries to eastward.

Gheezis, the moons are long,
Silent the suns glide on,
Silent the dark earth on,
Leaf follows leaf.

Many long moons ago,
Counted by winters of snow,
White as the blossoms that blow
Far in the forest ;

Where many a dark wood dreams,
Where many a snow moon gleams,
Far by those southward streams,
Woke I from slumber.

Woke as the storms that wake
Far over breast of lake,
Making the wild woods shake
At their coming.

Grew I as in his lair
Grows up the grizzly bear ;
Oft by the camp fire's flare,
In the midnight,

Stretched on the forest heath,
Heard I, with bated breath,
Stories of fight and death
Told by warriors.

* Kanata, the St. Lawrence.

Often soft suns sank down,
Often the leaves were brown,
Often the ghost snows wound
The naked forest.

Once in the moon of snows
Up from our fires we rose,
Wandered in search of foes
Through the forest.

Far to the north I led,
Death followed in our tread,
Many a one lay dead
In the midnight.

Wild as the autumn gale,
Wild as the wind and hail,
Faces that blushed were pale
When we left them.

Once as we slept at night,
Close by the fire's red light,
Swift on the left and right
Rose up warriors.

Soon in the fight we closed.
Many a one reposed,
Hushed on the driving snows,
There in the morning.

Far from the deadly fray,
As snows in the morning gray,
Went they the northward way,
Bearing me prisoner.

Once as I partly slept,
Near me a soft foot crept,
O'er me a maiden wept
Tears of pity.

Soft as thy dreamy rays
Shine through a golden haze,
Fell, as a glorious blaze,
Her love on my spirit.

Soft was the maiden's eye,
Soft as a sunset sky,
Answered she sigh for sigh,
To my wooing.

Where could the soft lake rest
But on the nude rock's breast ?
Over the snows to the west
Fled we together.

Wild was the cry that night
When they knew of our flight ;
Tomahawks gleamed like light
Round the camp fires.

Followed they thick and fast,
Fled we swift as the blast ;
But death must follow at last—
We were surrounded.

Strongest was love in death ;
Leaped my blade in her breast,
Giving the winds her breath,
There in the forest.

Scowl gave I them for scowl,
Torture ! a dog night howl,

Mine was a warrior's soul,
Breath of the Wind-god.

Gheezis, God of the sun,
Thus is my story done.
Gheezis, I come, I come—
Back unto thee I come.
Take me, almighty one,
Gheezis, the mighty.

HURON.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

MR. GUNN, the master of a famous school at Washington, Conn., called after him "The Gunnery," died a few months ago. The *Pennsylvania School Magazine* quotes an article from the *New York Evening Post*, which gives a description of his career. Forty-three years ago he graduated at Yale with Evarts and Waite. He soon became an advocate of anti-slavery views, which, in the early days of the abolitionist movement, involved persecution from church and society. In 1848 he was literally driven away from Washington. At Towanda, Penn., he opened school with O. H. Platt, now United States Senator, resigned. When the anti-slavery organization became a power in the land, he returned and founded the Gunnery. "Mr. Gunn's scheme of training boys was unique. Its central objects were manhood, character, and physique. With these secured, he believed that mental growth would follow, or at least that without them mental growth was good for nothing. He sedulously cultivated, therefore, the honorable side of boy-nature. A lie was his abomination, to be visited sometimes with an emphatic thrashing. An habitual tattler was even worse than a liar. 'Don't be running to me with your stories about each other,' he used to say to his boys, 'but learn to govern and restrain yourselves.' As to scholarship, the general standard of the school was unquestionably low. There was no marking system, and no direct incentive to purely intellectual growth. Yet Mr. Gunn, first and last, fitted a good many boys for college, and most of them did well. His theory for teaching the dead languages was characteristic of the man. 'Learn the language first, and the grammar afterward,' was his dictum. So a boy often found himself in Homer before he could analyze the simplest form of a Greek verb, and reading four hundred lines a day in Virgil, without a question on the syntax or prosody. His boys, therefore, fell into hard lines when they first faced the iron drill of the grammar school or the college. But somehow they mastered it all, and at college, as a rule, they not only became self-respecting men, but proficient students. In composition rhetoric and oratory, the standard of the school was high, and a knowledge of public events was made almost a compulsory part of the course—Mr. Gunn himself reading the daily paper aloud to the school as soon as the afternoon mail brought it in. By teaching, and even more by his personal example, Mr. Gunn emphasized the duties of citizenship. The funeral of the old teacher was singularly touching. From far and near his old boys gathered to pay the supreme tribute to one who had been to them, not instructor only, but companion, adviser and friend. They came back from the professions, from business, from the places they had chosen for short August vacations—youths, young men, and great bearded fellows with their hair streaked with grey. . . . Though the rain poured in steady streams, the large church was crowded, and not a few of those present were prominent citizens of neighboring towns. It was a singular spectacle this, to see the gathering that came to do honor to the man who forty years ago was ostracized from society; to hear, too, a Christian minister, standing in the very pulpit from which the abolitionist had been excommunicated declare that, though pastor of that church, he was humbled by the dead man's superior example of Christian life. Then the long procession, headed by sixty of the old boys, took its way to the grave—across the green ball-ground, which had so often re-echoed with the shouts of victory, and, as it seemed, not by accident, over the very spot where the teacher had played first base with his nine. At the grave loving hands had, as far as might be, hidden from view, with oak, sumach and clematis, every token of death. There was a simple prayer, the coffin, covered with wild flowers, was let down, and the old teacher, after his strenuous and noble life, was left to his rest."

* *

THE present Head Master of Rugby has given munificent proof of his interest in the health of the school, by erecting, at his own cost, an excellent swimming bath in the School-close. Munificence similarly applied nearer home would be a source of more abiding satisfaction than a batch of new rules, or a skating rink.

At Rugby there are two cricket professionals, a gymnastic professional, a racquet professional, and a person to teach swimming. There are regular matches with foreign teams through both cricket and football seasons. The *Meteor* regularly prints records of all games, even down to the minor matches in each house and the hand-fives competition. Besides the gymnasium, the bath, and the racquet court, there are two pavilions and nine fives courts. The football is ruled by a representative committee, and not, as formerly, exclusively by the Sixth.

* *

HE looked valiant and—what's still better for those who have heard him talk—unutterable, when taken in his Q. O. R. uniform. She was decorating her room with pictures, and she perched his photo up on the topmost nail. Then she sat down to the piano, and, admiring her handiwork the while, she sang softly the refrain of the old Michaelmas song, "Now everything's in order, and the goose hangs high."

* *

A correspondent in the *Athenæum* (Acadia University) recommends the establishment of an historical society in the College. He points out, for instance, that the situation in the land of Evangeline should tempt research for the vestiges of the primeval Acadian. This suggestion, though a very good, is also a very natural one to make, since attestations of bygone ages may be found anywhere in the habitable globe. Near this venerable town itself there have been some recent discoveries of skulls and Indian pottery which has fired archaeological enthusiasm to a high pitch. The President might be called the Canadian Schlieman, so productive has been his zeal in mound-burrowing and bone-gathering. The museum has become a repository for the rags of departed sachems, fragments of fantastic pipes, aboriginal cross-bones, and the various *totemic* articles of the ancient medicine-man. If the future antiquarians of Acadia University, in ferreting out relics of the first French colonists, meet with one-fifth of President Wilson's success, they will have ample means to add a commentary of surpassingly-minute detail to Longfellow's great poem.

* *

George Canning knew how to tell the truth in such a way that it felt like a thorn in the flesh. After a sermon by a pompous clergyman, the preacher said: "Well, Canning, you have said nothing about my sermon." Canning replied, "Ah, the sermon was short." "Thanks," replied the preacher, "and it is better to be short than tedious." "But it was that too," said Canning.

* *

SINGULAR what an inclination a sick man often has to slip into a well.

* *

NOTES ABOUT SERMONS. A word to the wise is sufficient; but sinners are supposed to be foolish, and that accounts for the length of the average sermon.

* *

A charity sermon has a great effect at times. The police in an Irish town recently in vain attempted to disperse a mob. A clergyman then got up and announced that there would be a collection. The desired effect was produced.

* *

Emphatically, the bad young man of the period is he who enjoys his cigarette most after getting out of church the moment the sermon starts.

* *

A gentleman who employs a great number of hands, at a factory in Eastern Ontario, to encourage his workmen in attendance at revival preaching, told them that if they were present, they would receive their wages for that day the same as if they had been at work. Upon which a deputation was appointed to acquaint the manufacturer that "if he would pay them for over hours they would go and hear the sermon at the Methodist Chapel in the evening."

* *

Slightly sarcastic was the clergyman who paused and addressed a young man coming into church after a sermon had begun, with the remark: "Glad to see you, sir; come in; always glad to see those here late who can't come early." And then decidedly self-possessed was the youth thus addressed, in the presence of an astonished congregation, as he responded: "Thank you; would you favor me with the text?"

* *

Dr. Talmage recently took in hand the "Revised Edition." He commenced reading some of the most familiar passages from the New

Testament, and in the middle would stop, and look embarrassed, and say, "No, it isn't like that now, it has been altered," and so forth through half a dozen or more verses. At length he drew himself up as erect as possible, as though he were going to fight, and in a voice that resounded throughout the chapel, exclaimed, "Hands off the Word of God." The effect is announced as having been startling.

* *

FOURTEEN Sophs were suspended the other day from California University. These gentlemen will be absent for two months, because they hazed a couple of Freshmen. On the morning of departure, "the exiles determined to meet once more and go off in style. The class appeared with class-pins inverted, some with crape on their arms, and many with tasty button-hole bouquets that were placed over their hearts by the fair galaxy that adorned 'the summit of the stairs.' The procession was headed by the Millikin drum-corps. As the head of the drum was cracked open, and as the drum-corps had muffled the sound with a pretty silk handkerchief, washed for the occasion, the sound was sufficiently sepulchral for any funeral. 'Forward, march! come along, boys!' and the procession moved off toward South Hall with slow and solemn tread, several Sophs hoisting their mortar-boards on their canes. A number of Freshmen fell in the rear, and the procession was further augmented by one Senior in a rakish looking black plug. The sight was truly affecting. The sun for a moment hid his face behind a sombre cloud to hide the starting tear; the fair galaxy aforementioned waved their dainty lace-edged cambrics, and Bones, the University dog, seemed to appreciate the gravity of the occasion as he slunk along with head bowed, and a band of black and white around his neck, on his legs, and another one around his tail. In ten minutes the Sophs were without the precincts of the classic shades. They halted near the bridge, gave three cheers for the different classes in succession, for the ladies, for the Faculty, and for 'our glorious *Alma Mater*.' Hand-shakings followed, the whistle shrieked, and the train moved off with the exiles. The poetry of the day attained its climax when the Sophs crossed the bay to the city, and partook of a solid feed." This extract is from the *Berkleyan*, the snappiest university paper of the Pacific slope.

* *

THE Greek lyre was an instrument of very limited capabilities. Although there were many lyres of different sizes they were not intended for harmony or to be supplementary to each other. The lowest string was tuned to agree with the lowest note of the singer's voice, and his was sufficient for pitch. To play the various scales it was not necessary to alter all of the strings, but only those really changed. For, supposing their scales were like ours, and the lyre was tuned to the scale of F, to tune for the key of G it was only necessary to alter the strings for B and F sharp. It will thus be seen that the scales could not have been uniformly played, starting from the keynote and ascending to the octave, for the lowest string may have become the second or third, &c., note of the scale.

* *

PUNCH, as it appears weekly, is concerned with the lives and works of the leading wits, humorists, essayists, novelists and statesmen of the Victorian era. It introduced to the world the best compositions of Douglas Jerrold, Tom Hood, Albert Smith, Thackeray and Shirley Brooks. It has made Doyle, Leech, Keene, Du Maurier, Bennett and Tennyson famous. During the past five and thirty years of England's eventful history, "Punch" has always been an acknowledged power in the State. To Mark Lemon is entitled the credit of founding "Punch," and he was a model editor. At his death he was succeeded by Shirley Brooks, who in turn was followed by Tom Taylor. On this scholarly journalist and author resting from his labors, Mr. F. C. Burnand came into office, and is to-day acknowledged as one of the most original humorists of his time. For many years he has been the life and soul of "Punch," as to-day he is its best adviser and interpreter of its spirit and purpose.

* *

"Go to the ant, thou slugfard," is all very well; but if the sluggard will go to a pic-nic, the ant will come to him.

UNIVERSITY NEWS.—The wealthiest University in the world is at Leyden, Holland, its real estate alone being worth \$4,000,000.

AMONG the twenty members of the freshmen class at Acadia College, N. S., are five young ladies.

HALLOWE'EN was celebrated at the University of Rochester by the destruction of about \$500 worth of property belonging to the institution.

It is reported that the proportion of ladies and gentlemen at Boston University is about 3 to 1.

THE *Harvard Advocate* remarks: "It is very interesting to a Harvard man who has never seen what is termed hazing, to read in college papers, articles which lead him to believe that at most colleges a Freshman's life for the first days or weeks is misery itself." The writer adds: "The man who hazes disgraces himself and his college, and should be suppressed." This seems to be the common voice of the college press.

IT is said that Prof. Tyndall set aside the funds he received lecturing while in America to aid American students in Physics who wished to study in Germany. This foundation will now furnish a moderate support for two students.

TENNYSON, like Thackeray, left the University of Cambridge without a degree.

MR. MORRICE has given an annual scholarship of \$100 to the Faculty of Medicine in McGill.

A WRITER in the *Haverfordian*, on "Botany," goes on to say: "I have known a professor of chemistry who was absolutely incapable of appreciating a landscape or a flower, but who went into raptures over certain precipitates of ferrous ferricyanide in a test tube, and whose coat-tails stood out horizontally as he pranced around the laboratory dilating on the beauty of the reaction going on, with many allusions to Cy and Fe and Prussian blue and bivalents and radicals."

FOR "Hamlet" Shakespeare got \$25. Boucicault received \$250,000 for "The Shaughran."

MORE than twenty-six new students have entered the Presbyterian College, Montreal.

THE first number of the second volume of the *Presbyterian College Journal*, Montreal, is to hand, bearing the evidences of good management and of good taste. We believe it is the first Canadian college exchange we have received this term. A little more enterprise on the part of our college contemporaries would not be amiss.

IT is rumored that a wealthy and influential Congregationalist proposes to erect, at his own expense, a building for the Congregational College, Montreal.

COLLEGE NEWS. *Presbyterian College Journal*: "McMaster Hall," the gift of Senator William McMaster, of Yorkville, would seem to be a little students' paradise in itself.

AT the last meeting of the Presbytery of Manitoba, held in Winnipeg on 28th September, thanks were given to the Student's Missionary Societies of Knox College, Toronto, and the Presbyterian College, of Montreal, for the interest they have taken in the cause of missions in that Province by sending each a student for the past summer to engage in mission work.

PROF. WILSON will open, on Monday night, the series of popular scientific lectures that are to be delivered at the School of Practical Science this winter.

THE new building of the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School is now being erected on College Street, at the head of McCaul Street. This will make four theological colleges all within a short radius of University College, and all taking advantage of its lectures.

THERE is so much liberality at McMaster Hall that even the men who are sodding the grounds come in for a portion of what's going; and instead of drinking water like other mortals, they are supplied with milk which they imbibe from large vessels.

AT a certain theological school the rev. professor of polemical theology asked one of the students to briefly state Ingersoll's position. Imagine the general consternation when the poor theolog. gravely said that Ingersoll was a thriving town on the Great Western Railway, and that it was the centre of the cheese trade of Ontario!

KNOX COLLEGE Metaphysical and Literary Society hold a public meeting to-night.

Two new students have taken quarters at McMaster Hall.

DR. McVICAR has arrived at McMaster Hall, and is now fairly at work. The Professor has already impressed on his students that thoroughness in work will be demanded of them.

THE faculty and students of McMaster Hall have in view the holding of a social gathering at the Hall at an early date.

M. J. STARK, of Rosedale, has contributed \$50 for the supply of papers for the reading room of McMaster Hall.

STUDENTS who are lovers of the curious may see something to amuse them at the Art Loan Exhibition, which is now open at 144 King Street West. It would, no doubt, inspire our moderns to greater activity if they were to behold the veritable china from which John

Milton drank his tea, or to see the original MSS. of Lord Byron, and many other historical reminiscences.

THE eminent Italian tragedian, Ernesto Rossi, will visit Toronto on Monday next, appearing that night as Hamlet at the Grand Opera House. He, like Salvini, speaks his lines in Italian, the rest of the company speaking English.

PROFESSOR LOUDEN's lecture room having become too small for the public meetings of the Literary Society, the General Committee has asked the College Council for the use of Convocation Hall, for these meetings; admission to be by ticket.

THE Glee Club has been requested to take part in a Concert, to be given soon in Shaftesbury Hall, by the Church of the Redeemer.

THE subject for debate at the public meeting of the Debating Society, on Friday next, will be "Is Canada's connection with Great Britain a sentiment or a principle?"

THE Debating Society held an ordinary meeting on Friday, Nov. 4th, the president in the chair. The subject of debate was, "Resolved that a prohibitory liquor law passed by a mere majority is unjust." In the "Senior" room, Mr. Bowes read an essay on "Chivalry;" readings were given by Messrs. Wishart and Broad; and the debate was conducted, on the affirmative, by Messrs. Blake, Baird and Manson; and on the negative, by Messrs. Creelman, Gunther and Leslie; the chairman, after an exhaustive summing-up, giving his decision in favor of the affirmative. In the "Junior" room (the 2nd vice-president, Mr. McKay, in the chair), Mr. Burnham read an essay on "Education;" Mr. Holmes gave a reading; and Messrs. O'Flynn, W. Gordon and Bannerman, argued the affirmative, and Messrs. Lee and H. Irwin the negative of the debate, the chairman deciding in favor of the negative. It was announced that the meetings on Nov. 11th and 25th will be open meetings, and that on Nov. 18th a public meeting. The subject of debate for the next open meeting will be, "Resolved, that the principle of Centralization of Government in Canada should be encouraged."

MR. WILLIAM FLETCHER, B.A., '75, was drowned recently in Cape Breton. Deceased was a metallist in natural sciences and Prince's prizeman, and a brother of Prof. Fletcher, and of Hugh Fletcher, of the Dominion Geological Survey, all graduates and metallists of Toronto.

At the Footing Dinner at McGill College last week, Mr. R. F. Ruttan, B.A., '81, responded to the toast of "Our Freshmen;" and, according to the *Star*, made the best speech of the evening.

At Trinity College yesterday there was a choral service in the morning, a lunch at noon, and Convocation in the afternoon, at which the new Provost, the Rev. Mr. Body, was installed. At the conversation, in the evening, an address was presented to Mr. Body from the Faculty, Professors, Graduates and Undergraduates of the University, congratulating him on his appointment as Provost, lauding the high honors and distinctions won by him during his college career, and welcoming both himself and Mrs. Body as friends among them. In reply he said, that he did not think that higher education could go on without being accompanied by religious training, and was thankful that at the old college to which he came these principles were so broadly marked out. The proceedings wound up with a dance in Convocation Hall.

THE annual dinner of the Trinity Medical School took place on Thursday, Nov. 3rd, there being a large attendance of students. Mr. Natrass presided, and Messrs. Savyers, H. C. Wilson, and R. L. Stewart filled the vice-chairs. Mr. Natrass, in his opening address, said the progress of Trinity Medical School had been most encouraging. Their Freshman class was the largest they ever had, their building had been extended, and they had new apparatus. He thought the professors might give a little more attention to questioning their classes than was now observed. The dinner was in every way a success, and the speeches were all good. Mr. Mulock's reply to the toast of the universities with which the school is affiliated involved the question of the amalgamating of the two medical schools, and elicited hearty applause.

The salutatorian at Yale this year was a German; the valedictorian a Hebrew; and the prize declaimer, a Chinaman. But when it came to real classical culture, America came to the front. The pitcher of the Yale Base Ball Club was an American.

ONE of the performers on the horizontal bar at the Summer Circus in Paris, is a Harvard graduate of '76.

THE bride was led up the broad aisle,

Got up in the most killing staisle;

When asked if she'd be

A true wife to he,

She promptly replied: "I should smaisle."

'Varsity MEN. *Presbyterian College Journal*: Our talented associate editor, W. T. Herridge, B.A., during the vacation occupied the pulpit of St. Paul's Church, in Montreal.

MR. JOHN CARRUTHERS, B.A., '79, spent the summer in the British Isles and France.

MR. F. NELSON, B.A., '81, is studying law at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

MR. W. L. BAIN, of the Third Year, is studying medicine at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

MR. H. ST. Q. CAYLEY, having spent the summer on the Continent, has just returned home.

PLEA FOR A NEW ETHIK.

"Strange to say, even the Utilitarian school, which at first sight appears to be distinguished from the rest by recognizing natural causation, is, if not so far from complete recognition of it, yet very far."—*Herbert Spencer's Data of Ethics*.

The principles of evolution are now so universally admitted, that it seems odd that they are not to a greater extent applied to the solution of the ordinary phenomena of practical life. We have had in our hands, for some time, histories of the rise and development of painting, architecture, and the other fine arts. But where former treatment has been unsatisfactory is in this, that such histories have given us an examination from an objective, to the exclusion of the subjective, point of view. I do not refer to the primordial impressions on the senses of our antediluvian ancestors, which, in the course of ages, have resulted in the works of an ANGELO or a RAPHAEL, so much as to the results of more complex impressions in a highly advanced state of civilization. It is a matter of common observance that a tastefully decorated room exercises a sympathetic influence over the mind; analogous to it is the influence exercised by music, except that, with the latter, the wave of feeling is fuller and more massive. Now, why should not some effort be made to estimate the exact influence on us, especially from an ethical view, of our environment? No misdirected inquiry, since to the Positivist, a sensation, a moral judgment, and an effort of the reason, are *ejusdem generis*. As a sense-impression due to the organs of sight or hearing creates a feeling of pleasure or pain, Utilitarianism must concede that the surroundings of everyday life have an ethical value. We thus arrive at the necessity of an Ethik of Æsthetics (I do not use the term in its modern slang sense), a subject which has been vaguely hinted at by many philosophers and would-be philosophers. To show the importance of the question, take a concrete example. Imagine luxuriously harmoniously furnished apartments, inhabited by two or three students. The only incongruous object is some unsightly piece of furniture. The student who sits opposite this deformed object, at first must, from time to time, experience some mental sufferings, which become less and less, and finally die away. But this subjugation of a mental, almost an ethical distaste, a disobedience to an æsthetic categorical imperative, is not consummated without irrevocable loss to the unhappy subject. The inflexible laws of development are at work, and there is a gradual and ever-accelerating downfall of the moral and mental faculties. The conscious of what at first was a mental revolt becomes sheer indifference, and sheer indifference deepens into a positive delight in the inharmonious and the horrible. The ethical and æsthetic discrimination of the miserable victim having become a nullity, the insidious and sinister influences of an apparently harmless inanimate object advance with ever-increasing strength towards the dethronement of the Reason itself. In the meantime, the widening circles of this Maelstrom of Unharmony (now seen to be synonymous with mental and moral Evil) have engulfed those innocent beings who fondly imagined that they could remain mere onlookers of the ruin of another. And in the midst of this Carthage of ruin, that wretched piece of furniture frowns its baneful satisfaction at the widespread disaster that has emanated from it. And who, in thus viewing common life in its relation to Æsthetics (properly so called), can fail to observe not only that this example is no isolated exaggerated instance, but that all finer and subtler feelings are, in this age of sophisters and economists, becoming things of the Past? Will we then, shudderingly, turn from the contemplation of the wretched Present, and live merely in devotion to an ideal; or will we not rather attempt to redeem our own age from its self-destruction? The humanity of the FREDERIC HARRISON School is an idle dream; Harmony, Fitness, Congruity—these must be the watch words of the new Reformation, which will at last recognize the influences of Furniture, as such, on both the Pure and the Practical Reason. Truly it is a matter of amazement that, in this Positive age, no one has yet dealt with the practical aspects of this great question, or, in other words, given us a complete manual of the Ethics and Soteriology of Harmony.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

We venture to predict—I believe that is the correct way to commence—that Mr. Matthew Arnold's edition of Byron will not command as great a sale as its sister volume; in other words, fancy 'isolated excerpts' from Byron! fancy 'an expurgated Don Juan!' In Wordsworth's case of course it was all right; so would it be with Spenser's poetry or Southey's; one certainly has to wade through a great deal in these; but, Byron! Shade of Taine defend him.

Mr. Arnold chuckles over his translation of the German word Talent; (and it is written in English characters too!) he translates it *talent*. Again we venture to predict that although we are utterly ignorant of German, if we ever come across the word Talent in German (N.B.—written in English characters), we shall translate it *talent*.

Biologists are happy; they have a new edition of Beale on Protoplasm. I thought once that I knew something about Bioplasm, Neoplasm, Protoplasm, &c., but *Bathybius Haeckelii* was too much for me. The present state of scientific knowledge, therefore, hardly admits of a just criticism of this work. I was deterred also from pursuing my studies any further by the rumor that a graduate once penetrated too deeply into the mysteries of Protoplasm. His high classical and metaphysical attainments were powerless in enabling him to discriminate between the hurtful and the harmless; and allured, I believe, by the growth and diminutive proportions of this branch of study, he overlooked many equally enticing openings for the play of his talent. His well-directed and well-backed-up efforts merely resulted in pangs of remorse, and in resolutions never again to be found flitting into fields where the only flowers to be culled were a dearly-bought experience of the transitory nature of pleasure and the lasting effects of pain.

Speaking of scientific knowledge, did you know that the king crab was a spider? I was told the other day that *Limulus* was an *Arachnid*; my knowledge of Zoölogy being equal to that of my German, I merely said, I supposed so ("Indeed" would have been better, wouldn't it? *Prediction*: That I shall always say "indeed," in answer to science men); but when I found out what *Limulus* and *Arachnid* meant, I felt more inclined to say *quo quid absurdius*, until I discovered it was *teste* Ray Lankester.

"But all the personal charm of Shelley cannot hinder us from at last discovering in his poetry the incurable want, in general, of a sound subject matter." So says Mr. Matthew Arnold. Has he forgotten that beautiful passage in the preface to the Prometheus Unbound? "*My purpose has hitherto been simply to familiarize the highly refined imagination of the more select classes of poetical readers with beautiful idealisms of moral excellence; aware that until the mind can love, and admire, and trust, and hope, and endure, reasoned principles of moral conduct are seeds cast upon the highway of life, which the unconscious passenger tramples into dust, although they would bear the harvest of his happiness.*"

Ray Lankester, by the way, made a terrible mistake the other day. He sent a severe wiggling to a professor of a well-known United States university, because, as he said, the labial palps of an aberrant *Lamelli-branch* had been mistaken for its gills in his laboratory. They turned out to be gills—so I am told. O! ye science men, what if after all the true definition of a crab should be "a red kind of shell-fish?"

H.

O, HARMLESS WE.

It is only within recent years that men have begun to learn to see themselves really as others see them. Our fathers could not do it, and probably it is this present generation itself which has performed this notable feat. That it has been performed is undoubted, and that the result will in the end be to revolutionize the aspect of the world itself, is a consequence following, of course.

But it is its aspect in its effect upon systems of education that we, as the organ of an educational institution, consider it here. In this aspect it is revolutionary, it is an upheaval, a nihilism.

We speak of that which is established, not of the hypothetical.

Forsooth: our fathers many years ago discovered, and on discovery published the fact, that schoolboys are a species of the *genus lunaticum*, i. e., that they are a kind of lunatic and should be treated accordingly. This was first scientifically discussed in a scientific phrenological treatise, and accounted for organically.

A few years later, the scientific world was electrified by the proved assertion that this state of lunacy, instead of culminating in the higher forms of the *Scholæ*, really only there reached its palpable stage and culminated in the *Universities*; that, in fact, the lunacy existed in its highest form in the universities.

The subject was investigated, and our fathers finally established,

as beyond doubt and cavil, the fact that not only the schoolboy but also the university man was a species of harmless lunatic.

Our fathers were delighted. It takes time to popularize a scientific fact; and time has done it.

At this stage of the world's civilization, the genera have become conscious of their generic identity. The *genus lunaticum* has become self-conscious. The results are not embarrassing. More especially the universal consciousness now exhibited by university men, that they are after all a mere species of the harmless lunatic, has had results.

It has given them *esprit de corps*; they support each other in their lunacy; are proud of it; make it specific. It is this which concentrates them in the afternoon billiard hall and sends them forth on the nightly forlorn hope attempt to ascend the avenue to the "building" in time for tea. It is this which upholds them in the chant of "Old Grimes," and which will until the said Grimes grows older and dies. It is this which tears gowns, shirks work and smokes bad cigars. It is this which carries men through many things of which they are ashamed and of which others are ashamed for their sake. It is *esprit de corps*; it is harmless lunacy. It has kept them boys when they ought to be men, this glorious consciousness of their condition.

Many other things may be duly assigned here by the curious. We can only give an indication of the direction in which the curious must proceed. We but pass to the educational aspect of the case.

Lunatics never learn anything, and need not try; and the glory of this aspect of the case is not lost by professor and student. The magnificent farce of lecturing is now known in its true character as FARCE.

The professor lectures and knows the harmless patients before him have not learnt anything, and the blank feeling of despair which once filled the breasts of the old professors who did not know this thing has given way to the calm tranquillity of him of to-day who does, and who goes home calmly acquiescent in the order of the universe. And the student listens and knows he isn't any wiser. But, bless you! it is part of the arrangement for the tranquillity of lunatics in the universe!

And so sweet lunacy pervades our halls and rooms, and the farce of big talk and vast intellectual doings is carried on delightfully, while the outside world calmly waits unnoticed till the period of our lunacy is over, and we emerge from college walls. And so we emerge—the farce is over; we acknowledge our lunacy, and shake hands over it; say good-bye, and enter into life.

But meanwhile we are lunatics.

H. C.

'Varsity Sport.

On Wednesday, Mr. C. G. Campbell started for Hamilton with twelve men to play the local club of that place. Mr. Park, the Captain of the Hamilton team, kindly brought but thirteen men into the field to equalize the game.

The names of the men, with their weights and positions, were as follows:

TORONTO UNIVERSITY.		HAMILTON.	
	lbs.		lbs.
Brock, back.....	155	Stuart, back.....	161
Campbell, C. G., $\frac{1}{2}$ back.....	158	Murray, back.....	154
Caven, $\frac{1}{2}$ back.....	131	Park, $\frac{1}{2}$ back.....	162
Lindsey, $\frac{1}{4}$ back.....	150	Kerr, $\frac{1}{2}$ back.....	149
Creasor, $\frac{1}{4}$ back.....	149	Watson, $\frac{1}{4}$ back.....	156
Duggan, forward.....	152	Stinson, $\frac{1}{4}$ back.....	—
Blake, ".....	165	Sayers, forward.....	163
Vickers, ".....	152	McAdam, ".....	154
Gordon, G., ".....	158	McLaren, ".....	165
Gordon, C. D., ".....	140	Martin, ".....	136
Campbell, A., ".....	145	Pierre, ".....	153
Grierson, ".....	160	Wood, ".....	138
	—	Crerar, ".....	153
Average.....	151	Average.....	150

Messrs. R. K. Hope and A. D. Stewart kindly acted as umpires. The ground was in very bad condition, large pools of water standing on the undrained field. The touch flags were closer than 50 yards. The ball was kicked off by Toronto at 3.15, and immediately rushed down to within a few feet of the Hamilton men's goal, who were compelled to touch-down for safety. During the first half the University team kept the ball in the vicinity of their opponent's goal, who were forced to rouge more than once, but brilliant runs by the backs and a good rush sometimes by Hamilton-forwards forced the 'Varsity men into the same extremity. At half time nothing had been done to give either side the advantage. As the Hamiltonians were not well trained, the

interval between times gave them renewed vigor, and on play being resumed they made a grand charge on the 'Varsity goal-line, but to no effect; back and back they fell till a series of rushes on their own goal-line were the order of the day, when Vickers pushed through the scrimmage over the line and secured the first touch-down for his side, which unfortunately resulted in a miss. Hamilton kicked out instead of touching and taking 25 yards, and Creasor receiving the ball, secured another try for his side, which, like the other, terminated in a failure. Hamilton again kicked out as before, and Caven claimed a touch, which was disallowed by the umpire, as he did not see it. After this the game was but a series of well-guarded attacks upon the Hamilton goal, till a kick from McAdams sent the ball down field to Grierson, who was tackled, and in passing lost the ball to Kerr, who made a beautiful run past the University backs behind their goal-line, till tackled by Duggan. Losing the ball, McAdams was to the fore and secured a try for Hamilton, which was well kicked by Murray. Time being called, left the home team victors by a goal to two tries. Kerr's run and McAdams' touch-down called forth a series of disputes. First, it was claimed that Kerr ran into a touch half way down the field; next, Duggan claimed to have touched down before McAdams; thirdly, two of the Hamilton side handled the ball after touch; and last, the man who brought out the ball is said to have forgotten to make his mark. All these objections but the latter were overruled by the umpire, and so the game stands in favor of Hamilton, under protest. Creasor, at quarter-back, played very well, and should be looked to for that position. Vickers, another new man, is a decided acquisition to the team. In our estimation, though with his few men, some of whom were by no means of the 'Varsity first fifteen, Mr. Campbell had the best of the game all through, and only lost it on a questionable point, about which there was a complication of disputes. He should never have left for Hamilton finding himself disappointed by all his best backs. The Hamilton men did a good deal of backing.

THE Association football match against the Normal School, which was to come off last Saturday, was postponed on account of rain.

THE values of the principal prizes for the "K." Co. match will be 14, 11, 9, 9, 9, 7, 6, and five dollars for general prizemen, and six and five dollars for non-prizemen; the remaining prizes to be selected from the articles presented by donors.

THE Association Football First Eleven are in regular practice for the tournament at Berlin on Saturday. They will likely have two matches that day against good teams, and will try hard to give a good account of themselves.

AT the annual games of Michigan University, which came off at Ann Arbor last month, Mr. F. Nelson, B.A., ex-champion runner of University College, succeeded in winning the quarter mile race in 52½ seconds, beating the best previous record in the institution; the mile race in 5-15, and throwing baseball—distance, 345 feet.

YALE has beaten Columbia by two goals, and Harvard Amherst by two goals and four tries.

ANN ARBOR, Michigan, was beaten by Harvard by one touch-down to nothing; by Yale, by two goals to nothing; and by Princeton, two tries to nothing.

THE University College Association Football Club played the Collegiate Institute yesterday on the 'Varsity lawn—the game resulting in a draw. Hughes, the captain of the Institute team, won the toss, chose the north goal, and at four o'clock the ball was kicked off. It was carried down field at once, and a goal almost immediately scored against the College, who had to defend their line for the remainder of the inning. At half time ends were changed; and the College men having the wind in their favor, soon won a goal. Though both sides worked well, and good play was exhibited, no further advantage was scored by either team. Glassford and Donald playing back, were very successful in keeping the ball during the first half from between the College flags.

PROF. LEWIS opened a series of lectures on Elocution at McMaster Hall last night.

NOTICE.

The 'VARSITY is published every Saturday during the Academic Year, October to May inclusive.

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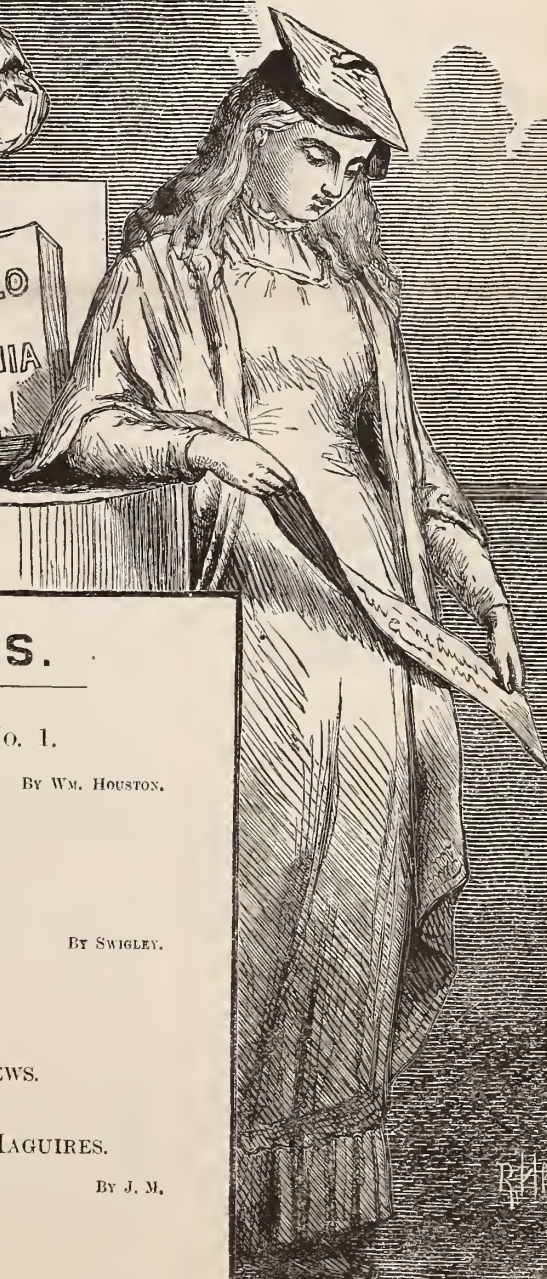
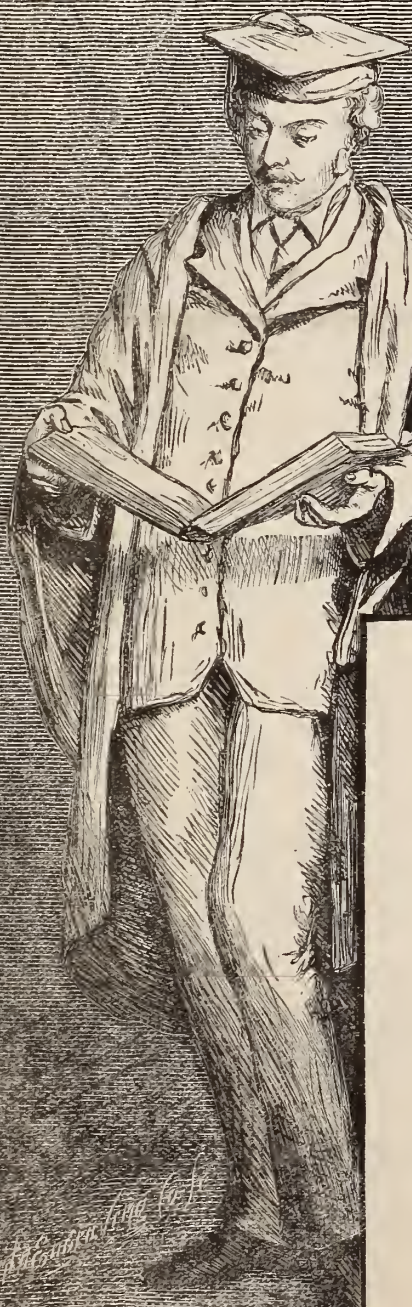
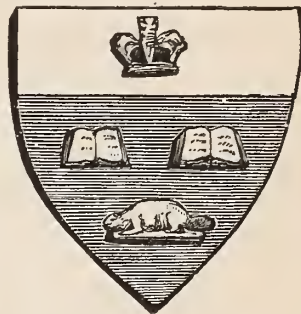
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THE VARSITY



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Toronto, - - November 18, 1881.



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THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

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UNIVERSITY AFFILIATION.

No. I.

At a meeting of Convocation held in the lecture room of the Canadian Institute a few years ago, to discuss certain matters connected with the affiliation of medical colleges, one gentleman present asked the chairman, the late Chief Justice Moss, what the term "affiliation" meant. The chairman replied that if he wished to ascertain its meaning he would have to read through several Acts of Parliament in order to find out. I thought at the time, and think still, that the question was a reasonable one, and as I have since that evening taken our late chairman's advice, I propose to lay the results of my investigations in brief form before your readers. If I make any mistakes as to matters of fact, or if any one thinks I have formed incorrect theories about the real character of our University Constitution, I shall be glad to hear from the other side.

I have long noticed and greatly regretted a strong tendency on the part of many who are connected with the management of Toronto University and University College to treat them as practically one and the same institution. Perhaps the affiliation of St. Michael's College may do something to broaden their views in a matter of such fundamental importance, for there can certainly be no longer any excuse for declining to recognize the federal character of our University charter. It is for the purpose of bringing this feature of our constitution into bolder relief that I have undertaken this discussion. That I regard the prevailing confusion of thought on the subject as not only inexcusable but pernicious, must be my apology for taking up time and space with this statement.

It is easy to give a lexicographer's definition of the term "affiliation," but as Chief Justice Moss said, to get at its real meaning as it is used in connection with Toronto University, one must peruse the various statutory enactments respecting that institution. In our search we need not, however, go further back than the University Act of 1849, which secularized "King's College," changed its constitution, and substituted for its old name the more ambitious title of "University of Toronto." It appears from this Act—12 Vict., cap. 82—that the University of Toronto, as thus instituted, was really a teaching University, or a degree-conferring College, one indivisible institution with a dual function. Its government was entrusted (section 17) to a "Senate," which was to consist of the

"Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, President, and all the Professors of said University, and of 12 or more additional members, who shall be appointed to seats in the same, one-half thereof by the Crown, and the other half by such Colleges in Upper Canada as now are or hereafter shall be incorporated, with the power of conferring degrees in divinity and not in other arts or faculties."

Section 43 provides for the abrogation by the Crown of the power of conferring degrees, other than those in the faculty of divinity, in the case of "colleges, collegiate institutions, or universities," which desire "to become entitled to appoint a member of Senate" of the University of Toronto.

The term "affiliation" does not, so far as I am aware, occur in the whole of the Act of 1849, but any one can see that the thing signified by the term, as we now understand it, was partially recognized and provided for. That statute took away from the secularized university the power of granting degrees in divinity, and it provided that all other institutions, in order to become affiliated with it, must first lay aside their power of granting any degrees except in divinity. That I am correct in saying that the relationship thus contemplated by the Act of 1849 was one of "affiliation," appears clearly from the amending Act passed in the following year (13 and 14 Vict., cap. 49); the first that mentions the term. Afraid lest the secularized University might suffer from being considered too "godless," the Legislature in 1850 enacted as follows:

"No candidate for matriculation or for any degree, who shall at the time of his application be a student in any of the different colleges which shall be so far affiliated to the said University as to be entitled to appoint a member to the Senate thereof, shall be received as a student or admitted to a degree in the said University without possessing such religious requisites as may be prescribed by the constituted authorities of the affiliated college to which he belongs, and which, according to his standing in such affiliated college, he shall by the rules and statutes thereof be required to possess."

These extracts go to show that the affiliation of a college to the University of Toronto, under its then constitution, implied the right of the former to be represented in the governing body of the latter, and I have not been able to make out that it implies anything more.

WILLIAM HOUSTON.

UNIVERSITY CENTRALIZATION.

There are three theological colleges in Toronto which take advantage of the higher education of University College. In these institutions the professors are occupied almost wholly with the teaching of theology, and the students attached to them are recommended and expected to get their general culture from University College. Knox College was the first to relieve itself of the burden of training its students in literature and arts by sending them to the Provincial University, which is by far the foremost institution of its kind in Ontario. The benefits which the Presbyterians enjoy from this liberal and unsectarian policy are very considerable. Not only do Knox College students get the best possible literary training, but their theological training is also the best. The whole funds of the College can be and are devoted to the special purposes of theology, and consequently the training in this subject may be expected to be, as it is, of a high order. Knox College enjoys a high reputation among the colleges of Ontario. Its students carry off a great many of the University scholarships, and University culture plays a great part in elevating the tone of the College. It is well known that Principal Caven endeavors to get all the good out of University College for his students that he possibly can. If the State offers

to teach Hebrew free to all, it appears but common sense to him and Presbyterians generally that their students should take advantage of the generosity of the State. The State teaches metaphysics and classics and the sciences free, and Knox College has long been aware of the fact. Why, indeed, it may be asked, should Knox College, or any other theological college, pay the salary of a lecturer in metaphysics when they can get a better lecturer for nothing? Why should they pay the salary of a professor of classics when the State has provided one for them gratis?

The utilitarian policy of Knox College has now been followed by the Baptists and the adherents of the "Protestant Episcopal" party of the English Church. The former body have erected McMaster Hall, and the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School is now in process of building a short distance from University College. The Provincial University is becoming more and more what it should be—a centre of secular culture for all denominations, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Catholics, Episcopalians and Atheists. It is manifest folly for any of these denominations not to reap all the advantages it can from Provincial liberality. There are many of them, however, which still stand aloof and refuse the proffered advantages.

Take the University of Trinity College. Were the authorities there less exclusive in their views, they would sell out the ancient domains of Trinity bag and baggage, and throw their consolidated funds into the establishment of a purely theological school in the neighborhood of University College. How much better its students would be trained in arts by the latter! And how much more efficient would the former be in preparing divines for the Anglican Church! But Trinity is essentially English, and is slow to fall in with New World ideas.

However, Trinity has some reason for continuing to exercise its degree-conferring powers. Institutions, as well as men, look with horror on death and annihilation. The Western University, however, occupies a different position. In the face of modern advancement in liberality and intelligence, its promoters demanded the creation of a new institution by which they might become all-sufficient and exclusive in the matter of theological and secular education. Compare the facilities which a Knox College student has in Toronto with those available to the exclusive young man who is trapped into finishing his education at the Western University!

Then there is the Methodist University at Cobourg. This denomination still persists in spending money uselessly in the support of Victoria University. We would like to hear the supporters of Victoria tabulate their reasons for its utility, or say why a young man who is a Methodist should get his secular education at a Methodist College, supported by Methodists, when there is open to him a better college, and one that is a burden to no particular denomination. Is there really any pecuniary or moral advantage in a student's living at Cobourg? Victoria, too, should sell out, consolidate its funds, and with them establish a Methodist theological college near University College, the students of the former taking advantage of the literary education offered gratuitously by the latter. University College and the Methodist denomination would both be benefited by such a course.

We might refer to other colleges and invite them also to strike out boldly, and help to put down these sectarian and clannish feelings which retard the growth of higher education in Ontario, and prevent the Province from taking the very high stand in university culture which it might if we were all united. Enough, however, has been said to open up the question, which we propose to pursue on another occasion.

In the meantime, Principal Caven's idea of limiting Knox College to theology only will be heartily approved of by all liberal-minded men, as will also the policy of the Baptist College and the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School.

The medical students of this city have laid a complaint before the Police Commissioners, charging policemen with unnecessarily assaulting a body of students in the streets on two or three occasions. The last instance was on the night of the recent medical dinner, when a number of the students were returning home up Yonge Street. Four doctors were among the crowd, taken for the very purpose of being witnesses of an expected demonstration. As usual, the police interfered, and clubbed the students; but on one of the doctors mentioning who he was, the attacking officials slunk away. At a former time the head of one of the students, a very small man, was split open, and other feats of barbarity on the part of the police are mentioned. All this the students allege was done without cause, and they demand an investigation, which it is to be hoped will soon be made. Supposing students do sing on their way home from the theatre, have they not as good a right to do that as a Yankee minstrel band has to parade the town, and fill the air with the fearful noise of its brass trombones and horns? It is time these guardians of the peace were restrained in their zealous officiousness, and we hope the case of the medicals will be sustained.

AN ÆSCULAPIAN NARRATION.

Prepare your sympathetic eyes the kindly tears to drop:
Unfurl your pocket-handkerchiefs the briny flood to mop:
The founts of woe should freely flow in agony, unstinted,
Whilst I relate this moving tale, the saddest ever printed.

Such charms as Mary Smith possessed no artist ever painted—
Of course, I mean no artist chap with whom I am acquainted;
No flower that blows, no damask rose, surpassed her fair complexion,
Which bid a straight defiance to the most minute inspection.

Although it sounds ridiculous, her eyes were navy-blue,
That type of hearty loyalty and all that's good and true:
Her lovely hair was—let me see—a Day and Martin's black,
And streamed in long luxuriance down her finely moulded back.

Sweet Mary Smith was closely wooed by Dr. Felix Browne,
A qualified practitioner residing in the town;
Within his study four "degrees," engrossed on parchment, hung,
They didn't cost so much, you know, when Felix Browne was young.

The Doctor was a solemn man, who wore a stove-pipe hat,
A highly polished article, and second-hand at that;
His nose was red and rubicund—in fact, a lobster's toe
Resembled it more faithfully than anything I know.

No doctor whom I ever met (and that's a lot to say)
Could utter, "Please, protrude your tongue," in such a learned way:
No doctor whom I ever knew more gracefully than he
Could sign a death certificate, or dun you for his fee.

His learning was prodigious, and his boots were number ten;
His very foes would swear by him, he was the best of men;
With startling assiduity he quaffed the flowing bowl,
While Mary Smith most cheerfully supplied the flow of soul.

He told her—oh! so lovingly, without a spark of pride,
The nature of the dire complaint of which King Herod died;
And hinted—oh! so gently, that some aneurisinal state
Was probably the moving cause of poor Sapphira's fate.

He taught her how to diagnose the Rubecolous Rash,
Bemoaning in her shell-like ear the scarcity of cash;
He also showed her how to know, without the slightest doubt,
The symptoms of Pyæmia, of Colic and the Gout.

He painted all the agony a man is apt to feel
Who sees grim Death appearing in the shape of Bronchocele ;
And oft described how sad it is to shuffle off one's coils,
Tormented by the angry sting of half-a-dozen boils.

He stored her mind with anecdotes and scientific facts
Connected with each malady the human frame contracts ;
He taught her how to pull a tooth and lance a little boil,
And treat a burn with cotton-wool and soothing Carron-oil.

What wonder that she loved him, when he swore upon his soul,
" Your presence always quickens my ventricular systole.
Whene'er I am beside thee, love, oh ! Mary, fond and true,
My countenance at once assumes a Hyperæmie hue."

Their troth was firmly plighted, and a dollar store he sought,
Where, after sundry chafferings, a wedding ring he bought ;
He also bought a license, though he grumbled like the deuce
At what *he* called extortion ; but it wasn't any use.

Upon his gladsome wedding morn the doctor stood aghast,
When on his Mary's lineaments a loving glance he cast ;
He saw a red eruption there, extending from her face,
All o'er her pretty features, to her popliteal space.

Astonishment and anger, too, commingled with disgust,
Came o'er him in a bitter wave—he sat him down and cursed :
Said he, " Young girl, the SMALLPOX dire has got you in its clutch :
In future all your prettiness will hardly count for much.

" Allow me to insinuate, if I may be so bold,
I wouldn't wed a pock-marked girl for all the Sultan's gold :
I *might* put up with want of teeth, or scarcity of hair,
But pock-marks are commodities I really *cannot* bear.

" I might forgive a timber-toe, I even might forget
A vitreous artificial eye beneath your eyebrow set ;
But all my hopes are parted now like ropes of fickle sand,
For pock-marks are embellishments I can't and will *not* stand.

" So now ADIEU, Miss Mary Smith, thou poor disfigured thing,
And pray for *me* that time may some alleviation bring
To heal *my* rudely shattered hopes, which now in ruins lie ;
I will not say *Au Reservoir*, but simply this, Good-bye."

Poor Mary Smith, with proper pride, said, " This is *too—too—too*,
I never thought you'd be so mean as *Boo—hoo—hoo—hoo—hoo* :
You're treating me exactly like a *be—e—e—east*,
I ought to have your sympathy at *le—e—e—east*."

But Felix wasn't mollified ; he took his stick and hat,
And straightway to his domicile precipitately gat ;
Quoth he, " Gadzooks, a scurvy trick hath fortune played on me,
A near escape, Odsbodikins, a narrow shave, Pardie."

I would'nt urge the reader to condemn the man in haste,
Although his words are open to a charge of want of taste ;
The very finest gentleman whom I have ever met,
Was pretty apt to err at times on points of etiquette.

Next morning, at his usual hour, the Doctor went to shave,
And when into his looking-glass a searching glance he gave,
He saw upon his visage there what filled his soul with dread,
Ah ! yes ; the awful smallpox rash had o'er his features spread.

He cast himself in agony upon his study floor,
All raving in the tortures then that pierced him to the core ;
He roared, " Oh ! zounds, a corpse am I—I feel my end approaching,
I see old Death with scythe and all upon my breath encroaching."

The famous Doctor Pillkington, a celebrated man,
Was called, and treated Felix on the Allopathic plan ;

With leeches, yes, and blisters too, *he knew* that Prophylactics
Are very much the strongest point in allopathic tactics.

He gave him strong emetics in the shape of lots of zinc,
And also sudorifics, and some Epsom salts to drink ;
But all his efforts were in vain, and Felix quickly sank,
Although full many a pailful of most splendid stuff he drank.

To make a longish story short, he grew from bad to worse,
'Twould tire me most infernally his treatment to rehearse ;
So let this fact suffice you, that he rendered up the ghost,
And joined the " great majority " upon a warmer coast.

The Doctor's angry creditors all pounced on his remains,
For they were thorough business men, and eager for their gains ;
So having made inquiries, and as " subjects " then were dear,
They sold his wretched corpus to the " School of Medicine " here.

I will not follow Felix to the grim dissecting table,
Where greasy students hacked at him as much as they were able ;
And cracked their bright and jolly jokes upon his bones and brains,
And treated disrespectfully his arteries and veins.

Of course you'll be delighted at the sequel I relate,
That Mary Smith got better at a most delightful rate ;
It wasn't any smallpox that had got her in its gripe,
But fortunately MEASLES of the very mildest type.

She never weeps upon his grave—(she cannot find his tomb)—
The Doctor's stately skeleton adorns a student's room ;
A stove pipe hat upon the skull, with spectacles beneath,
A walking stick within its hand, a pipe between its teeth.

She wasn't left lamenting long to wear a willow crown,
Another man took up with her—a better man than Browne ;
His name is Mr. Chequerton, of elevated rank,
Who keeps the joyous ledger in the Highphalewetinne Bank.

SWIGLEY.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

MISS DIMPSEY'S curiosity to find out something about the Zeta Psi sphinx is somewhat morbid, so I won't pledge myself on the following information which she gives : The fraternity are to hold their convention next January at Syracuse ; there are to be at least six representatives from the local branch ; the objections of the *Oberlin Review* and of the respective organs of the thirty-seven universities of Ohio against Greek Letter Societies will doubtless be the absorbing theme of consideration ; it is probable some delegate will make a motion to the effect that the dignity of the fraternity has been compromised by having a chapter in a university in which the custom of Residence initiation is in full bloom ; it is likely that this chapter will be extinguished and a new one planted in the Kingston University, the prevalent impression being that limestone eaves and grottoes would be favorable to the undisturbed performance of the mystic rites ; and so on for a dozen more likelihoods and probabilities, all so far-fetched that I believe my informant has been simply making unsupportable guesses.

* *

AMONG the thousand odd things and bric-à-brac in the Residence is the family crutch. This most useful staff is in constant requisition—which is another way of saying that the Residence is more or less the headquarters of the athletic element in the University. Unlike grandfather's hickory, it doesn't hang up for years untouched. One man's shank is no sooner straightened than another's knee-cap is knocked into a cocked hat, or, to mention the latest case, some fellow gets his footsole carved and sliced in an unsymmetrical manner. These are among the pleasant recollections that attach themselves continuously to this homely-looking instrument—for it is of local manufacture, and solid enough to support an inclined stone wall. But never mind its looks ; what has so often proved itself a friend in need ought surely to be guarded from ill-usage, as well as preserved from the profane handling of those outside the College cloisters. I venture to suggest that some worthy and discreet undergrad be elected to the office of " Custodian of the Crutch." By granting him certain immunities, the position would acquire an amount of dignity and respect sufficient to justify its existence. A place of honor might be assigned the new dignitary in the ceremonies of Initiation, and we can easily imagine—well, I won't imagine *anything*, as I'm getting sentimental over this old crutch, eh, Larry ?

WESTMINSTER retains a place among the great Public Schools of England by reason of its time-hallowed associations and its large endowments. It has been surpassed by its ancient rivals, and outstripped by younger competitors, which have neither the prestige of its venerable name nor a tithe of its pecuniary advantages. The school has dwindled to half its former size; the social standing of the boys is lowered; it has been deserted by most of its ancestral families. Instead of six boarding-houses which, within living memory, were crowded to overflowing, there are but two. The prizes of Oxford and Cambridge are won by its ancient rivals and new competitors. It has lost its reputation for scholarship, and its renown on the water and the field. It retains its history and its endowments, but viewed by the light of its present success, its wealth is an anomaly, its past an incongruity. The sun of Westminster has, in fact, set; and though the school is still, as it were, tinged with the flush of its departed glories, it cannot long contend against that obscurity into which it is sinking.

* *

THE centre of Westminster life is that part of the school called "College." It is a peculiar institution. The spirit of antiquity pervades its customs; ancient Latin phrases express the ordinary details of everyday life, and it is only within the present century that the practice of speaking Latin exclusively was abandoned. College has always occupied a different position to the similar institution at Eton. It has never been a charity. Entrance to it was the reward of merit or favor. The Queen's scholars have lately lost their exclusive claim to the University scholarships which were formerly attached to the foundation; but they alone still enjoy the privilege of attending debates at Parliament, and of acting the annual play. They occupy higher seats in school and abbey; even the juniors are exempt from certain forms of fagging to which term boys are liable. In a word, they form a kind of privileged aristocracy.

* *

SPACE does not permit me to touch upon the many peculiarities of Westminster school life, upon the epigrams, the silver pence with which "discipline helps opening buds of sense," the names and duties of the monitors, the Latin poems, the tossing of the pancake on Shrove Tuesday. The well-known play was founded in the earliest years of the school; it has survived to the present day, interrupted only by panic of rebellion or deaths in the Royal Family. Other schools have meanwhile lost their peculiar institutions; Eton Montem, Harrow Butts, and the Shrewsbury play are things of the past. But at Westminster, Terence and Plautus have triumphantly held the stage in the College dormitory during three centuries.

* *

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH appears to have astonished the world by his article in the *Nineteenth Century* on "The Jewish Question." His views on the subject are not so new to diligent students of the *Bystander* as they appear to be to many. In his desire to shift the causes for the persecutions of the Jews from purely religious to social grounds, he has perhaps gone rather farther than the facts will warrant. Whatever hostility was felt towards them on other grounds was, to say the least, not lessened by differences in religion. That the Jews always have been what may be euphemistically called an accumulative people, is testified to by their jubilees which fifty years of trade and commerce seem to have rendered necessary to the existence of the people. There was, perhaps, a fine irony which the Jews themselves did not perceive in the Egyptians requiring them to make bricks without straw. However fairly and impartially Mr. Smith may treat this subject, there is always apt to arise the suspicion—perhaps unwarrantably—that his dislike for a certain Hebrew may have tinted his judgment of this man's race.

* *

"THE *Exchanges* will slash at us right and left. This we request where it may be necessary; but let them *beware* and attack us not unnecessarily. This warning is to a limited number, for, as a rule, College Journalism is remarkable for its courtesy." This is a portion of an address entitled "Salutatory," in the October number of *Acta Victoriana*. Now I say, and Spot says so too, that the 'Varsity is a very discourteous paper, and the above warning made us promptly decide to send in resignations. Thereupon the Chief and some of his satellites called for the immediate settlement of sundry claims springing out of the McGill match, and other events in which we had been more patriotic than wise. Next time the Firm is favored with a petition, it will be at the end of the month, and accompanied by a remittance. Meanwhile, if any person or persons get us into a scrape by offending *Acta Victor*, the said person or persons will please sever all connection with Spot and myself.

* *

THE Junior Proctor at Oxford was lunching one day last month with some visitors at the Randolph. Looking out of the window, he saw an undergrad proceeding up Beaumont Street, considerably bothered by the breadth of the road. "Now, in my place," said he to a fresh-

man, who was of the party, "what should you do if you met a fellow in that condition?" "Sir," replied the youth, not unmindful of the possible future, "I should consider such a fellow beneath my notice."

* *

THE *Crimson* is going in for a regular exchange column. The step is a downward one in my view. In university journalism this paper has been hitherto pre-eminent as well as prominent. Its high place was gained as much by not adopting the boyish and unjournalistic features of most college prints as by the positive merit of refined tone, and the "finish" of its literary work. If I had to characterize the present management I should say the editors were keeping their charge with hands less loving than those of their predecessors. The *Crimson* will act appropriately to its reputation by continuing to set the fashion instead of following it.

* *

I, who am quite an inoffensive creature, found myself on Sunday last vigorously throwing a stone at a squirrel that I happened to see climbing a tree in the park. After I had launched the missile hardly being conscious of my act, so natural is it for one to fire at these kind of animals, I began to consider what I was about, and what particular object I had in hitting the squirrel. No reason suggested itself except this, that the squirrel being like Modesty, was the more eagerly pursued by us as it the more apprehensively fled from us.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

UNIVERSITY NEWS. *Delta Upsilon*, the Fraternity of which the late President Garfield was a member, sent a letter of condolence to the Secretary of State, signed by David A. Wells, who succeeded Garfield as President of the Fraternity.

THE Trustees of Columbia College have enacted some radical changes in the marking system. A grade of sixty per cent., or above, is necessary for a Junior or Senior to pass in any department, and low-water mark for Sophomores has been raised from thirty-three and one-third to fifty per cent.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, Cobourg, Dalhousie College, Nova Scotia, and Queen's College, Kingston, confer their honors upon ladies.

THE New York *Sun* recently said: "The authorities of the Ohio State University have undertaken to keep the male and female students wholly apart, except in the recitation rooms and chapel. A former order, permitting the girls to receive calls once a week, has been rescinded, and they are forbidden to meet the boys anywhere out of doors. A rebellion is threatened." The *Lantern*, however, which is the organ of the students, says nothing of the kind was ever proposed by the authorities, and that the *Sun* is drawing on its imagination.

THE movement in favor of the higher education of women in France is, says a writer in *The Pall Mall Gazette*, regarded by earnest men as one of deep political moment. "When the Frenchwoman," he adds, "is educated, when justice has been done to her intelligence and her sympathetic faculties, France need no longer fear any more a 16th of May or other form of reactionary conspiracy. For up to this time the strength of the reactionary party has lain in its hold on women through the confessional, and when the women are won over to the other side there will be no abiding ground left."

COMMITTEES have been appointed in Pittsburg to establish in connection with the Western University of Pennsylvania a college of law and political science in memory of President Garfield. They will immediately begin to collect funds for the purpose. The sum of \$1,500 is to be applied to the maintenance of an oratorical foundation which shall provide each year, on the birthday of Garfield, an oration from some eminent American.

THE Queen's College University prize poem for 1881 was on "Nausicaa," and details the finding of shipwrecked Ulysses by the virgin daughter of Alcinous, as related in the *Odyssey*. T. G. Marquis is the prizeman.

Queen's College Journal: To show the catholic spirit of this University, the list of University preachers for this session is made to embrace clergymen from all denominations. The Principal has preached for the last three Sundays, and to follow for the next few weeks are: Rev. Dr. Clark, Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Rev. Bishop Carman, Rev. Canon Baldwin, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Rev. H. M. Parsons.

MRS. A. T. STEWART is building a new college in New York, to cost \$4,000,000. It will be the largest in America, non-sectarian, co-educational, and expenses will be put at a very low figure.

YALE has a book of undergraduate poetry, compiled from the columns of its by-weeklies and monthly.

THE general library of the University of Edinburgh contains over 160,000 volumes, besides many rare manuscripts. In addition to this there is a valuable theological library.

DR. McCOSH is reported to have said that Princeton has now all the advantages of Oxford and Cambridge. The tutors are being replaced by professors.

A CANVASS recently made as to the sectarian preferences of the Harvard University students shows that the Episcopalians finally outnumber the Unitarians at that institution. Out of a total of 1,009 students, 28.8 per cent. belong to the former denomination, and 22.5 per cent. to the latter. The remainder are apportioned as follows: Congregationalists, 17.6 per cent.; Baptists, 4.3; Roman Catholics, 3.4; Presbyterians, 3; Swedenborgians, 2; Universalists, 1.8; Methodists, 1.6; Hebrews, 1. About 10 per cent. are non-sectarian, and 4 per cent. class themselves as agnostics or atheists.

THE first college paper was published in 1800 in Dartmouth, and called "The Gazette," and contained in 1802 articles by Daniel Webster signed "Icarus."

ENGLISH Universities have no college papers prepared by the students.

THE University of Iowa has a brass band.

COLLEGE NEWS. *The Eye* is the brief title of a publication issued at Knox College by the "Weskawee Society." There is but one copy published. It is in MSS. and is placed in the College Reading Room. The first number came out on Tuesday night last. That it is the intention of its promoters to issue subsequent numbers may be conjectured from the fact that the title and heading are printed from the printograph, and thirty blank headings have no doubt been placed safely away by the recording editor for future use. On this heading is an owl, which is a bird that looks so full of gravity, but really possesses so little of it, or even of anything that partakes of wit or wisdom, that its diametrical characteristics have caused his owlship to be a symbol of the ludicrous, and consequently *Grip* keeps a live owl in his office for inspiration. Judging from its title heading, *The Eye* will endeavor to be both comic and caustic, for, besides the owl, it also wears a stern motto, *Ἔστιν δίκη ὁφθαλμοῦ ὅς τε πανθ' ὄρα*, which means, freely translated, that "Dick" has his eye on you. Dick is one of the editors, and it is a pity that the observations of his eagle eye should not have more publicity than that of a single reading room. This week *The Eye* has observations on Saints and Sinners (both of which are said to flourish at Knox like the tares and wheat), and on Scribblers, and there is a dirge bewailing the departed glory of football at Knox.

THE programme of the public meeting of the Debating Society to be held to-night in Convocation Hall, is as follows:

1. Glee Club Chorus—*Ubi bene, ibi patria*.
2. President's Inaugural Address.
3. Reading, by Mr. A. F. Lobb—*Morituri te Salutamus*.
4. Glee Club Chorus—*Litoria*.

5. Debate. Question: Resolved, that the statement of Mr. Alpheus Todd, "That Canadian loyalty to the English Throne is no sentiment but an enduring principle," is erroneous. Affirmative: Messrs. J. D. Cameron, B.A., and E. P. Davis. Negative: Messrs. W. G. Hauua, B.A., and J. MacKay. Professor Young will occupy the chair.

AN open meeting of the Literary and Scientific Society was held in "Moss Hall" last Friday evening, the 1st Vice-President, Mr. Creelman, in the chair. In the "Senior" room readings were given by Messrs. Clark, Wade, Baird, Simpson, and Wigle; and Messrs. Dunn, Wade, and Wilsie argued the affirmative, and Messrs. Greig, MacDonald and Clark the negative of the question: "Should centralization of Government in Canada be encouraged?" In the "Junior" room (Mr. Mackay, 2nd Vice-President, in the chair), Mr. C. W. Gordon read an essay on "The Literary and Scientific Society;" Mr. Holmes gave a reading; and Messrs. Cody, Campbell and Bannerman on the affirmative, and Messrs. Osler, Phelps and Ranies on the negative, argued the same question as in the "Senior" room. In both rooms decision was given in favor of the negative. It was decided that a public meeting be held on December 2nd, the debate to be conducted by two ex-presidents, to be chosen by the President, and two undergraduates. The undergraduates chosen are Messrs. F. C. Wade and T. C. Campbell; the Essayist, Mr. W. F. W. Creelman; and the Reader, Mr. H. H. Dewart. Another open meeting will be held on Nov. 25th, when the subject for debate will be, "Resolved, that international copyright laws in connection with literary purposes should exist." Mr. Wade will lead the affirmative, and Mr. Haddon the negative; and Mr. J. M. Clark will read an essay.

THE regular meeting of the Natural Science Association was held on Wednesday evening in the School of Practical Science, the President, Dr. Ellis, in the chair. Several new members were elected, and the following were nominated for honorary membership: Daniel Wilson,

LL.D.; H. H. Croft, D.C.L., F.C.S.; E. J. Chapman, Ph.D., LL.D.; R. Ramsay Wright, M.A., B.Sc.; W. H. Pike, M.A., Ph.D., and John Galbraith, M.A. In accordance with a notice of motion previously given by Mr. George Acheson, B.A., a committee, consisting of Messrs. J. P. McMurrich, B.A., T. McKenzie, B.A., A. Y. Scott, R. C. Tibb, and the mover, with power to add to their number, was appointed to take into consideration the advisability of petitioning the Senate of the University of Toronto to grant degrees in science, and to report at some future meeting of the association. The report of the committee appointed to draw up an article for the constitution relative to the McMurrich Medal was then read by Mr. Acheson. This report was considered clause by clause, some of which were adopted, and others were referred back to the committee, with some suggestions for their amendment. The committee appointed to report on the collections of skulls regretted that only one collection had been sent in for their examination, but awarded the prize to Mr. N. Phelps. The secretary read a communication from Mr. J. P. McMurrich, B.A., containing his resignation of the office of first vice-president, owing to his appointment to a position which necessitates his removal from Toronto, and asking to have his name placed on the roll of corresponding members. On motion this resignation was accepted, and Messrs. Geo. Acheson, B.A., J. W. Patterson, B.A., and A. McGill, B.A., were nominated for election to the office thus rendered vacant. The President then read his Inaugural Address, which will appear in our next. After roll-call and announcements for the next meeting, the Association adjourned.

THE eighth dinner of the Toronto School of Medicine took place on Thursday night, the 10th inst., at the Queen's Hotel. It was a splendid success, as well from the representative character of the guests, the number of graduates who attended, many of them from long distances, the number of students, as the good management under which everything was conducted. Covers had been laid for one hundred and sixty, but over two hundred sat down. The speech of the evening was that of Principal Caven, in which he threw out the idea that all our churches should confine their energy to theological education, and send their students to one general university, where they would have their views broadened and learn to respect one another from association. As was customary of late years, the banquet was conducted on temperance principles, and certainly the absence of the flowing bowl interfered in no way with the prevalence of good feeling. The chairs were all filled with students who were equal to the occasion in the way of speech-making. The enjoyableness of the affair was greatly enhanced by the singing of the College Glee Club, under the leadership of Mr. St. John. The chair was occupied by E. G. Knill, Stouffville; first vice, R. M. Coulter, Richmond Hill; second vice, Jos. S. Draper, Listowel; secretary, F. P. Drake, Kingsmill. Mr. W. H. Montague replied to the toast of the graduating class. Hon. E. Blake, on rising to speak, was received with loud and continued applause. He thanked them on behalf of the University of Toronto, of which he was the official head. He humorously sketched his view of what a medical dinner was—formed as it had been from reading a book—and he was glad to notice that it had not been realized. He referred to the need there was for a chair in the Provincial University which would be devoted to the principles of jurisprudence and constitutional law. Their medical graduates were a source of strength to the University. He also referred to the many advantages Toronto offered the students, and facetiously eulogised the city water and city drainage. Prof. Reynar replied for Victoria University. It gave him great pleasure to see the *entente cordiale* that existed between the different schools and colleges—between professional and liberal training. A general training he thought was very useful to professional men. As the arch and buttress gave beauty as well as strength, so did a liberal training to a professional man. He expressed to all engaged in liberal and professional education on behalf of his university a cordial good wish and hearty good-speed.

AT their last debate the students of McMaster Hall decided that the Collector of Customs was not justified in seizing the literary remains of Paine and Voltaire.

THE "Public" at Knox College on Friday last was a very successful one. The hall was full, and there was a first-class debate.

'VARSITY MEN. A change has taken place in the Faculty, caused by the resignation of Professor S. C. Smoke, B.A., who has taken up the study of law. By his scholarly attainments, his conscientious performance of duty and gentlemanly bearing towards all, Mr. Smoke has gained many warm admirers among the students and townspeople. We express the sentiments of every student when we wish for our old professor the fullest realization of his most cherished hopes.—*Acta Victoriana*.

MR. J. P. McMurrich, B.A., has accepted the Chairs of Biology and Horticulture at the Agricultural College, Guelph. He delivered

his last lectures on Physiology and Embryology in University College on Tuesday last.

Mr. B. E. Chaffee, B.A., '81, spent the summer in Geneva, Switzerland, and is now in Paris.

Mr. J. Fletcher, B.A., Toronto, has been elected to fill the classical chair at Queen's College, Kingston. He graduated in '72 as gold medallist in classics.

A DAY AMONG THE MOLLY MAGUIRES.

Being a Molly myself, I naturally felt a strong desire to visit the home and headquarters of that order whose secret workings for two or three years spread terror throughout the Residence. It was only a few days ago that I was enabled, through the kindness of Mr. Neilson, the Superintendent of the Elmira and Canandaigua Division of the Northern Central Railway, to give effect to my wishes. Calling on him a few evenings ago, he very kindly proposed a trip to one of the Pennsylvania coal mines, and gave me passes on his road for his son and myself. We were to start early Saturday morning. The day opened beautifully; and the hills around Elmira had a look so golden as almost to make one wish they never would change it for the green garb of spring. As we passed rapidly out of the city, hill succeeded hill, rising higher and higher like a mighty stairway as we advanced. Away down the valley of the Chemung River, on the brow of a projecting ridge, towered up Sullivan's monument in the misty morning air like an old castle ruin. This monument has for Canadians some—well, *interest* is not exactly the word, but it will do. It is a square tower of rough blue limestone, about sixty feet high, and marks the spot where a battle was fought during the Revolutionary War. The inscription in marble speaks for itself. Here it is: "Near this spot, on Sunday, the 29th day of August, 1779, the forces of the Six Nations, under the leadership of Joseph Brant, assisted by British Regulars and Tories, were met and defeated by the Americans, under the command of Major-General John Sullivan, of New Hampshire, whose soldiers—led by Brig.-Gen. Clinton, of N.Y.; Brig.-Gen. Enoch Poor, of N.H.; Brig.-Gen. Edward Hand, of Pa.; and Brig.-Gen. Wm. Maxwell, of N.J.—completely routed the enemy, and accelerated the advent of the day which assured to the United States their existence as an Independent Nation."

Passing on we came to Troy, a flourishing town of five or six thousand inhabitants, nestling under the high hills. Further on is Canton, with the Minnequah Springs in the vicinity. And here, close by the railway, is Fanny Davenport's charming country villa. On the opposite side of the valley is the fine residence of Frank Mayo, of histrionic fame. As we proceed the hills grow into mountains, and my blood-thirsty companion pants for "red-skins." After a ride of fifty miles we reach McIntyre, the end of our journey by rail. After making ourselves acquainted with the station-master, we ask to be directed to the McIntyre coal mine. He gives us our choice of climbing a mountain by an ordinary road or by a railway track built at an inclination of 35 degrees to the horizon, like Jacob's ladder of old. Not being angels, we were not long in deciding to take the road. Being warned—needlessly, no doubt—not to walk too fast, we set out to reach the summit. Dutchman's Run is not a beautiful name: that is, it would scarcely sound well in the same breath with Minnehaha; but still, under all the disadvantages of mining nomenclature, there is a beauty about that little stream, which dashes and flashes down McIntyre Mountain to join the Lycoming that has made many a less worthy stream famous. Where the road crosses the stream it breaks into a series of little falls that would charm the heart of the most prosaic mortal living. Huge masses of conglomerate rock, fringed with moss, and piled up in endless confusion, complete what makes a very pretty picture indeed. Following the windings of this stream for about half a mile, we reach the miners' village. The mud here is only six inches deep on the average, and is not simply plated over with black coal dust, but is as pure and orthodox to the bottom as are the people who enter the little Presbyterian church in one corner of the village. Reaching the office at last, we found every person gone to dinner; so we waited patiently for "something to turn up." Occasionally along would come a boy, driving a kind of mule which walked for the most part on his front feet. The hind ones were generally busy replying to the salutes the boy made with his whip. Still the mule made surprising progress. What a misfortune it is mules do not breed. Such a grand opportunity would be afforded of viewing the rapid progress of evolution. Their hind legs would certainly develop into wings in three or four generations at the most. Or, better still: fancy a mule with a crab-like motion! Dinner being over, we started out to find Mr. Platt, the Superintendent of the mines, as we had a letter of introduction to him. We found him at last, and stated our mission. As he was just leaving the mines, he kindly requested his assistant to show us the working of the drifts, and arranged for his conveyance to await our return. Just then along came a tiny little locomotive hauling a long train of coal trucks. I felt an almost irresistible impulse to use the smoke-stack

for a cigar-holder, but prudence forbade. Her name was Hattie. We got on board and rode over to No. Four Drift. There are no shafts in this mine. Tunnels are driven horizontally into the side of the mountain, and cross passages are made to connect them. On entering the drift we find it stoutly roofed over with timbers; and inside the small lamps on the caps of the miners serve only to make the darkness more apparent. After running the gauntlet of five or six frisky mules, we came to the end of one of the passages, where some men were blasting the coal from the seams. Mr. Blyth, the assistant, showed us two men who had made a hundred dollars each in one month at this work, which is paid for in proportion to the amount of coal mined. To pull off my coat and then quietly put it on again was the work of a minute. The coal lies in seams averaging three and a half feet thick. Above this it becomes slatey. As the mine lies almost on the northern end of the boundary line between the anthracite and bituminous regions, the coal partakes of the nature of both. This mine has been worked for about ten years, so that there are now upwards of twenty-five miles of underground railway. It keeps in constant employment eight hundred men and boys, and turns out annually 250,000 tons of coal. The men employed are mostly Scotchmen, Irishmen, and Swedes. The Molly Maguire element has at length been quieted down. They were an outgrowth, or at least an imitation of the Ribbon-men of Ireland: If a Molly should be discharged at one mine, the news would at once spread to the neighboring mines. The men of one of these latter mines would, formerly, decide by lot which of their number should kill the man who discharged him. Later on volunteers were easily found to do the work, and many a superintendent was obliged to have an escort with him wherever he went. Even now in some of the mines this is the case. After viewing the internal working of the mines we were taken to see the scenery near by. Walking half a mile through the woods we reached an abrupt rock called the Point of Rocks, on which a band stand had been erected. This is 1,400 feet above the Lycoming, a branch of the Susquehanna. Almost perpendicularly below lay the railway and depot. Westward across the valley rose, one above another, the mountains of the Blue Ridge, covered to their summits with evergreens. To the south an immense ridge seemed to close in the valley, the fields of which looked like blocks of clear cut pavement in the distance. It was surely a man of poetic imagination who first suggested a band stand in this place of all others. It is difficult to imagine deeds of violence done amid such beautiful surroundings. But the sun, as it sets so ruthlessly on such a charming scene, is a daily incitement to crime. It is setting now, so we must descend. A short drive to Ralston, a swift whirl on the Niagara express, and we are once more at home.

J. M.

A SONG.

When Bibo went down to the regions below,
Where Lethe and Styx through eternity flow,
He awoke in the boat, and he would be rowed back,
For his soul was athirst, and he wanted some sack.
"Row ye back!" Charon cried, "ye were drunk when ye died,
And know not the pain that to death is allied."
"Row me back!" roared out Bibo, "I mind not the pain,
And if I died drunk, let me die once again."

"Forget," replied Charon, "those regions of strife.
Drink of Lethe divine, 'tis the fountain of life;
All the ills of the world are forgot as a dream,
And the gods themselves sip of the care-drowning stream."
"Let the gods," replied Bibo, "drink water at will,
The maxim of mortals I'll always fulfil;
Prate, prate not to me of your Lethe divine,
Our Lethe on earth was a bumper of wine."

At length grim old Cerberus gave a loud roar,
As the crazy old bark struck the Stygian shore;
Then Bibo arose and staggered to land,
And jostled the ghosts as they stood on the strand.
"I tell ye," says Charon, "'tis vain to rebel,
Ye are banished from earth, and ye now are in hell!"
"Of a truth," replied Bibo, "I know by the sign,
For 'twas hell upon earth to be wanting of wine!"

'*Varsity Sport. Acta Victoriana:* Our Football Club has reorganized for the year. It has been decided to play Rugby Union. Let all the boys go into the game with a will. Last year our club nearly languished and died simply because the fellows would not join us.

THE 1st and 2nd elevens of the Association Club had a practice match on Wednesday, in preparation for a number of coming matches.

Queen's College (Kingston) Journal: Football is played this session in the spiritless and shiftless way which has characterized the game here for the last three or four years. Of course there is as good material in the college as there was several years ago; but the sporting spirit necessary to develop it seems lacking. We sigh for the times when we could turn out one of the fifteens in Canada. We suggest that the best team available be picked out, and arrangements made for matches with foreign clubs, say Toronto, Victoria or Knox Colleges.

THE energy of Knox seemed, at the beginning of the term, to have passed from football into hazing. The more sedate students, however, met with becoming gravity, and passed a resolution and took effectual steps to discourage the "initiation" ceremony, and freshmen are happy.

THE Rugby match to have come off on Wednesday, between teams of regular students of Trinity and University Colleges, was postponed on account of snow.

"K" Co. richly deserved the honor bestowed on it this week by the colonel, in again gaining the position of flank company, formerly occupied by "G."

AFTER many unsuccessful attempts in the past, cricket has finally gained a substantial footing in several of the American colleges and universities. Harvard, Columbia, Princeton and Trinity all had good teams in the field this season, and at Haverford and the University of Pennsylvania it has almost entirely superseded base ball. Of the western colleges Racine seems to be the only one where cricket is the most popular form of athletics.

AN Association Football Tournament was held at Berlin last Saturday, and, notwithstanding the drawback of a heavy rain all the morning and high wind all the afternoon, was a decided success. Representation teams were present from Berlin, Galt Collegiate Institute, Galt Juniors, Elmira High School, and Toronto University. Two matches were played in the forenoon; and at 1.30 p.m. the 'Varsity and Berlin teams opposed one another. The 'Varsity was represented as follows: goal, Morrin; backs, Broadfoot and Balderson; half-backs, Haig and Glassford; forwards, Hughes, Irving, Elliot, Sykes, Creelman and Palmer; spare men, Bell and Beatty; umpire, J. Baird. During the first half of the game, the ball was almost continually on one side of the field, and often in "touch," on account of the high wind prevailing; and when "half-time" was called, no advantage had been gained by either side, Morrin having saved a goal by a very quick piece of play. About ten minutes after play had been resumed, Berlin drove the ball down to our backs, very close to goal. It was kicked aside, but was carried through by the wind from a kick by the defending side, Berlin thus scoring one goal. From this time to the end the game consisted of a series of charges on the Berlin goal. But it was against a game of pure defence; and when "time" was called, Berlin were the victors by one goal to nothing. It is not unfair to say that the game was played under circumstances which made it an uncertain test of the strength of the two teams; and in the first half the 'Varsity team put their opponents' goal many times in danger against a very strong wind. The game was hotly contested from beginning to end, and a football veteran among the spectators was heard to say: "This is something like football; you in the West can't play a match like that." These two teams will meet again on the University lawn next week, when the best game of the season may be expected. After a brief rest, the 'Varsity team began a match with Galt Collegiate Institute, Beatty and Bell being substituted for Sykes and Glassford. From beginning to end of this match Galt was completely out-played, rarely getting the ball near the 'Varsity goal. A few minutes after play began, Hughes, as both teams thought, kicked a goal; but the referee being appealed to by the umpires, decided "no goal." Play was resumed, and from this to the end the ball was continually in the neighborhood of the Galt goal, being once put through by Hughes. The 'Varsity thus won by one goal to nothing. The Galt men have much improved since last year, when they were defeated by the University by four goals; but Berlin still has by far the strongest team west of Toronto.

NOTICE.

The 'Varsity is published every Saturday during the Academic Year, October to May inclusive.

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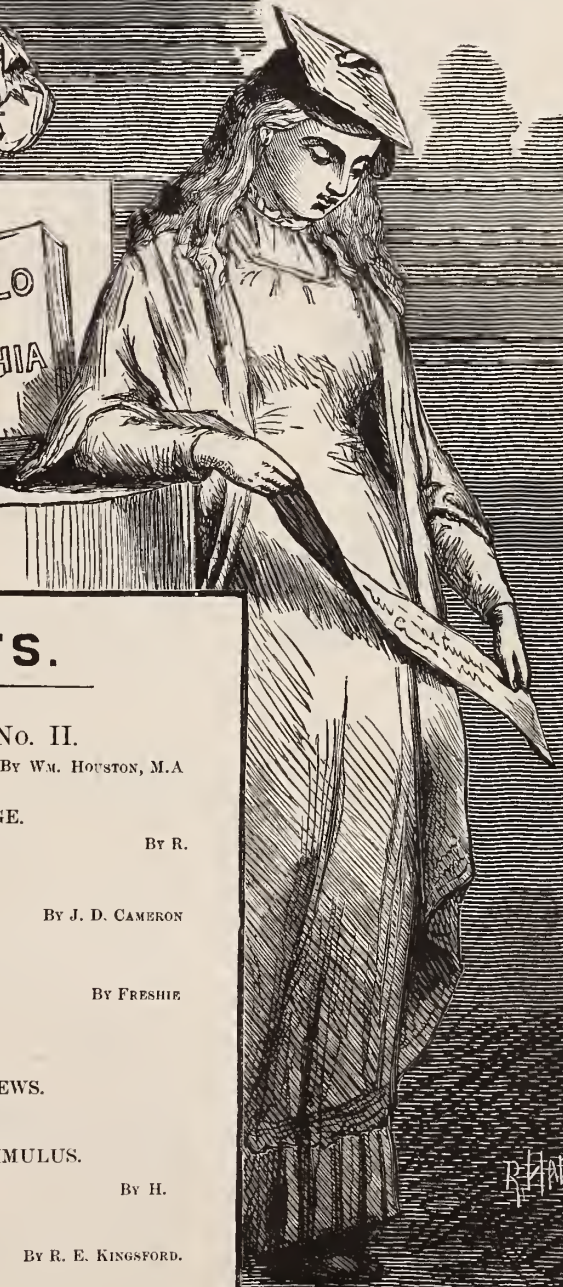
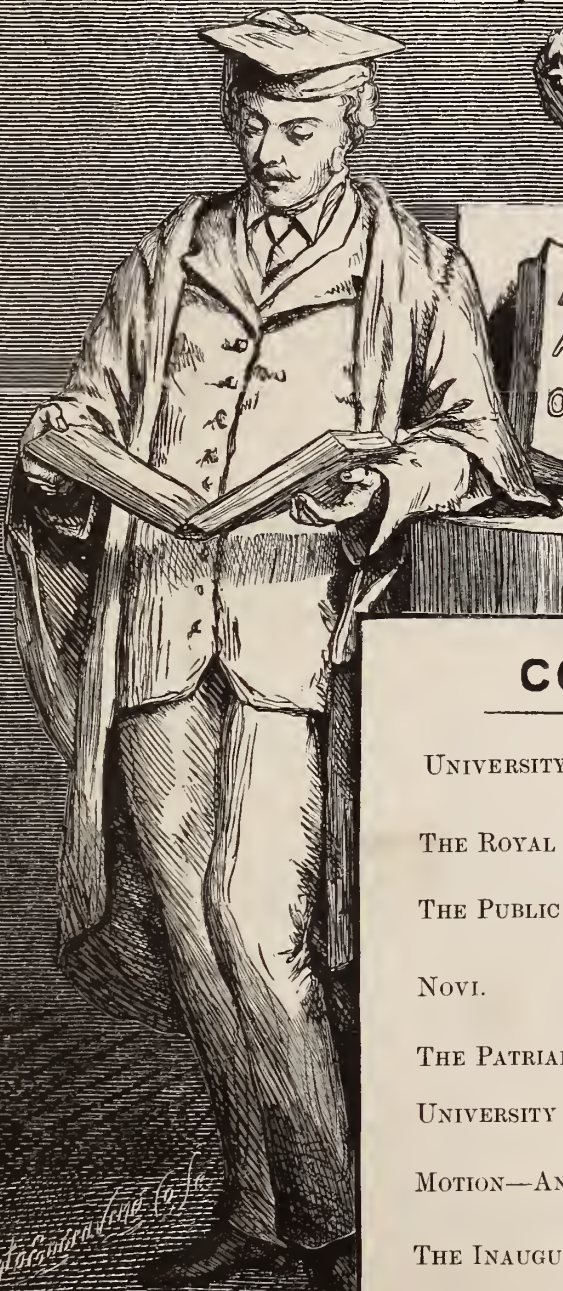
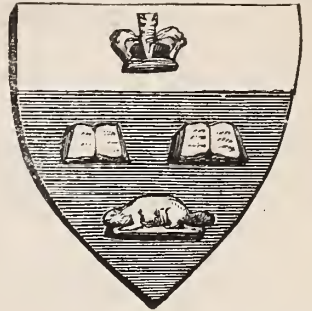
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THE VARSITY



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UNIVERSITY AFFILIATION.

No. II.

As I have already remarked, the "University of Toronto," as constituted by the Act of 1849, was a teaching university or degree-conferring college. The main purpose of that Act was to secularize King's College, and it is evident from a perusal of the statute itself that the views of its framers, as to the new form which should be impressed on the institution, were not at all clear. It is not surprising therefore that the scheme embodied in it for a Provincial University was not a success, or that the patrons of other colleges, each of which had degree-conferring powers of its own, should have declined to apply for affiliation, when a *conditio sine qua non* of representation on the Senate was the abrogation of their own university charters. The complete failure of the scheme of 1849 was speedily confessed, and the result was the liberal and statesmanlike Act of 1853 (16 Vict., cap. 89), which was intended to effect a complete separation between the teaching and degree-conferring functions of the original University of Toronto. As throwing much-needed light on some points which are more obscure than they should be, the preamble to this important statute may be quoted entire. It is as follows:

Whereas the enactments hereinafter repealed have failed to effect the end proposed by the Legislature in passing them, inasmuch as no college or educational institution hath under them become affiliated to the University to which they relate, and many parents and others are deterred by the expense and other causes from sending the youth under their charge to be educated in a large city distant, in many cases, from their homes; and

Whereas, from these and other causes, many do and will prosecute their studies in other institutions in various parts of this Province, to whom it is just and right to afford facilities for obtaining those scholastic honors and rewards which their diligence and proficiency may deserve, and thereby to encourage them and others to persevere in the pursuit of knowledge and sound learning; and

Whereas experience hath proved the principles embodied in Her Majesty's Royal Charter to the University of London, in England, to be well adapted for the attainment of the objects aforesaid, and for removing the difficulties and objections hereinbefore referred to;

Be it therefore enacted, &c.

The form the reconstructed University was intended to bear was sufficiently indicated by its being remodelled on the lines of the University of London, as appears from the above preamble, but the intention was rendered still more clear by the insertion of provisions which on the one hand defined it to be the function of University College to teach, and on the other limited the functions of the University of Toronto to examining candidates for academical standing. The Senate of the University was to be made up of a Chancellor appointed by the Government; a Vice-Chancellor appointed by the Senate, and members of the latter body to be appointed from time to time by the Government, or, in certain emergencies, by the Senate itself. There was no provision made in this constitution for the election of representatives on the Senate by affiliated colleges, as there was in the Act of 1849, and therefore whatever "affiliation," as the term is used in the Act of 1853, may mean, it does not necessarily include the idea of representation. As a matter of fact, I believe the Government did appoint as members of the Senate the President and several of the Professors of University college, and the

Principals of Queen's, Victoria, and Trinity, but this course appears to have been dictated by policy, not prescribed by law. Section xvii. is so important in connection with the purpose of this paper, that it deserves to be quoted *in extenso*:

And in order to extend the benefits of colleges and establishments already instituted in this Province for the promotion of literature, science, and art, whether incorporated or not incorporated, by connecting them for such purpose with the said University, all persons shall be admitted as candidates for the respective degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, to be conferred by the said University, on satisfying the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Senate, by proper certificates, that such persons have in any of the institutions hereinafter mentioned, gone through and completed such course of instruction as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Senate shall . . . determine; and the institutions in which such course of instruction may be completed shall be: all colleges in Upper or Lower Canada incorporated by Royal Charter or by Act of the Parliament of this Province or of either of the late Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, and also such other institutions, corporate or unincorporated, as now are or hereafter shall be established for the purposes of education within this Province, which the Governor of this Province shall from time to time prescribe to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Senate under his hand and seal at arms.

Section xviii., which deals with the affiliation of medical and law schools, is substantially to the effect that, for the purpose of granting degrees and improving education in medicine and law, the Senate shall report to the Governor of the Province from what schools or institutions, at home or abroad, it may be expedient to admit candidates for such degrees; and that if their report is approved of, the candidates may be admitted to examination for graduation after completing such a course of study as the Senate may choose to prescribe. This section also authorizes the Senate to recommend that certain institutions should be dropped from the list, and adds that "all institutions from which, "under this or the next preceding section, students may be examined for degrees, shall be said to be affiliated for that purpose to the said University."

The result of a comparison of the Acts of 1849 and 1853 is therefore to show (1) that under the former the term "affiliation" implied representation of the affiliated college on the Senate of the University, and, explicitly at least, nothing more; and (2) that under the latter it implied (a) the right, in the case of an arts college adopting the University course, to declare "by proper certificate" that such of its students as had completed that course had a right to admission as candidates for University degrees and (b) the right, in the case of medical and law schools adopting the University course, to send up such of their students as had completed that course as candidates for the examination for degrees. The difference between these two modes of expression seems to show that in the case of affiliated colleges in arts the "proper certificate" was intended to admit candidates to graduation without examination by the University, a practice that was never, I believe, adopted by the Senate under the Act of 1853. It is also worthy of notice that under that statute, the right of selection of medical and law schools for affiliation lay with the Government, and that all arts colleges adopting the University course were by section xvii. affiliated *ipso facto*. The full significance of these provisions will appear hereafter.

WM. HOUSTON.

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

We live in an eminently practical age. Utility has become the grand criterion by which are judged all projects claiming public approval, and all institutions requiring public support. It happens, however, that in applying this test, many ignore the possibilities of usefulness in an institution, because from various causes—many of these unknown—no valuable result is apparent. Scarcely a week passes, but some of our provincial editors raise a howl of indignation at what they style the utter uselessness of the Royal Military College at Kingston, and the unnecessary public expenditure which this institution entails. The objection most commonly raised is that students, upon completing their collegiate course, find no career in which their special knowledge can be utilized, and, upon this assumption, most illogically conclude that practically this training has been useless, and has unfitted them for the ordinary civil duties and occupations. This conclusion we think wholly unwarranted. It might as well be urged that the Chairs of Chemistry, Geology and Biology in University College be abolished, because a graduate in these departments finds his country unable to utilize his special training. Who that has perused the course of study prescribed for the students of the Military College, can justly say it is illiberal, and not qualified to increase the power of concentration, widen the intellectual grasp and, in short, confer all the other desirable qualities which are acknowledged to be inseparable from a broad and extended education?

Leaving this aspect of the question, is there any good reason why a special military education cannot be utilized in Canada? In England, we find that in many volunteer regiments the adjutancy is filled by officers drawn from the regular army: and any person having a slight acquaintance with military affairs, knows how important a factor a good adjutant is, in producing a regiment capable of successfully performing different field evolutions. Why may not the cadets be employed in this capacity? We believe the infusion of new blood, glowing with energy and vitality, would do much towards resuscitating the almost inanimate bodies of many Canadian regiments: and inasmuch as three-fourths at least of the graduates return to their homes to engage in civil occupations for a livelihood, who can doubt that any opportunity of serving their country in the manner proposed would be eagerly seized? Moreover, we see no good reason why a substantial amount of pay should not be attached to the position of adjutant; for so long as we have a Minister of Militia, and so long as we have an annual expenditure in keeping up volunteer corps, no one can deny that every effort should be made to bring them into the highest possible state of efficiency.

R.

THE PUBLIC DEBATE—AN EXPLANATION.

It is, unfortunately, almost impossible to discuss any question that partakes of the abstract without the disputants being unable to agree on the precise meaning of its terms. As a consequence, debates on such subjects usually lack form and concentration; the debaters wander over what fields they will, and finally leave the subject in more chaotic condition than they found it. In the last public debate something like this seems to have happened; no agreement had been made as to the meaning that was to be assigned to the all-important word, and the discussion could not be forced to a direct issue.

As pointed out by JOHN STUART MILL, the word loyalty has undergone a great change in its meaning. The word was formerly expressive of the ideal chivalrous and knightly character. But

as he further points out, it has now become restricted to the meaning of fidelity to the reigning sovereign. In opening the debate, I endeavored to lay stress on the personal meaning of the term, and to draw a distinction between it and patriotism, and my colleague followed on the same line. The negative, however, refused to admit a close definition, as this plainly prejudiced their case, and extended the meaning of the term loyalty so far as to include in it not only respect for the throne but for all that the throne represents. PROFESSOR YOUNG, going further still, included in it our veneration for the glorious history of Great Britain, and our feeling of kinship with her in her achievements in literature, science and war. While, therefore, on the affirmative we thought we made a point by restricting the definition (which MR. DAVIS strengthened by closely analysing loyalty as it exists in England), we found our flank turned by the main word, the *nexus* of the question at issue, suddenly shifting its meaning, and we were finally defeated on an issue which we had not proposed should enter into the discussion. The meaning of loyalty, as given by the lexicons, invariably has the personal attribute, and that of patriotism is just as clearly impersonal, though it was legitimately the privilege of the negative to deny any distinction, and strive to identify the terms. The question whether the words "to the throne," added to "loyalty," destroyed the personal signification, was almost too nice a point to seriously discuss.

The chairman, in stating his opinion (evidently deliberate, and one to which due weight must be given), declared himself unwilling to part with the associations and reminiscences which are ours by virtue of our connection with Great Britain. It may be worth while considering, however, that the people of the United States can share in these feelings as much as we can, and that a growth of Independent sentiment ought not to be deprecated on that ground alone. But in this, as in the case of the term loyalty, the question of independence, though only incidentally and subordinately mentioned in the debate, acquired an abnormal importance. Had we on the affirmative been able, in a necessarily hurried discussion, to present our case more clearly, keeping the true intent of the question in view, and not allowed the negative to transgress its bounds, the debate might have had for us a more satisfactory conclusion. Future disputants may learn, at any rate, the paramount importance of an agreement between the parties as to the meaning of the words and terms that form the framework of the question. Otherwise both sides will be apt to discuss side issues, and separate without once having fairly met.

J. D. CAMERON.

WE would like to see the University of Toronto show its appreciation of the classics by the production of a Greek play. Nothing perhaps has spread the fame of Harvard so far as its representation of the *Œdipus Tyrannus* last winter, while it has shown that such productions are practicable at a limited cost and expenditure of time. We have the ability to produce the play in proper style, for the non-appearance of women upon the Greek stage dispenses with their services. If the professors and graduates in classics could be induced to think favorably of the idea, and would confer with the honor men as to the feasibility of producing a Greek play at the Grand Opera House, the conclusive step would be taken.

Dr. Trieste, a delegate from Prussia, has been in Canada for a couple of months investigating our educational system. He is impressed with many points in connection with our public schools, but thinks nothing can be learned by the Prussians from our High Schools. The Prussian gymnasias, which correspond to these latter, have long been celebrated for their thoroughness and the broadness of their curriculum. The classical course in connection with them is even more extensive than that of the University of Toronto.

THE last public meeting of the Literary Society was very well attended, and it shows how popular students may and indeed have become with the citizens of Toronto. There is every reason why students should develop as large an acquaintance with the outside public as they possibly can. Students generally come to Toronto as strangers, and many of them have had few opportunities of cultivating their social qualities. The institution of the Glee Club was a step in the right direction, and the holding of the meeting in Convocation Hall is another. We hope to see all of the public meetings held there in the future. They will, in that event, be crowded.

A PORTION of the community seems to be of opinion that students think themselves a privileged class, claiming the right to form processions and sing on the streets, and to congregate in the lofty seats of the theatre. We hope, and believe too, that we speak the mind of the student community of Toronto in saying that college students are averse to claiming privileges of any kind, but that they will strenuously defend whatever rights they have in common with other classes. Orangemen are allowed to parade the streets in the daytime and in the silent hours of night, disturbing peaceable citizens with the shrieking of a score of fifes. The 17th of March is the day of another anniversary celebration, and on both of these occasions the least interference with the ceremonies on the part of the police would be deemed an outrage on the liberty of men. A score of students, however, return from the theatre singing "Gaudeamus," and the police club them. They return home from a dinner in a group and do not sing, and the police club them again. There is no escape from the batons of these officers. A mass meeting of college students in Toronto is talked of, at which it is proposed to discuss several matters common to all college students of Toronto. It is to be hoped that if such a meeting take place, one of the questions discussed will be the right of students to the Queen's highway in common with all other citizens.

FOUR freshmen have been hazed, and fifteen seniors have been bound over by the Council to keep the peace. It is the custom in all colleges for the freshmen to treat the seniors with respect, and to enforce this by *mild remonstrance* or more stringent measures when refused. The usage is at least a general one. If any man be unnecessarily aggravated, especially if it be for the purpose of founding a charge against him, it is unfair, and the right of self-defence is open to him. The question then as to whether the freshmen were or were not provoked into insubordination is the important point in connection with the late disturbance. The seniors claim that on the surmise that a song derogatory to their dignity was to be sung at the open debate, of the words of which they could know nothing, the freshmen banded together and issued a proclamation, setting forth their determination to resist this being carried into effect; and that they (the seniors), on learning this, took upon themselves to prevent the measures proposed by the freshmen. Furthermore, they resolved to punish them for their insubordination. The freshmen state that they rescinded their intention to offer any opposition to the singing of the song some time before the night of debate (the song in itself, sung by College men, was not, we believe, of such a nature as to wound very deeply the feelings of anyone). The Upper Years, presumably, then, upon their determination to prevent the juvenile matriculants from changing their minds, and to punish their insubordination, captured one man at half-past five, another at seven, and two more after the debate, and confined them in the College Residence. These were the leading insurrectionists. It has been stated that the treatment received by the prisoners was barbarous; that some of them were gagged and thrown over a fence; but these statements have been admitted to be grossly exaggerated. At twelve o'clock a trial took place, and sentence was passed to duck the three remaining culprits (one had escaped by tying the sheets together, and letting himself from an upper window on to the corridor roof) in the Taddle, but this order was rescinded, and the only inconvenience they were apparently put to was that they were made to sing the objectionable song to dictation. The aggrieved freshmen next morning sought legal advice, but were turned away from a leading firm with the salutation that they deserved their fate. On petition, an investigation was made by the College Council, and a promise exacted from fifteen seniors that they would not participate again in such proceedings. This justice is hardly very binding on any but the pledged fifteen, and, if merited, should have extended to all implicated. The most serious part of the whole affair is the publicity given to it by the press, and the unpleasant consequences that will necessarily follow such an exaggeration and misstatement of facts. "Illegal detention" and "kidnapping" are words that look criminal in print, and are likely to connect themselves with courts of law in the public mind. Blame was at first attached to the Residence, but not more than one-fifth of the participators were of this

party, while the announcement that forty bottles of whiskey were consumed by these forty Residence men—a bottle apiece—is too absurd to want contradiction. Room was refused in the building for holding the trial, and the connection of the Residence men with the whole affair was but a general one. Whether the policy pursued was a just one according to college idea or not, we do not take upon ourselves to decide. If, however, the fairness of undergraduate inquisitions be admitted, we have no hesitation in saying that we believe the treatment of the four freshmen in the present instance was not very vindictive.

The following advertisement appears in the *Rock* (London, Eng.): "The Bishop of Huron (London, Ontario, Canada) earnestly appeals for £1,000 a year for five years, to enable him to pay the stipends of a portion of the professional staff of 'Western University,' which will be opened for the reception of students on October 5th next, and publicly inaugurated as soon as the buildings can be made ready. Property in possession of the Senate, and which will be sold during the next five years, will, it is believed, produce a sufficient revenue to meet future payments. The Diocese of Huron contains nearly one-fourth of the population of the Dominion, within whose reach the University will provide a complete education, and specially the means of training a native ministry both among white settlers and red Indians." The above is a curiosity in its way, well worth preserving. It is to be hoped that it is the last appeal to English generosity for the support of Canadian institutions. It would be scarcely fair to point out that the representation contained in the last few lines implies a state of affairs practically non-existent at the present time in Ontario, and we will not inquire how far a theological institution is justified in thus grounding its appeal for aid. What we most object to in all this is its abject air of colonial dependency. Surely it is not too much to say that any institution here, if it be deserving and there be a necessity for it, will receive its proper share of support from the Canadian people. Mendicancy in any shape is displeasing and demoralizing; it needs no second-sight to foresee that an institution founded upon a forced generosity fortunately runs but little danger of achieving success.

THE President of the Debating Society has deviated very far from the beaten path of many of his predecessors, in treating of several important measures for University advancement in his inaugural address. The object most sought after is the enlisting of graduate sympathy in the affairs of the institution, and securing for them a greater numerical and active representation in the managing body. Convocation to-day, as the attendance of but some half dozen members at its last annual meeting shows, is not the energetic association that it should be; and this is no doubt in part due to a want of knowledge of the past history and management of the institution, in the control of which Convocation is allowed to play so unimportant a part. The veil of mystery has heretofore screened the doings of the ruling body from outside interference and criticism, and permitted of sad blundering and of a wholesale waste of a large endowment. MR. MACARA, in 1844, printed at his own expense, so necessary did he think it, a pamphlet account of the maladministration of University property and affairs, while others since then have been loud in their complaints against these devastations; but seemingly the exclusiveness of the Senate has always proved a barrier in the way of reform. MR. KINGSFORD thinks that an elective representation of Convocation—for all graduates are members of Convocation—of some numerical as well as political weight, responsible to that body, inasmuch as they owe their position to it, would be the best means of generalizing the executive. University representation in Parliament, co-education, the founding of Fellowships, of a Professorship in Law, and of a Chair in Constitutional History and Civil Polity, and the expansion of existing College and House accommodation, were among the questions brought forward and urged as necessary, and what must sooner or later have a solution one way or other—all questions which have been before touched upon in these columns.

NOVI.

The Seniors determined beforehand,

That's before J. D. tried to make out

The Rebellion of 1837

To be positive proof, without doubt,

Of the absence of loyalty's presence,

Distinct from a patriot's zeal,

For our Sovereign Empress Victoria,

And Great Britain and Ireland's weal.

That, as afterwards Hannah declared,
The memorial window of glass
Was proof how rebellious marauders
Could be ousled by students, *en masse*—
The Freshies for holding a meeting
And resolving to sing in the hall,
Should be treated by Upper Year dignity
To a supperless calico ball.

Some Seniors fell in with a hunter,
Some grabbed Henderson, burdened with tomes,
Some saw that a duffer was wanted,
Others ardently fought for their homes.
They kidnapped four ringleading freshmen,
And locked them tight up in a room.
How pretty the trio looked seated
In a row on a bed in the gloom !

Sad at heart, by their faces, were some,
Where, oh ! where was the foot-ball reporter ?
That eyeglassical form should have added,
It's width, don't you think it had oughter ?
That slightly attenuate figure,
As broad as the blade of a paddle ;
How nicely that much admired body
Would lengthways fit into the Taddle.

They brought the men out from seclusion,
Tried them all by a jury and judge,
Nine charges were piled up against them,
Which the learned defence couldn't budge ;
He said that the laws of this country
Offered only protection to men,
But how to prove these of this genus
Was beyond the wide grasp of his ken.

The jury returned their verdict
Of guilty on every count,
And the judge, as a sentence, decided
To bathe these three kids in the fount.
Blindfolded, guarded and frightened
These heroes were marched to their fate,
Wishing within that they had not flaunted
Their loud boasting conduct of late.

One said on the way to the Taddle
After leaving the brow of the hill,
Please be very careful of me, sir,
For I seem now to feel very ill.
The judge, after feeling the water, .
Then commuted the sentence, to sing
The song to the tune of Litoria,
In the midst of a loud howling ring.

So ended this sitting on Freshies,
This hard-hearted treatment of men,
Which has been writ "simply outrageous"
By a vicious reporter's bad pen.
I'm 'fraid that so long as live Freshies,
No matter what councils may think,
They're apt to be led to the Taddle,
Perhaps past its classic old brink.

THE OBJECTIONABLE SONG.

Ye blooming freshman dons his gown,
And walks ye earth with awful frown ;
He sees ye maiden's glances sly,
And rolleth his magnetic eye.

He's brought before ye Mufti's throne
'Mid sulphurous smoke and muffled groan,
'Mid red hot brands and boiling tar,
He scenteth danger from afar.

Ye spikes cut deep, ye race is run,
He rides ye chariot of ye sun,
Ye sounds die 'way, ye ordeals cease,
Ad Initiandos Tirones.

Ye ritual he chaunteth now,
Dread Lucifers attend his vow,
Ye brake is put on Ixion's wheel,
L'Inferno's inmost caverns reel.

As tiny voice from tiniest star,
Or monkish monotone afar,
Ye freshman's shattered accents rise,
Ye mask is lifted from his eyes.

To ye 'Varsity men this tale I speak,
For making men and killing cheek,
Stick up for your formalities,
Ad Initiandos Tirones.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

THE beautiful refreshing frost has arrived, and the pavements are frictionless, and each one has some sliding remark to make. To come down to facts ; the sidewalk south and east of the University College grounds is one of the neatest models of an inclined plane ; which explains how last Tuesday a meditative youth reflected that life is full of bitter lessons ; the simplest is that one man's fall makes forty men's laughter.

* * *

THE other day a young medical man asked an ancient professor of the healing art permission to submit to his notice the manuscript of a work on the "Origin of Medicine." The ancient consented ; the MS. arrived ; and the initial line thereof was found to run : "Assuredly the first doctor that the world saw must have been Cain." The ancient has got no further.

* * *

I GATHER from the *Bowdoin Orient* that the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity was held at New York, November 2nd and 3rd. After the business proceedings, 'an exceedingly fine banquet was disposed of, followed by the usual toasts, songs, speeches, and social intercourse till the 'wee sma' hours,' when the boys retired feeling that the convention had been a success, and on every side was heard the hope that many, if not all, might meet next year for a repetition of convention duties and pleasures.' The 'fine banquet' (which seems to be an indispensable part of the convention programme) is the insidious moth which is gradually eating up my native horror of the Greek Letter Societies. All our staff appreciate fine banquets.

* * *

I HAVE something more to say about Westminster School. During the English Civil Wars it was loyal in its adherence to the King. In 1642 the Westminster boys successfully defended the Abbey against the attack of Puritan soldiers. A few of the boys had taken the Protector's side ; and after the triumph of the Parliamentary cause, were able to be of service to their old school-fellows. A boy named Glynne had torn the curtain in the schoolroom of Westminster, which separated the under from the upper school. His fate, under Busby's rule, was certain ; but so great was his fear of the impending punishment, that a compassionate friend of the name of Wake took upon himself the blame and the flogging. Years after, Glynne, then a sergeant-at-law and Cromwell's Chief Justice, sat in judgment upon the prisoners taken in Sir John Penruddock's disastrous rising at Salisbury. Among the persons brought before him for trial and sentence he recognized the face of Wake. Gratitude, and that strong bond of school union which once bound together Westminster boys in every part of the world, urged him to make an effort to save his friend. He took horse, rode hastily to London, and in a personal interview, sought and obtained from Cromwell his old school-fellow's pardon.

FRESHIE.

THE school became the training place of soldiers. The Duke of York used to recommend Westminster as the best place of education for a military career, and the best preparation for the roughness of the army. Roughness and lawlessness went hand in hand. Situated as Westminster is, it has always been difficult to maintain order. Between the natives of Strutton Ground and Westminster boys there has always been a natural antagonism, like that which used to exist between the Oxonian and the bargee. Many and hard fought have been the struggles in which the boys were engaged with the 'skies' (plebeians) in the precincts of Dean's Yard. In this rough discipline, as well as in the playing fields of Eton, numbers of distinguished soldiers were trained, and the Duke of Wellington himself bore witness to 'the high soldierly qualities which old Westminsters invariably displayed.' At one time five out of the eight field-m Marshals had been educated at the school. When the troops embarked for the Crimea, the commander-in-chief, the commanding officers of the cavalry and artillery, and the quartermaster-general, were all old Westminsters.

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NOWHERE were the roughness and hardships for which Westminster School life was famous so noticeable as in College. The feeding and sleeping accommodations was especially bad. No breakfast was provided in the College hall, except beer, and bread and cheese; and the scholars had to resort for that meal to one of the boarding houses. At dinner the boys carved for themselves, and as the joints reached the seniors first, the juniors were often only mocked with the sight of mangled remains. The food, which was insufficient for the mid-day meal, provided the meat supper with which the Queen's scholars were supplied. Thus many of the juniors did not taste meat once in the day. The undergraduates in University College Residence have not got quite to this stage yet. The whole forty boys slept in public in the roughest of beds in the big dormitory, which was infested with rats and bitterly cold, since the broken windows were often left unmended during the term. The same room in which they slept by night was their only refuge by the day. The building affords no accommodation for servants. 'College John' and his assistants knew well that their neglected duties would be thrown upon the juniors, who were thus compelled to perform numerous offices of a degrading and menial character. The boy who heads the list of the successful candidates for a place on the foundation is called the 'liberty boy,' and is exempt from fagging. The words with which he was emancipated, *Esto liber, ceteri servi*, were ominous of the servitude that awaited his less fortunate companions.

**

PROFESSOR PROCTOR—cheery soul—thinks the world will last fifty million years longer, which at the price of zoedone, is about as long as most of us expect to live. Such an opinion is a pleasing certificate of the excellent manner in which the world was made.

**

ARGUMENT in favor of Western University! The following is a notice which was posted up in a township a few miles out of London, Ont.: "Publick Notiss that a gobe (job) will be leet at the chees factory on Saturday the 9 of apirl at 2 oclock for the purpose of furnishing a pump and loogs to carey the Way from the factory to the Way tanks and moven the old tanks to a sirtain plase moor convient and Roofen the tanks and builden a plat form hie a nofe (high enough) to carey the way from the pump to the Wagons —

— — —, Sectuary."

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In a leading article in the *Standard* (London, England), the writer remarks that thirty or forty years ago it used to be taken for granted that if a man had a university degree, and was a gentleman, he could command employment. Times have changed since then, and we know that a university degree now qualifies a man for little more than a schoolmastership.

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TRULY, I must retire betimes from the Firm. To be connected with a paper of a university in which "miscreants" are allowed to carry on "disgraceful" doings is beyond all sufferance. What crimes can equal the horrible enormities perpetrated last week on the University College grounds? That four freshies should have been captured, detained for a whole evening, tried, sentenced, obliged to walk three hundred yards on their own legs, and then, to crown all, set free without any further molestation, is enough to put the country in a blaze of indignation from the confines of the Dominion to the capital. Speaking of the capital, there is no man so well calculated to give tone to a paper as he who has passed the apprenticeship of an Ottawa correspondent. It's a magnificent training. At the beginning the aspiring journalist may be as sleepy as an owl, but in a few months his sharpness will bear comparison with the hawk. Even if he is devoid of culture and with little education, it does not necessarily follow that he can have only a crude idea of university life. Of course not.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

UNIVERSITY NEWS. The *Dalhousie Gazette* is the oldest college journal of Canada, having been established in the winter of 1863-69.

Dalhousie College, of Halifax, has 82 students, of whom 26 are freshmen.

It appears that at Bowdoin College, Maine, the terpsichorean art is on the curriculum. The *Orient* announces that twenty-six couple take the dancing lectures, and that quite a number more have applied for admission, but cannot be accommodated.

The *Harvard Advocate* recently had some very appropriate remarks on the advantages of meetings of all classes of students of a college at times. The writer concludes: "I may add that institutions where the students cease to meet together as one, soon cease to be colleges. The *con* of *collegium* dies out of them. They become shops for teaching specialties, but the sympathy and common life which makes a college a college abandons any institution which abandons the word or the idea 'together.'"

The *Illini* believes in a student being somewhat humble, and tries to disabuse the freshman of soaring into the heavens before he has learned to tread on earth. The student is not a practical man, and he is led astray by mere words. "He is peculiarly susceptible to false notions of life. From the time he enters college to the last commencement when he comes out a graduate, he hears and indulges in expressions involving such bewildering ideas as are couched in the following phrases: 'Influences that make nations,' 'Power of education,' 'Leaders in society,' 'The need for educated men,' 'American citizenship,' and a host of others innumerable. In this atmosphere he inhales a sort of laughing gas that is most delightful to indulge in for the few short hours of school life, and becomes bewitched with the idea that he has reached a kind of upper atmosphere, that his powers are expanding, his mind becoming analytical, his senses sharp and scrutinizing, and that he is becoming 'educated.' Sometimes he gets over that notion as he ought to. It is the sweat that new grain must go through before it will make good flour. If it never gets through the sweat, it never makes good flour."

In Philadelphia a new club called the University has recently been chartered. College graduates only are admitted.

Monmouth seniors have voted 11 to 7 against plug hats.

We read in some of our American exchanges about clubs being formed by students, for the purpose of reducing the cost of living at College. "Board can be had in clubs from \$1.75 to \$2.25 a week," says one. Will some of our exchanges kindly describe such a club if they know of one. Toronto has a thousand students, and we have not heard of such an institution.

The system of instruction by correspondence, which was originated at Cambridge, seems to have been greatly developed and extended under the auspices of the Glasgow Association for the Higher Education of Women. The work of this Association is threefold: 1. Certain yearly courses of lectures in the University building by University professors. 2. Tutorial classes in the rooms of the Association. 3. Correspondence classes. The object of the latter is to prepare candidates for the Local Examination, and the examination for the Higher Certificate of the Glasgow University, and to assist the private study of such as are desirous of continuing their education, but are prevented by residence at a distance, or occupation during the day, from attending lectures or receiving oral instruction. The Classes are also open to young men, and are now very large, numbering adherents not only in Scotland and England, but also in the Colonies and India. They are conducted by men eminent in the special departments they teach, graduates in high honors of Scotch and English Universities. All the correspondence passes through the hands of the Hon. Sec., Miss J. S. Macarthur, 4 Buckingham Street, Hillhead, Glasgow. We congratulate the Association upon the comprehensiveness of its prospectus, which includes most of the branches of a liberal education, from *Common Subjects* to Greek, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Higher Mathematics, and several of the Physical Sciences. The Classes open early in November each year.

OXFORD.—Mr. Shirley has been elected to the Wardenship of Wadham College. A man of great energy, he may succeed in reviving the fame of Wadham, which has considerably waned since it sent forth such men as Dr. Congreve, Dr. Bridges, Mr. F. Harrison, and Professor Beesley.

The Mastership of University College has not yet been filled. Advances have been made to Mr. Goldwin Smith, which he has declined. Opinion in Oxford points to the Rev. J. F. Bright, Tutor and Dean of the College.

The will of J. A. Lowell, of Boston, directs his trustees to pay to Harvard College \$20,000 for the Botanic Garden, and \$20,000 for the library.

In the will of C. H. Northam, of Hartford, Conn., the public bequests included, in addition to \$40,000 recently given to Northam Hall, at Trinity College, Hartford, \$75,000 to the general fund of the college, and \$50,000 for the endowment of a professorship.

COLLEGE NEWS. What about the Modern Language Association that was recently mooted by some students of University College? A German literary society has been organized in the University of Wisconsin, with the motto of "Vorwaerts." The aim of the society is "to acquire a better knowledge of the German language; to exercise ourselves in this language by means of debates, declamations, essays, etc."

Wm. H. Huston, B.A., who was disqualified from taking the Gilchrist Scholarship of this year by his being three days too old, has prevailed upon the authorities at Pickering College to place the study of phonography on the curriculum. The subject is taught free, and Mr. Huston has now a class of twenty-five students.

What should be done to the *Globe* reporter who drew so strongly on his vicious imagination the other day and wantonly libelled the College and the students? He said, among other villanies, that forty bottles of whiskey were brought into the College Residence on Friday last! And what should be done to the man who prompted these base assertions? Verily, the twin black-mailers should be tried in earnest; taken to the pond and dipped therein—dipped thoroughly, head and foot. There is no doubt about this in the minds of anyone.

A meeting of the Natural Science Association will be held on Wednesday next, when Mr. Geo. Acheson, B.A., will read a paper on "Crystallographic Notation," and Mr. J. W. Mustard a paper on "The Extent of Popular Knowledge of Science." An election will be held to fill the office of 1st Vice-President, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. P. McMurrich, B.A. The candidates for the office are, Messrs. Geo. Acheson, B.A.; J. W. Patterson, M.A., and A. McGill, B.A.

'VARSITY MEN. Mr. C. Donovan, B.A., '80, is publisher of an Irish Catholic Monthly, called *The Harp*. The paper is published at Hamilton, in which city Mr. Donovan is head master of the Separate Schools.

Mr. McCallum, '80, Silver Medallist in Science, and now assistant master in the Cornwall High School, has had to suspend his duties for some days through ill health.

Mr. Frederick Eyre Sullivan, who went home to Brantford a few days ago suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, has since died.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Delivered to the University College Literary and Scientific Society,
18th November, 1881.

When I accepted the office of President of this Society, I was impelled to do so by a wish to aid, so far as lay in my power, in the advancement of University and College interests. There has for some time past been a struggle going on to enlist more heartily in the service of the University the energies of her graduates. It has been felt by many of us that there has not been that active support given by her sons which our Alma Mater requires, and we have been anxious to see this apathy removed. Among other reasons for such a state of things, is an almost entire want of knowledge among university men of the past and present condition of the University, and it is not easy, without some research, to ascertain the facts. With the intention of helping to supply this deficiency, and in the conviction that this knowledge is necessary for the intelligent discussion of University questions, it is my intention this evening to review briefly the history of the University—to state to you its origin, its struggles, its progress, and its potentialities for the future. In some respects it is not a pleasant story, but it will afford the opportunity for suggestions for the future, and we may learn from it some useful lessons. The recital, naturally, will have a more special interest for University men, but it is also of direct importance to the general public, and the ladies and gentlemen unconnected with the establishment who are here this evening will hear a chapter in their country's history which they have probably never heard. They will perhaps also perceive that the difficulties which agitate us now bear in their solution directly upon the happiness and welfare of our common country, and not merely of one isolated educational establishment. The University of Toronto, as you are probably aware, is the lineal descendant of the University of King's College, at York, in Upper Canada. These names take us back about fifty years, to the

period when what is now Ontario, with a population of two millions, was Upper Canada, with a population under two hundred thousand, or about one-tenth of what it now is; when Toronto was York—then as now, muddy—with a population of a little over two thousand as against a hundred thousand; that is, Toronto had then about the population of any of our moderate sized villages. The old generation of U.E. Loyalists had not passed away. The glories of Lundy's Lane, and Chrysler's Farm, and Chateauguay were fresh in their minds—the union of Church and State was part of their creed; those who had control of the Government had all the old-fashioned ideas of loyalty, religion and duty ingrained in their very nature. Although, to our modern ideas, somewhat narrow in their opinions, they were true and honest to the core. Peace to their Manes! When the crisis comes, when the freedom of our native land is attacked, may we be found as ready as they to defend its soil, and display for our country the same heroic devotion as they did.

From the commencement of the history of the Province repeated efforts were made towards the establishment of a university in Upper Canada. These efforts fell through chiefly owing to the sparse population of the country; but at last, in 1828, a Royal Charter was obtained from George IV. which established King's College. Bishop Strachan had been sent to England in 1826, and had remained there in consultation with the members of the Government and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the result was that a charter was granted which was declared to be "not only the most open charter for a university that had ever been granted, but the most liberal that could be framed on constitutional principles, and His Majesty's Government declared that in passing it they had gone to the utmost limits of concession."

By this liberal charter it was ordained that the then Bishop of Quebec, and after him any future Bishop of York, should be Visitor. That the Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the Government, should be Chancellor. The President was required to be a clergyman in holy orders of the Church of England. The Rev. Dr. Strachan, Archdeacon of York (afterwards Bishop of Toronto), was to be the first President, and it was declared that the Archdeacon of York should by virtue of his office be at all times President.

The College Council was to consist of the Chancellor and President and seven Professors, all the latter to be members of the Church of England, and required to sign the Thirty-Nine Articles—any person temporarily a member of the Council was also required to sign the Thirty-Nine Articles. Five members of the Council were to be a quorum; and it is curious to notice that although our present Senate is greatly more numerous, this number five is still all that is required for a quorum. All statutes, rules and ordinances were declared entirely subject to the approval of the Visitor, and if he objected to them they were void.

The College was granted University powers, and it was provided that no religious test should be required from scholars or graduates.

Finally, a convocation of graduates was provided for, to consist of all graduates who paid twenty shillings sterling annually for the support of the College.

The date of this charter was the 15th day of March, 1828.

Bishop Strachan brought out his charter. The Chancellor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, formed a College Council. An endowment of lands within the Province was secured by patent to the College, and everything might have been supposed to have been satisfactorily arranged. But no. Certain sturdy members of the Legislative Assembly actually presumed to think that the charter was not liberal, and war broke out. Sir Peregrine Maitland seems to have been anxious for the establishment of the University, but was transferred to Nova Scotia before he could do anything. Sir John Colborne, who succeeded him, declared that not one stone should be laid upon another until the charter was altered. He however founded Upper Canada College, and deserves our thanks for that good service. But as to the University, nothing was done about the matter until the arrival of Sir Charles Bagot in 1842. Meantime, in 1832, the Council had been asked to surrender their charter, but without success. In 1837 the charter had been amended by the Legislature; but nothing had been done practically as I have stated until the arrival of Sir Charles Bagot. He laid the foundation stone of the old University building 23rd April, 1842; and on the 8th June, 1843, King's College was opened for the work of instruction. Very curious it is to read the account of the doings of those two days. Latin addresses, special prayers, sacred music, Latin inscriptions, a Latin Ode, Greek Anacreontics, mixed up with the First Incorporated Dragoons, furnished the local scribe of the "Church newspaper" with a splendid opportunity for fine writing, and he used it.

The ceremony of opening the institution also gave the lamented Bishop Strachan an occasion to declare his adherence to Church principles, and to state that "the infidel attempt, called the London University, had signally failed, as all such godless imitations of Babel ever must." We suppose the men of forty years from now will look upon

our weaknesses with the same cynical pity that we give to the errors of those who have preceded ourselves. Truly,

"The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones."

But it would not be fair to omit to pay our tribute to the honest zeal for learning which influenced the Bishop and those who acted with him; and if we had the same class of men now, with the same pluck, energy and determination in educational matters, it would be better for us.

The question at issue between the Council and their opponents was the same as was involved in that respecting the Clergy Reserves, and in this country could only have one end. But the lamentable result was that as people, even if they had the misfortune to be Presbyterians or Methodists, had a right to education and prized its advantages, they could not wait until the close Church party was routed. Were they to see their children and young men grow up in ignorance until it pleased the Bishop and his advisers to become liberal? They formed establishments of their own, and from that cause the University of Toronto suffers at this day.

The College thus inaugurated went into operation, and ever since—now forty years—has pursued its course of implanting the seeds of knowledge in the minds of ingenuous youth. During that time the College and University have had many vicissitudes, and I shall now briefly trace them. Its first introduction to the public in an unpleasant shape was six years after its work began. In 1848 a statute of the University was passed appointing Jno. Wetenhall, M.P.P., Dr. Workman, and Mr. Justice Burns, commissioners to investigate its affairs. The Commission recited that a belief in the existence of an unsatisfactory state of the financial affairs of the institution had gained ground with the public, which it was hoped inquiry would remove, and for that purpose the Commission was issued. The final Report of the Commissioners was dated 7th August, 1848, but it contains statistics up to the end of 1850. With its appendices, it makes a book of over three hundred and fifty pages, and the work of the Commission was evidently thoroughly done. A thorough investigation was made of the whole of the accounts from 1829 to 1850, and they were made out as fully as could be done with imperfect material. The investigation was divided into two periods—the first ran from January, 1829, to July, 1839; and the second, from the latter date to January, 1850. The general character of the proceedings during the first period may be described as a struggle by the Council to keep their affairs from being investigated by the public; and the result of an investigation was the discovery of a large indebtedness of one officer. It appeared that the management of the endowment had been scandalous—no rent-roll—no account kept of purchase money—fifty thousand acres in danger of immediate loss. Everything had been left to the Bursar, and chaos and confusion reigned supreme.

The next period of eleven years, namely, to January, 1850, was marked chiefly by a continued reckless sale of the endowment. The original grant had been over 225,000 acres, reduced by various causes to over 223,000 acres. Besides this grant of land, £1,000 per annum was paid for some time by the country into the exchequer of the University. Moreover, much of the land was leased, and rents could have been collected. Consider what a splendid endowment was there given to King's College. Of the 223,000 acres, over 195,000, or almost nine-tenths were in the heart of Ontario—lands now worth almost any amount. Had the College wished to pick out its own property, a better choice could not have been made. Well might the Commissioners say, "Never in any age or country was so princely a domain dedicated to the great purpose of education." Where is it now? Gone!

In 1839, a prior and more private investigation had been made at the instance of Sir George Arthur, and then enough had been discovered to call for immediate reform. It was found in that year that almost a hundred thousand acres had been sold—that is, in eleven years from 1828, the year of foundation. There was a capital of £90,000 in hand which was the proceeds of almost 100,000 acres. This sum, with the rent roll carefully handled, although far short of what ought to have been in hand, was sufficient to provide for the wants of the College. The endowment could have been kept intact until good prices were obtained. But what was the fact.

By the end of 1850, the total annual expenditure had exceeded the total annual income by \$76,000, which of course had to be met from capital.

The total number of acres sold had increased to 134,000, the number of acres unsold had diminished to 88,000, or 40,000 acres less than in 1839; and this 88,000 acres included 50,000 imperilled by neglect to enforce the rights of the University.

The Commissioners found the system of investments as eccentric as the sales, and some scandalous dealings were unearthed by them. Some of the charges as part of the management were also curious; for instance, £430 was paid for a wooden model sent out from London as a representation of the future buildings, and these buildings were never

erected. Altogether, the Commissioners found that the whole system of the accounts was bad; the expenditure was more than the income; the endowment was being recklessly flung away; speculation had been rampant, and everything in the financial aspect of the concern displayed gross carelessness and inefficiency. Their closing words were: "Under a continuance of such mismanagement, it is obvious that in course of some years the capital must be seriously decreased, and the institution reduced to a state of comparative fiscal weakness."

We would think that with this warning before them the governing body of the University would have learned a lesson. Once more, what are the facts? I do not wish to weary you with figures, and all I shall say is this: Since 1850 there have been thirty years. Taking the first ten years, to 1860, there were \$11,000 more spent than received; from 1860 to 1870 the payments were more than the receipts by \$19,000; from 1870 to 1880 the account has, I am glad to say, been on the right side about \$20,000; but the general result may be stated, that the income of the University is where it was twenty years ago. And now, how does the endowment stand? Have we any source from which we can expect to get more income? The lands owned in the Queen's Park by the University, it should be remembered, were not part of the endowment; they were a purchase by the University years ago, and furnish a rental. But as to the endowment. The balance on the right side has been dearly purchased. The endowment now consists of only about 3,000 acres, mostly of little value; also town lots in Port Hope and elsewhere, about one hundred and eighty-seven acres; and some town lots in Toronto, at present leased for \$600 a year; and—*oh, lame and impotent conclusion!*—"230 acres sold for taxes years ago—130 under water."

This pitiful exhibit—three thousand acres of bad land—is the remains in forty years of two hundred and twenty-five thousand acres. Surely never was such an estate so recklessly squandered.

What we have to show for it now is not a million dollars of capital, a building which cost four hundred thousand dollars, and a story which may teach posterity a lesson, but which can never be retraced.

I have hastened over the financial portion of the history of the University because figures are ever dry, and I wished to point out briefly the main features of the tale. Like a poor wretch who has to make up his accounts and cannot tell exactly how he spent the money, but finds that he has only so much left, and, cudgel his brains how he may, it all comes down to the fact of what he has on hand, so with this side of the story; we find the money gone, the lands sold, the rent roll diminished, and the poor gentleman's estate has vanished.

We will now turn to another aspect of this history, that of the successive changes in the constitution of the establishment. The exclusively Church College of Dr. Strachan, as formed by the Charter of 1828, received its first legislative shock in 1837, when, you may remember I stated, an Act was passed by the Legislature of the Province of Upper Canada. This Act declared:

First. That the Judges of the Court of King's Bench should be Visitors, and not the Bishop.

Second. That the President need not be a clergyman.

Third. That the members of the Council should be twelve; the two Speakers, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, to be four, and the remainder to be professors.

Fourth. No member of the College Council or professor of the University required to belong to the Church of England.

Fifth. No religious test required of students.

Provisions were also made for incorporating Upper Canada College with the University of King's College.

In his address on the opening of King's College, 8th June, 1843, Bishop Strachan alluded to this Act in these words: "The alterations introduced relate to the governing power, the removing of tests and qualifications, except a belief in the authenticity and divine inspiration of the Old and New Testaments, and in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. The sovereign continues founder and patron of the University; its endowment remains, and those privileges which distinguish a royal from a provincial university, privileges which extend through the British Empire and its dependencies. The principle of unity has indeed been broken; but if the College be hereafter left alone, I feel assured that it will soon diffuse the most precious benefits over the Province."

But the College was anything but left alone. In that very year, 1843, a bill was presented to the Legislature, asking for the separation of the Collegiate and University functions of the College at Toronto, and to alter its constitution. This bill was not proceeded with. In 1844 a bill was presented to erect a university by the name of the University of Upper Canada, but was never passed. The same thing happened in every session until 1849. On each occasion the Bishop and College Council made a fight for it. I will not describe the various changes. Suffice to say, that countless petitions were poured into the Legislature, and many heroic battles fought. At last, in 1852, the University of

Toronto was established—King's College became University College—and a new era began. The Bishop in disgust founded Trinity College, and so another religious body set up for itself.

The year 1861 was rendered memorable by the issue of a second Commission to inquire into University and College matters. The Commissioners were Mr. James Patton, of Toronto; Dr. Beatty, of Cobourg; and Mr. John Paton, of Kingston. Their report carries the statistics down to 1862, and information since that date must be looked for in the Ontario Sessional Papers. The Commissioners reported fully. They made more than a formal inquiry, and investigated the whole state of the condition and management of the University and College. They found very much the same state of matters as the other Commission, and reported that in their opinion the University had lost over \$39,000 a year. They pointed out that the diminution had arisen from an expenditure of over \$300,000 on the University buildings, and over \$65,000 on the library and museum. They criticized *these* expenditures, but who will regret them? Certainly no man who wanders over this beautiful building, even if only as a casual visitor. How will those defend it who have spent many happy days here, and learned to love every room and passage and hall.

The main feature of the report was a suggestion for a scheme of affiliation, but it seems to have been treated as an attack on University College, and nothing was ever done about it. Shortly after the report was presented in 1863, public attention was turned to Confederation, and interest having been turned in that and other channels, the public has never since paid much attention to the matter. In 1876 a new Act was passed, and that Act, with the Act of 1852, being consolidated in the Revised Statutes and amended by Act of 1880, forms our present constitution.

I have now briefly traced our history to the present time; and my next subject is to explain to you in few words our present arrangements and circumstances.

The University of Toronto, then, is a corporation composed as follows:

1. *The Chancellor.* He is elected by the graduates, and holds office for three years.

2. *The Vice-Chancellor.* He is elected by the Senate, and holds office for two years.

3. *The Senate.* Twenty-four in number; fifteen elected by Convocation, and nine appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and also certain *ex officio* members.

4. *Convocation.* Composed of all graduates of the University.

The Senate has the management of the concerns of the Institution; is, in fact, the Executive. Convocation is at present a rather nebulous consulting body. It is expressly prohibited from any interference with or control over the University. Many of us object to this arrangement very strongly. With regard to our circumstances, you have heard how the endowment stands. The annual income is now about \$64,000, and the charges about \$60,000. The amount invested on the 30th June, 1879, was \$871,000; and we have nowhere else to go for money.

University College is by many confused with the University of Toronto, but it is totally distinct from it. The College teaches; the University confers degrees. They occupy the same building, and in times past were practically identical; but they are not so in theory, and should not be in practice.

Formerly the Bursar in his statements used to distinguish what had been paid for the University, as distinguished from University College; now he does not. No doubt it is quite satisfactory to somebody; it may be known to a favored few; but the general public and the graduates know nothing about this matter, or, in fact, any matter connected with the University and College. This state of things is not as it should be.

The history I have narrated shows a constant struggle from the beginning, on the part of the University authorities, to keep their proceedings private. At first it was to be a Church establishment; then when that preserve was broken into, the Council of King's College kept their light under a bushel; then came the division into the University of Toronto and University College, Toronto; and from that time to the present everything has been wrapped in gloom; everything has been mystery. Wherever there is mystery there is something wrong. This policy of mystery and secrecy has been a failure. It has lost us our endowment; it has caused the rise of rival institutions which should have been sisters. It has caused our graduates to lose all connection with our *alma mater*. It benumbs their affections; it dries up the fountain of their liberality; it chills their sympathies; it deprives the University of its main prop and support; it alienates the public; it affords opportunity for backstairs influence—for canvassing, for rings, and for cliques. Is it not time that such a policy should cease?

When there was a large endowment and a possible large surplus of income, there may have been some reason for the secrecy observed by the University authorities, and for the opposition raised by other aca-

demical institutions to University College. But now that state of things exists no longer. The question can fairly be put to Ontario—Is it worth our while to subsidize a central university, and the colleges which affiliated themselves to that university; if we do, what object would we gain?

All the benefits of such a system have been pointed out over and over again, and I will not repeat them to you now. But this is not the only question we have to deal with. The ladies seem anxious to be tortured by logic and mathematics, and biology, and other abstruse matters. Why should they not have the privilege of learning all these things if they like?

A class of graduates is coming to the front among us, who would like to follow up their subjects after they take their degrees. Why should not they have an opportunity of doing so?

We have no Professorship of Law—in fact, it is forbidden; no Chair of Constitutional History and Civil Polity. Our scholarships are too small; we have not a single fellowship. We need a larger Convocation Hall, a larger Examination Room, a larger Residence for the College. All these things demand money. What I read from the history I have recounted to you is this: The policy of mystery having failed, abandon it; throw open the doors of the Senate to the graduates; elect more of them annually; shorten the term; re-elect good men; weed out the useless members; see that affiliated colleges get fair representation; finally, let country members of the Senate be paid at all events some portion of their expenses when they attend meetings. What, ladies and gentlemen, would be the result? The University of Toronto would be a power in Ontario. Why should not the genius, the learning, the scholarship of the Province be represented in the Legislature, and who so fit as the member for the University of Ontario. The public would willingly bear the additional cost of maintaining a central university. All local colleges affiliated would be paid, partly fixed aid, partly in proportion to results. Then we would have a system suited to the wealth and intelligence of our community, and capable of infinite expansion.

And why do we urge this? Why do we wish for education to be thoroughly spread over our land? Why do we agitate for the expenditure of further means to carry out our projects? I will tell you why. Because we believe that education makes a man a better soldier, a better lawgiver, a better subject and citizen. Who gets the highest military commands? the scientific soldier. Who has the widest grasp of law? the well-read lawyer. Who can best defend sacred truth? the trained divine. Who is the most honest and ablest statesman? the man who has had his intellect trained by precept and practice. We believe that a man fights better, makes love better, is a better man of business, the more educated he is. And then, in that private inner life, which is the best part of a man's existence, consider what happiness we can attain to, what friends we make. Where can you find such joy, such laughter, such comfort, consolation, sympathy, instruction, admonition (apart from sacred things), as in the blind Homer, the noble Æschylus, the pungent Aristophanes, the guileless Herodotus? What lessons we learn from Horace; what charm we see in Virgil. How Livy's tales enchant us. How we compare Tacitus and Thucydides, Caesar and Xenophon. Behold the mathematician! how he minds his p's and q's. See the metaphysician! how he revels in Kant. The linguist grasps hands across the chasm of time with the eloquent Bossuet, the pleasure-giving Molière, the vehement Racine. He shudders before the genius of Goethe; he thrills as he reads in the pages of Schiller of the fate of poor Joan of Arc, of unhappy Mary Stuart; and in our own English—yes, thank God, our own English, whatever erratic professors may say—we reverence the mightiest of all human intellects—William Shakespeare; we adore with Milton, we sneer with Pope; we weep with Goldsmith, we walk about London with Dr. Johnson; we visit Olney with Cowper, we see witches and warlocks with Burns, we tread our native heath with Scott; we indulge in "Love's young dream" with Moore; our heart glows with Campbell, and we charge among the Six Hundred with Tennyson.

What a glorious thought. To mix with such men on even terms—to share their ideas, watch their lives, to get the inspiration of their mighty minds. This world has much trouble, much sorrow, much pain, but among it all, we have somewhere where we can turn for comfort and rest. I speak not of higher things, which are above all mundane things; but leaving them on one side, I would bear my humble testimony to the fact, that he who goes through the golden gate of knowledge traverses such realms of fancy as can never be met in this prosaic life. In my limited reading I have never met with a more just description than that of Cicero in his speech for Archias, where he says: *Nam cæterae neque temporum sunt neque ætatum omnium neque locorum. Hæc studia adolescentiam agunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solatium præbent; delectant domi non impediunt foris—pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.* These words mean: "Other things belong neither to all time, nor all ages, nor all men. Learning educates youth, delights old age,

adorns prosperity, affords refuge and solace in adversity. It delights us at home, it hinders not in active life; it is with us in our dreams, it is with us in our journeys, and we luxuriate in it in our days of relaxation."

We believe these words to be true. In our humble way we are striving to attain the goal of learning. We love it for its own sake, confident that, once gained, the prize will compensate for all the toil, all the labor, and all the pains involved to gain it.

R. E. KINGSFORD.

'VARSITY SPORT.

KNOX will not send a foot-ball team to the tournament to-morrow.

BETWEEN twenty and thirty men are trying for the vacant position on the Princeton foot-ball team.

AN Association Foot-ball Match was played on the College lawn last Thursday (Nov. 17), between Whitby High School and Toronto University Clubs; the former club being captained by our old friend, Mr. C. McGillivray, B.A., of '80. The University team was composed as follows: goal, Morin; backs, Broadfoot and Balderson; half-backs, McKay and Donald; forwards, Hughes, Creelman, Haig, Irving, Palmer, and Elliot. Play during the first "half" was very lively; the ball flying all over the field, and both goals being several times in danger. At last Cross made a good run for Whitby, found no backs or half-backs in his way, and kicked an easy goal. Shortly after the "half-time" was called. When the ball was in play near the Whitby goal, McKay ran forward, and with a long kick scored a goal for the 'Varsity. From this to the end the ball was kept almost steadily in the vicinity of the Whitby goal, Palmer brilliantly displaying his remarkable dribbling powers; the latter, about ten minutes before the end of the game, carried the ball forward almost to the goal line, and kicked to centre to Creelman, who kicked through goal. Whitby claimed "foul," which, on appeal to the referee, was granted, and "no goal" was declared. No further advantage was gained by either side, and the match was thus decided a draw.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

DEAR SIR,—It seems to me a mistake on the part of University men to crowd so much about the doors of Convocation Hall, as many of them did last Friday night. It may be kindly meant—a sort of rough-and-ready way of welcoming their lady visitants, perhaps; but I doubt very much if it is fully appreciated. Gowns are no such rarity now that every lady necessarily feels flattered at the idea of being ogled by fifty pairs of eyes, simply because their owners happen to wear that interesting appendage. And the crowding upon ladies so closely as to leave only a very, very narrow passage for them to pass in by, would be reckoned an ill-bred rudeness if committed by the members of an Orange lodge; why less so if committed by University students? Modest girls like to feel that some distinction is made between them and common girls of the street, in the treatment meted out to both by those who call themselves gentlemen; and allow me to say that such deliberate staring of them out of countenance, and crowding in on them, as they too frequently meet with at University public debates, is an amount of distinction in treatment which their self-respect forbids them to appreciate. And then, again, if Freshmen and Sophomores, &c., will quarrel and dispute, let them keep it to themselves. The general public is in no way interested in the treatment of their linen, dirty or otherwise. It is impertinence to force their petty squabbles on the attention of their invited guests, as was done last Friday night; and it is boorish ignorance as well.

I am, Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

A GRADUATE AND SUBSCRIBER.

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The 'VARSITY is published every Saturday during the Academic Year, October to May inclusive.

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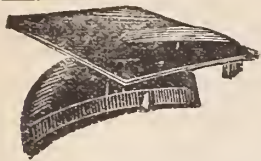
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THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

Vol. 2. No. 8.

December 2, 1881.

Price 5 cts.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY AND AFFILIATION.

The corporators of the Western University having succeeded in the face of a general disapprobation in founding a new degree-conferring college, have subsequently shown themselves not lacking in enterprise. Within the short space of three years, after having wrested from a somnolent Legislature a charter giving them extraordinary powers, they have issued their Prospectus and Calendar, celebrated amid much pomp their inauguration, and gathered together some thirteen students to be instructed by a staff apparently powerful and varied. A vigorous circulation of the contribution box at home and abroad is expected to supply the sinews of war, doubly necessary in a case where the future has, in more senses than one, been so heavily mortgaged.

As yet, however, a long way from becoming a University in something else than name, they have further advanced by taking steps to avail themselves of the privilege given them by their Act of Incorporation, in a clause (41 Vict., cap. 70, sec. 10) which is one of the most extraordinary features of that extraordinary Act. This section, which gives them the power of affiliating with the University of Toronto, was, as is well known, a partial and politic concession to public opinion on the part of its supporters, the true meaning of which is only now becoming thoroughly understood.

The clause in question runs as follows:

"The College with university powers hereby created *may, also on its own motion*, become affiliated in respect of any of its faculties or departments, other than divinity, with the said University of Toronto, upon compliance with its statutes in that behalf."

In other words, on conforming with the formalities of the University Statutes, the Western University can obtain affiliation with the University of Toronto, whose discretion to accede, refuse, or make terms is thus apparently annulled. It is manifest that affiliation with other and minor institutions is a subject in deciding upon which the University Senate ought (as it very properly has in the past) to exercise its most deliberate judgment. Affiliation with the Institute at Woodstock was granted only on terms, and after prolonged discussion and deliberation. It ought to be shown, apart from questions of general policy on every similar application, that the additional labor and inconvenience imposed on the University officers and examiners, and the expense (which, however small, is at present a serious question), will be fully justified by the results. Moreover, affiliation itself, in destroying competition, does away *ipso facto* with one of the strongest excuses for the establishment of new universities.

But notwithstanding all this, we find that the Western University can force, whenever it so wishes, an affiliation, which the University of Toronto, in the face of the Statute at any rate, has no option of refusing.

Apart from all these considerations, there is the general impression that the Provincial University is being used as a means towards further aggression on the part of the Western Univer-

sity. The Senate would undoubtedly carefully weigh this circumstance, were it worth its while to do so in a case where deliberation may be useless. Those who are interested in educational matters, and the public generally, will nevertheless do well not to lose sight of these facts and possibilities. It is true that the Legislature has enacted that the course of study and qualifications for obtaining degrees in the Western University shall be similar to those in force in the University of Toronto, thus vaguely endeavoring to clog the fatal tendency of its own Statute towards lowering our general standard of University education. But the same active spirits who, not animated solely by a desire to furnish the people of Ontario with a higher type of culture, and in the face of not a few difficulties, obtained an Act which gives them such unusual and unnecessary powers, are unlikely to be deterred, unless public opinion is pronounced, from applying to the same quarter for even greater privileges, and, it may be, for substantial assistance. While, therefore, we do not necessarily oppose affiliation in this case, and, in fact, advocate a liberal policy wherever it does not conflict with our undoubted rights, we would venture to enter an emphatic protest as well against this Statute as it now stands as against the peculiar policy of which it is the legislative expression. The Provincial University ought to stand in no subsidiary relation to a minor though aggressive institution, primarily created almost expressly for the logical, and incidentally only for secular, instruction; and dangers from such sources can be most thoroughly appreciated, and, if necessary, overcome by our fairly facing them at the outset. The history of the University of Toronto is made up of successive concessions to denominational Colleges; the time has now comewhen we should abandon that policy, and assert our position and rights as the Provincial Institution.

THE most serious consequences likely to follow the late hazing at University College, are from the erroneous impressions made upon the public mind by the press of Ontario. Any accounts have been based in every instance upon the unfounded statements published in the *Globe*. To quote the *Kingston News*: "The people of this province feel a proud satisfaction in paying \$50,000 a year for the purpose of giving ingenious youths that more lofty and refined culture which enables them to get rid of whiskey in wholesale quantities." The *Globe* has scattered broadcast germs that may grow into living opposition to University College, and has given outlying colleges a handle against it that may be worked to its disadvantage. Why it has done this it would be difficult for most people to see, but the writer of the reports, by his own admission, knowingly published untruths for the purpose of eliciting the truth. Such a policy would be unworthy anyone, but when pursued by a public writer, who has it in his power to poison the public mind with his inventions, it is condemnable in the extreme. A fairer course, if publicity had to be given the affair, would have been to have carefully weeded the statements of both parties, and to have published only such as could have been substantiated by reliable evidence, and even perhaps, for the sake of the College, to have given the benefit of any doubts to the seniors, who must be the blameworthy party in the eyes of the public. A course of this kind would never have necessitated the *Globe's* being "glad to learn that the affair at University College was not nearly so bad as at first represented;" that is, as represented by the *Globe*. There are two views of the question, the public one and that of university men; and it would, for very obvious reasons, be hard, even under ordinary

circumstances, to bring the former to coincide with the latter; but since the publication of so exaggerated and colored a story, to quiet the public down to an impartial view is beyond the range of possibility. So far do we believe the matter to have gone, that a repetition of even the mildest particular in connection with the late hazing, would force the question upon the recognition of the Legislature.

At Monmouth, Ill., the debates in the ladies' societies are conducted entirely from manuscript. "There is thus," the *College Courier* rightly says, "no attempt to answer the particular arguments advanced by the opposite side. In the gentlemen's societies, on the other hand, the general rule is to debate without manuscript." If the writer in the *Courier* could only attend a meeting of the Debating Society, he would find the "general rule" completely out-generalled.

THE pass course of Toronto University is not held in high repute in any quarter, especially among students. Every one takes up a special study and devotes himself entirely to it. When he comes out, the classical man knows little but Latin and Greek, the mathematician nothing but curves and straight lines, and the disciples of Prof. Young are out of the region of common sense altogether. The idea of a University as a place where the young man received a general culture, and came out more or less "polished," and able to talk intelligently on current topics and the ordinary affairs of life, is becoming extinct. The University is becoming more of a profession-making institution. The men who graduate have studied with a view of making a livelihood from their special learning. Some pursue mathematics and classics merely to become competent as High School masters; others take the sciences, because they intend to become geologists. Intending divines wait on the reverend professor of metaphysics that they may be better divines. But few are the men nowadays who study with a desire to become good, all-round, liberally-educated citizens, knowing how to take an interest in everything they see about them. Such a man will probably select the pass course as the most suitable for his development. That course in our opinion conforms more strictly to what a university education should be, than any other in the curriculum. While holding these views, we admit of course that many go through as passmen simply because it is reputed to be easier than the honor courses. But of this fact there is some doubt.

ANOTHER of our graduates has been added to the long roll of those who have gone to look behind the veil and unfold the mysteries of the great problem which must remain unsolved for us until we too are called. Edward R. C. Proctor, B.A., '78, died in this city on the 24th ult., of typhoid fever, coupled with congestion of the lungs. He was an old Upper Canada College boy, and came from that institution to this University, where he endeared himself to a large circle of friends. His buoyant spirit and genial manner always made him a pleasant companion, while his unwavering loyalty, his sound practical common sense, and his kindness of heart, rendered him a reliable and lovable friend. After completing his University course he chose the legal profession, and at the time of his death was a student in the office of Messrs. Mulock, Tilt, McArthur & Crowther. For many years before his death he bore up with manly fortitude against feeble health and physical pain, and immediately before being stricken with his last illness had completed his studies for call to the bar. A considerable number of his College friends from Toronto and elsewhere showed, as best they could, their appreciation of the deceased by attending his funeral at Brighton.

On another page will be found a communication in which we are taken to task for 'totally-unfounded' charges against one of the committees of the Debating Society. As the writer does not precisely specify the charges in question, he has failed to provoke the reproof of conscience. In the article referred to, the view was taken that, in keeping up the antique exhibition known as the 'closed debate,' the responsible Committee had not taken the lesson taught by the success of the first meeting of the term. It is also clearly within our recollection that several committee-men have objected, on constitutional grounds, to give burial to this lifeless form of debate. Thus the inference was arrived at that these gentlemen are mild and phlegmatic as regards effecting an easy improvement. As 'one of the General Committee' points out, we indulged in other violent personalities, e.g., 'they shake their heads with becoming official gravity.' On this presentation of the case, it appears that the unfounded charges consist of a brief criticism of the Committee's policy, and a couple of harmless innuendoes. The other statements in the communication leave the objections to closed debates untouched, and are so much more salt added to well-pickled conservatism. The constitution, it seems, leaves the holding of open meetings to the discretion of the Committee; then why hold meetings which are not

open? The only reply vouchsafed by 'one of the G. C.' is that open meetings 'do not bring forward the Freshmen.' This is the old argument over again, which implies that the larger portion of the Society should be sacrificed for the smaller. There is the assumption too that Freshmen are bashful, which, in the light of recent events, is untenable. Also, there are no Freshmen in the Senior Division. Even granting, however, the obligation on the part of the Society to coddle the First Year, it does not follow that the closed debate is the only path to fulfilling this self-imposed and edifying mission. The remedy for the malady of shyness is supposed to be supplied by the appointment of Freshmen on the prearranged list of the six speakers. Were a device needful, we are ready to admit the efficacy of this one, but we cannot understand why, in order to carry it out, the debate should not be open to others beside the appointees. There would be no difficulty in arranging that every debate should be open, and that the leaders on each side should have one or more colleagues appointed like themselves. This system prevails in the United States, and is obviously capable of satisfying the committee in respect of its anxiety to bring out the coy and diffident Freshman—a mythical character, in our opinion.

A FRESH TRAGEDY.

IN TWO ACTS.

ACT I.

SCENE.—College corridor. Revealed, a gathering of seniors, in gowns, whose countenances are clouded with wrath and grim resolution. Time.—Friday morning.

1ST SENIOR.—No longer, men, can we endure the cheek
Which these precocious freshmen show to us,
Their seniors both in years and wisdom vast.
It grows apace and threatens to uproot
The deep foundations of our ancient laws,
Which, though unwrit, have lived in great respect
To guide the mighty men within these walls,
For many glorious generations past.

2ND SENIOR.—We'll have their blood, the vile mosquitoes.

3RD SENIOR.—Nay,
But that would be a sorry way to take
The color from their cheek. We must resort
To some more deadlier means of making firm
Our dignity, and wiping from our midst
The awful freshness that pervades First Year.

2ND SENIOR.—In my nocturnal ambulations down
The street, last e'en, I did behold a sight—
But no! Were I to tell what struck me dumb,
And seared as with a brand my balls ophthalmic,
Your blood would boil and murder fill your minds.

CHORUS OF SENIORS.—Tell us. What was it?

2ND SENIOR.—A thing most horrible;
And if you've tears, prepare to shed them now,
For, mates, I saw a freshman sport a cane!
(Groans)

4TH SENIOR.—And I, collegians brave, the night before,
Did gaze upon another First Year imp,
Who dared the awful task of seeing home
A lady, young and lovely as a rose.

(Groans and gnashing of teeth, mingled with yells of "Cheek, cheek.")

1ST SENIOR.—'Tis patent to you all, my learned friends,
That the hour hath come when patience is a vice.
This very night must we take steps to quash,
With our o'erpowering might, the haughty spirit
Of these uncouth obstreperous rebels.
Of their vile band let the four worst be brought
Before the Mufti's throne at 2 p.m.,
On the snow-clad banks of classic Taddle's stream,
And there, beneath the beech's spreading limbs,
That awful Judge will try them for their sins.

CHORUS.—Woe to the freshmen.

(Exeunt singing "Litoria," "We'll hang the Globe Reporter," &c., and other martial strains.)

ACT II.

SCENE.—College gate, Queen's Park. Time.—Saturday morning. Enter two shivering freshmen, casting trembling glances behind at every step.

1ST FRESHMAN.—Good morn, mon ami chere. Thou art pale to-day.

2ND FRESH.—Ehen! me miserum! Will the woes and ills
Of freshmen never cease, or are we doomed
By sundry genuflections and restraints
To bear the weighty burden of respect
To these august, lore-crammed sens,
Which they with bitter yoke do lay on us?

1ST FRESH.—The vernal month of May will set us free,
And 'ope the gates to those radiant upper years,
Whence, basking in the sun of our conceit,
We, too, may downward look with righteous frown,
Upon the blooming freshman's cheeky cheek.

2ND FRESH.—What if we're plucked?

1ST FRESH.—The Heavens forbid.

2ND FRESH.—Verily

The freshman's life is not a happy one.
But, comrade, hast thou heard of the awful deed
Committed since last midnight's solemn hour?

1ST FRESH.—No. Was it very awful?

2ND FRESH.—Ah! A crime

Of darkest dye, that made the black-robed sky
Seem white beside, and Taddle's murky wave
Assume the pale and ghastly hue of fear.
And I, a forced spectator of the act,
The while did sit upon my chilly perch,
And groan with a soundless groan at what I saw.
For you should know that after the debate
Last night, a fascination upon me seized,
And lingering round to see what I could see,
I saw from the College rear a band emerge.
I knew of yore their tattered senior gowns,
And made a bee-line for a tree, and there
Amid its icy, leafless branches sat,
While round, beneath the senior demons ran.
I guessed their biz.; nor was I wrong, for soon
Before a throne of crape—dread Mufti's seat—
They dragged in chains three freshmen brave.
Their doom was sealed ere they were tried, but trial
There was, and that most diabolical.
The terrible charge was "Cheek in the first degree,"
And five score seniors swore to its utter truth.
The implements of torture bring they forth,
The stake, the rack, the boot, and boiling tar,
That almost choked me from my perch, and all
The infernal tools and stinks, that science men,
Or classical, were able to conjure.
The execution then began with shouts
Of glee and mingled groans, till nature failed
And, faint with horror and with cold, I reeled
And tum—

SENIOR (entering).—What want ye, freshies, here. Begonc.
(*Execunt freshmen like greased lightning*).

—Grip.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

A WING has been added to the Lasell Seminary (Auburndale, Mass.), and a writer in the *Lasell Leaves* describes it in the dramatic style. Among other interior arrangements, there is the 'Club Room.' 'There is a polished floor and a piano, suggesting dancing at once, and, in due time, comfortable sofas are to appear, for the benefit of the on-lookers. This room is meant for a sort of general rendezvous, where the girls are to meet whenever they feel like a good 'play-time,' where they may laugh and sing, romp and play games, as they please. It's a good idea, isn't it?' Yes, it is, except in one respect. There should be a room reserved exclusively as a place 'where they may laugh.' In a large number of cases half the physical, and a good deal of the mental, energy throughout the school-girl's life is expended in the production of that silvery and vocal sound vulgarly called the giggle. This enormous expenditure deserves recognition. In the Pyrenees the mountains have a wonderful lot of rills of water running down the sides, which always leads the intelligent tourist to expatiate on the size of the river that would result from their combination. By some such comparison we may climb to an idea of the perennial volume of sound which would be kept up if the gigglers, as soon as the fit came on, were requested to adjourn to the room 'where they may laugh.'

THERE are two things which Dr. McCosh made his supreme effort to do: 1, to demolish Stuart Mill's examination of the Hamiltonian philosophy; 2, to abolish Greek Letter Societies in Princeton. In the former attempt he supremely failed; in the latter his success has not been so complete as is generally supposed.

THEN comes a shade of sadness
And I cry out in my woe;
Why *did* I haze a Freshman,
In the blissful long ago?

Berkeleyan.

THE *Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.) speaks of *Punch* as an æsthetic paper. It might be said with equal propriety that the *Oberlin Review* is the organ of the anti-prohibitionists.

MARLBOROUGH is justly proud of its position as the most successful of the younger public schools of England. Not yet forty years old, and in spite of many and great misfortunes which, especially in its early

years, very nearly caused its extinction, it has in intellectual and physical success already surpassed some, and rivals the rest, even of the older schools.

FAGGING exists at Marlborough in a modified form. There being no traditional usage, as in the older schools, a system of fagging has been adopted, sanctioned by authority and fixed by written rules. Boys in the Sixth, and, at cricket, those in the First Eleven, are alone allowed to fag; all below the Fifth are liable to be fagged. Social fagging, the rendering of domestic service by a small boy to a bigger, may therefore only be exacted by the Sixth. As a matter of fact, such cases as that so often wonderingly quoted by foreigners, of the young English gentleman who is compelled to black the boots of another slightly less young English gentleman, never takes place at Marlborough. As regards corporal punishment, one hears little of it now. It is customary among Marlborough boys that each should carry a small cushion about with him. This is an interesting relic of a time when flogging was so frequent as to necessitate this carrying about of something where-with to soften the hardness of the school benches. These cushions may be regarded with interest as rudimentary, or rather degenerated organs, no longer used for their original purpose. But the flogging age has left no other trace at Marlborough. A flogging by the head master—who alone has the power of infliction—is now so rare that it would be almost as difficult to meet with a flogged Marlburian as it is, according to tradition, to find an unflogged Etonian.

It was in November, 1852, that the famous riot of the 'upper school' occurred. One boy upset his master's desk, and his example affected a set of the most unruly boys. Desk after desk was upset, ransacked and destroyed. Only one desk, that of a very popular master, was saved; being defended by one boy who, while probably many sympathized with him, alone was bold enough to make a stand in the cause of order. All possible mischief having been done in the big school-room, the rioters next turned their attention to the adjoining class-room of the head master. That, too, was wrecked, and nothing was spared. A manuscript of *Sophoklès*, which Dr. Wilkinson (the head master) was preparing for the press, was, according to an apparently-trustworthy tradition, wantonly destroyed. Dr. Wilkinson resigned the mastership.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

UNIVERSITY NEWS. The Senate of the University of Toronto met in the Senate chamber on the 17th ult., when the Vice-Chancellor, Professors Wilson, Larratt Smith, Wells, Young, Loudon; Rev. Father Vincent, Rev. Principal Caven, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell; Drs. Fulton, Oldright, Richardson, and Messrs. Crickmore, Buchan, Langton, Gibson, Bethune, King, McQuesten, Falconbridge, and Taylor were present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Communications were received from Lieut.-Col. Stuart, accompanying the medal given by his Excellency the Governor-General, and from Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn.—Dr. Oldright gave notice that at the next meeting of the Senate he would move that the following words be parenthetically inserted on page 8 of the Medical Curriculum after the words: "Practical examination in chemistry in its application to forensic medicine and hygiene," viz., "Quantitative analysis of air and water, and qualitative analysis of the more common articles of food, detection of poisons and blood stains."—Mr. Falconbridge renewed his notice of motion concerning the appointment of a senator in place of Mr. A. F. Campbell, deceased.—The Vice-Chancellor presented the report of the Committee on Applications and Memorials, which was adopted on motion of the Vice-Chancellor, seconded by Dr. Oldright.—The Vice-Chancellor presented the supplemental report of the Committee on the Affiliation of the Western University, and gave notice that at the next meeting he would move the adoption of the report and supplemental report of the committee on the matter.—On motion of Prof. Loudon, seconded by Mr. Taylor, the following statute was read a first time: "By the Senate of the University of Toronto be it enacted, That a candidate who competes for honors at the final examination for B.A., and fails to obtain the requisite number of marks to entitle him to be classed in honors, may be awarded a pass degree, provided that the examiners certify in their report that the proficiency he has manifested fairly entitles him to that standing."—Dr. Wilson gave notice that at the next meeting of the Senate he would introduce a statute amending the statute on the requirements for honors in the Faculty of Arts.—Mr. Gibson gave notice that at the next meeting of the Senate he would move for the reappointment of the committee appointed for the purpose of reporting on the state of the University and University College, and the income and expenditure of the University. Also that at the next regular meeting of the Senate he would move that the statutes relating to sessions of the Senate be amended so as to provide for a continuous session from the

first Tuesday after the annual election throughout the year following.—Mr. King gave notice that at the next meeting of the Senate he would move for the reappointment of the Committee on the Consolidation of the Statutes of the University.

The practice of cigarette smoking is said to have enormously increased during the past few years throughout American colleges. This is a fact that demands serious attention, for physicians of unquestioned standing declare the effects of cigarette smoking to be most pernicious. This applies with special force to students, whose sedentary habits render them particularly susceptible to these injurious effects.

It has been going the rounds of the college papers that Yale kept its library open on Sunday. A correspondent at that college has written to the paper in which the item originated that such is not the case.

One of the professors of Geneva College advocates early marriage on the part of students, and says, if he had the power to enforce it, he would make a law that no student should pass the Sophomore year without taking unto himself a wife. "That's business," says the *Cabinet*; "we always thought so ourselves, but were backward about coming forward until backed by some good authority. Just think of the advantages of such a proceeding. A student could see his girl and study his Greek at the same time, and then, about Commencement, he could take his family along and set the children around the platform to throw him bouquets. Who will be the first among the Sophomores in setting the example? We unanimously agree that the professor be given the time usually allowed for rhetorical exercises to ventilate his views on this subject, as it is of vital importance."

Prof. Thorold Rogers, the author of one of our text books on Political Economy, has been on a visit to this continent, but he passed by Canada, devoting all his attention to our greater neighbors.

COLLEGE NEWS. Classes have been resumed at the gymnasium this year under the charge of Mr. A. Cuthbertson. The class hours are: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 3.30 to 5; and Saturday, 2.30 to 4.30.

It may not be generally known that a prize of ten dollars has been offered by the Literary Society for an essay by a graduate, to be competed for annually.

We would be loth to cite the bad customs of the students of other colleges as a precedent for barbarity among our own. But the public might look around them before censuring the students of University College with wanton riot and barbarity. Even though the assertion were true—but it is not true, and never was—that forty bottles of whiskey were brought into the College on an isolated occasion; that fact is trivial when contrasted with the ordinary drinking capacity of the German student, who, we learn from high authority, "drinks twenty, thirty, fifty, and as high as seventy glasses of an evening." The "trials" of the German students savor pretty much of real trials; and the disfigured nose and lopped off ear of this and that student bear witness that their duels are not imaginary. However deserving our freshmen may be of it, we congratulate them that they will never be brought face to face with that stern justice which inspires the breast of our German friends.

Among the recent donations to McMaster Hall is a large pipe organ from a firm in Montreal. The instrument, valued at \$4,000, will be placed in the chapel, and the small organ there will be removed to the parlor. Mr. William Gooderham has presented to the library the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, valued at \$196. Mr. Thomas Lailey has undertaken to maintain the College in works in English literature, and has advanced \$500 for that purpose. The department of Church History has similarly been provided for by a gentleman in Montreal. Mrs. McMaster gives \$2,000 to the Library.

At the debate at McMaster Hall last Friday night it was resolved that divinity degrees should be conferred on University graduates only. Dack and T. C. Boville spoke on the affirmative, and Her and Phelp on the negative. The negative won.

A Glee Club has been established at McMaster Hall, with J. J. Baker, '80, as leader; Cline, president; and Scott, secretary.

Mrs. Castle has invited all the resident students of McMaster Hall to her house on Friday night, December 2nd.

As there are to be no Michaelmas examinations in Mental and Moral Science and Logic, Prof. Young, in order to indicate to Second Year men the style of questions likely to be set by an examiner in this department, has issued a series of questions in Formal Logic on the work of the present term.

The subject for debate at the ordinary meeting of the Literary Society, Dec. 9th, is—"Resolved, That a University is situated better in a metropolis than in a remote town."

The subjects for Prize Compositions in Toronto University, for 1882, are as follows:

Greek Verse (Iamb. Trin. Acat.): Milton, *Samson Agonistes*, the messenger's speech, near the end, from "Occasions drew me early to this city," to "The vulgar only 'scaped who stood without."

Greek Prose.—De Tocqueville, *Democracy in America* (translated by Reeve), pp. 187-190, from "In small nations" to "enacted with more boldness."

Latin Verse:

"Quid non mortalia pectora cogis
Auri sacra fames."

Latin Prose.—Lord Brougham, *Inaugural Address on being elected Rector of Glasgow University*, from "But the more business-like manner of modern debate" to "against barbaric tyrants."

English Verse.—La Salle.

English Prose.—The Rebellion of 1837.

French Prose, { Subjects to be announced at time of writing, and
German Prose. { composition to be written in hall in presence of
the examiners.

N.B.—The compositions (with exception of French and German prose), signed with fictitious name or motto on outside and the author's name inside, must be forwarded to the Registrar, on or before May 1st, 1882.

The following books have been added to the library: Darwin's "Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals;" Ellis' "Commentary on Catullus;" Jowett's Translation of Thucydides; and for convenience of honor men in Natural Science, Prof. Ramsay Wright has placed in the library for reference, Frey's "Histology," and "Frey on the Microscope."

Mons. Emile Pernet is still in Europe, and his classes are conducted by Messrs. Dunlop, M. A., and Shaw, B. A.

The Natural Science Association met on Wednesday evening, the President, Dr. Ellis, in the chair. The committee appointed to consider the advisability of petitioning the Senate of Toronto University to grant degrees in Science, recommended that post-graduate teaching be obtained in some way, and that the matter would thus be brought to the notice of the College; that also some acknowledgment of the work done should be sought, in the shape either of a diploma from the College or of a degree in Science from the University. Mr. Lawson gave notice of motion that at next regular meeting of the Society he would move that, in the opinion of this Society, it is advisable that Logic be substituted for Civil Polity as the pass work of the Third Year for Natural Science men. Mr. Geo. Acheson, B.A., then read a paper on Crystallographic Notation. He first described the systems of Naumann, Dana, and Chapman, showing their relations to one another. He then introduced a new system of his own, founded on the parallelism of the planes to the axes. The vertical axis was denominated "a," the right and left "b," and back and front "c." The planes were named by the letters of the axes to which they were parallel, numerical coefficients being used when necessary. The brevity and simplicity of this system of notation commend it highly, and bear evidence of considerable talent and ingenuity on the part of the author. Mr. J. W. Mustard then read a paper on the "Extent of the Popular Knowledge of Science," dwelling on the amusing errors into which the amateur scientist is liable to fall, and pointing out the cause to be the want of accuracy of detail in popular science. After reviewing the difficulties to be encountered in teaching science to the masses, and after showing, by a number of humorous examples, the truth of the old adage, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," he recommended that the teaching of science should always be thorough and exact. Mr. Geo. Acheson, B.A., was then elected to the office of 1st Vice-President.

An open meeting of the University College Literary and Scientific Society was held on Monday evening, the President, Mr. R. E. Kingsford, in the chair. After the usual routine, Mr. J. M. Clark was called upon to deliver an essay. His subject was, "The Tyranny of Majorities." He proceeded to treat of the present system of representation, and of the evils consequent thereto, proposing as a remedy for these an increase in the size of constituencies. Mr. Clark's essay, which was very well received, was followed by readings from Messrs. Ames, O'Meara, McPherson, Irwin, and Henderson, Mr. O'Meara's reading of a part of the "In Memoriam," and Mr. Henderson's recitation of "The Battle of Inkerman," being especially worthy of mention. The subject for debate was, "Resolved—That International Copy-right Laws should Exist." The leader on the affirmative, Mr. F. C. Wade, rapidly outlined the leading arguments for copyright. He presented, among others, the following: That these laws exist among the most intellectual and literary nations; that of all modes of acquiring property the author's labor approximates most nearly to creation; that, but for copyright, an author living in a small country would receive a very inadequate remuneration for his work. Mr. Jaffray, replying on the negative,

endeavored to show that authors are paid as liberally as other producers, and that their brain work should be treated as subject to the same laws of supply and demand as the productive labor of other men. He also dwelt on the point that the establishment of copyright laws would strike a blow at the existence of a cheap literature. Other speakers on the affirmative, Messrs. Wrong, Gordon and Osler, spent their time for the most part in elaborating the arguments of their leader. They also produced facts to show that copyright laws would not seriously endanger a cheap literature, and that even if they did, a ready substitute for it could be found in the establishment of circulating libraries. The succeeding speakers on the negative, Messrs. Mackay, Dewart and O'Meara, dwelt at length on the rights of the publishers and public, as against those of the author. No additional strong points for their side of the question were brought up, however, and the chairman, after a careful and exhaustive summing up, found that the argument presented by the affirmative had not been satisfactorily answered, and he accordingly decided in their favor. The debate was, on the whole, a well-conducted and interesting one. Would it not be possible, however, to devise some means of bringing speakers to the floor other than the time-honored but ridiculous one of calling out their names and stamping. The members of the Literary Society are not as a rule so bashful that encouragement of this sort is necessary. After the debate it was moved by Mr. Bristol, seconded by Mr. Wade, "That out of respect for the memory of two distinguished graduates of the University, and prominent members of this Society—Mr. W. Fletcher, B.A., and Mr. E. R. C. Proctor, B.A.—this Society do now adjourn, and that a copy of this resolution be sent, in token of sympathy, to the bereaved relatives of the deceased."

'**VARSITY MEN.** Mr. H. R. Elliot, M.B., of '81, passed his final examination at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, during October and November, and was admitted L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh.

Mr. E. R. C. Proctor, B.A., '78, died at his uncle's residence, on Wednesday of last week, of typhoid fever. His remains were taken to his home at Brighton, and followed to the grave by twelve of his old College mates, who came from all over Canada to be present at the funeral.

Prof. Wilson has presented a copy of his Prehistoric Man to the Library of McMaster Hall.

D. Grant, B.A., '80, is in Rochester reading theology in the Baptist College there.

D. A. McGregor, B. A., '80, is settled in Stratford, where he is pastor of the Baptist Church.

MOTION—AN AESTHETICAL STIMULUS.

Rythmical or continuous motion, within certain limits of periodicity and velocity, is always a source of pleasure. The boy will watch for hours the spokes of a rapidly rotating fly-wheel, and an oscillating cylinder has often diverted the attention of the more matured. The explanation is not difficult to find, and lies in the fact that the alternate normal excitation and recuperation of nervous matter is pleasurable. So much for the simplest kind of pleasure derivable from motion; a kind above which the mind of the infant or the animal, I suppose, never rises. Distinct from, though founded on this, however, there is a highly complex emotional thrill produced by perceived or ideated motion. When the mind has apprehended many different forms of movement, has generalised, and has stored up the results of its generalisations, it finds itself able to mould from the simpler elements a new and elaborate compound; or, more correctly, motion then stimulates, by means of the association of ideas, the coördinating faculties, and intensifies the effect of the dominant thought. Let us examine a few examples, proceeding from the simpler to the more complicated.

To a child, the pleasure derived from witnessing the march of the conspirators across the stage in the 'conspirators' chorus' from *La Fille de Madame Angot*, is, probably, the result of the observation merely of a play of colors, a symmetry of movement, a harmony of gesture and sound, and other purely sensuous factors (we need carry the analysis no further), factors which would still exist, even though the march were a purposeless act of loyal subjects, so long, that is, as the actors were gay and their manœuvres regular. To the mature mind, on the other hand, the stealthy march heightens the effect upon the emotions of the idea of conspiracy, and aids in raising the interest to a higher pitch.

As with the actual, so with the ideal; as with sense-representation, so with the imagined idea; indeed there is no line to be drawn between emotions evoked by direct and indirect stimulation of a nerve-centre. "The renewed feeling occupies the very same parts, and in the same

manner as the original feeling, and no other parts, nor in any other assignable manner."—Bain. Thus, De Quincey: "My dream commenced with a music of preparation, and of awakening suspense; a music like the opening of the Coronation Anthem, and which, like that, gave the feeling of a vast march, of infinite cavalcades filing off, and the tread of innumerable armies." In Shelley's *Triumph of Life*, too, there is a wonderfully intricate example. Metre, choice of words, allusions, similes—all tend to make intensely vivid and realistic the idea of bewildering rapidity of movement, which is introduced to impress upon the mind the picture of

". . . A great stream
Of people . . . hurrying to and fro,
Numerous as gnats upon the evening gleam.

All hastening onward, yet none seemed to know
Whither he went, or whence he came, or why
He made one of the multitude, and so

Was borne amid the crowd, as through the sky
One of the million leaves of summer's bier."

The great poets have naturally made use of this mode of creating æsthetical pleasure. A beautiful instance is to be found in the *Antigone* (vv. 802 *et seq.*):

"ῥοχεῖν δ'
οὐκ ἐπὶ πηγὰς δὴναμαι δακρυῶν,
τὸν παγκοῖταν δ' ὁρῶ θάλαμον
τηνδ' Ἀντιγόνην ἀνύτουσαν."

It is not until *Antigone* with moistened eyelids moves across the proscenium, "making her way for the last time," that the chorus are unable to restrain their tears; each step hides her more and more from their sight; her face is turned away, never will they see it again, and now, only a glistening ankle and the gloss on her hair tell of the charms so soon to be wasted when she becomes the "bride of Acheron."

Milton has, however, charmed even more sweetly with this wand. The following lines from the fourth book of the *Paradise Lost*, in which it is used purely for dramatic effect, show his power:

"So passed they on, nor shunned the sight
Of God or Angel, for they thought no ill:
So hand in hand they passed, the loveliest pair."

"So hand in hand they passed." What a field for *fancy*!

One more quotation, and this, perhaps, even more glorious than the last; one, too, that criticism should never touch, lest a single word should desecrate that wondrous fane built by so godlike a mind. It is from the *Lycidas*:

"There entertain him all the saints above,
In solemn troops and sweet societies,
That sing, and singing in their glory move,
And wipe the tears forever from his eyes."

Thus far we have considered only simple, uninterrupted motion. Rapidly changing combinations of movement require a long education to be thoroughly appreciated. Fortunately so much of our time is occupied with attention to modes of motion, that we can, without difficulty, reach the stage when a single movement, or congeries of movements, without any auxiliary adjunct, is capable of creating a strong, though probably rude and primitive emotion. The mind must, through a long process of evolution, have given its attention to very many varieties of every species of motion; must have examined the ends for which they are undertaken, and their fitness for the attainment of these ends; and numberless other relations, each modified by, and interwoven with, the other, and with phenomena appealing to the other senses and to the intellect, before it could have created Sophokles' *logeion* or the *bema* of Demosthenes.

And it is here, in the provinces of the actor and orator, that motion as an æsthetical stimulus, reaches its culminating point of complexity and intensity. These we need not investigate. To show how powerful a factor it is, it is only necessary to say, that, if we were to eliminate it, the impressions produced by all the other elements—cadence, plot, ingenuity, music, etc., etc.—either greatly lose their efficacy, or are altogether useless as regards æsthetical effect.

H.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

BY W. H. ELLIS, M.A., M.B., PRESIDENT.

(Read before the Natural Science Association of University College,
16th November, 1881.)

In occupying for the first time this year the chair to which you have been kind enough to call me, I wish at the very outset to thank you for the great honor that you have done me in choosing me for your presiding officer, and to express to you my high sense of the compliment you have paid me. While none can be more sensible than myself of my many deficiencies and shortcomings, I am quite sure that there is no one

who takes a deeper interest in your welfare both individually as Honor men in science of University College, and collectively as members of this Association; no one who is more fully alive to the importance of such a society as yours; and no one who is more anxious that your Association may be as productive of mutual benefit and as successful as it deserves to be, and as we all hope it will be.

In looking back over the brief past of our young Association, I rejoice to be able to congratulate you upon the success that you have had, and I am confident that your present condition is such as to warrant the brightest hopes for the future. These hopes will be most assuredly realized if each one of us does faithfully what he can to promote the general good, and the general good will be best advanced by each one doing to the best of his ability that which lies before his own hand to do.

Here, before I go any further, let me say what, to my mind, ought to be the key-note of our intercourse in these walls. Let each one of us write upon the tablets of his heart, in clear deep ineffaceable characters, the determination, that so far as in us lies, whether we do little or do much, however important or however trivial our work may be, whatever else it may be or it may not be, it shall at least be *accurate*.

I feel as if I could not lay enough emphasis on this point, for it is accurate knowledge that constitutes science, and it is accurate observation and accurate experiment that form her foundations. It is something too that lies within reach of us all. To meet with a new element may be a fortunate chance, to discover a new law may be the inspiration of genius, but to recognize the one and to demonstrate the other, observation and experiment are all in all; and observation and experiment without accuracy are worse than useless. To do accurate work needs only care and patience, and with care and patience we may each one of us become an accurate worker, and if we are accurate and conscientious workers, we may never become famous, but we cannot become despicable.

I say *conscientious* as well as *accurate*; and here is the second point upon which I wish to dwell, though in importance it holds the first rank. The one supreme aim which we should keep in view is always, and under all circumstances, TRUTH. All our investigations should have truth and nothing else for their object; and if through them we arrive at truth, that should be to us an all-sufficient reward. It may be that, to some of you, the statement that your investigations ought always to be directed to the object of ascertaining truth may seem an impertinent truism. Nevertheless, I can assure you that you cannot pursue the most trivial course of observation, you cannot perform the simplest experiment, without meeting with a host of temptations—and often very strong temptations—to swerve from the truth. I am not now speaking of such coarse and obvious inducements as assail the expert who is paid to find evidence for or against a certain proposition, or of the investigator who sees fame wrapped up in the establishment of a theory and ridicule in its downfall, but rather of those less glaring but more insidious temptations which surround every one of us from the very beginning. You have, for example, a substance for analysis which your preliminary examination leads you to believe is a salt of zinc. Now, in each subsequent experiment you have a strong, though it may be unconscious bias in favor of those results which would agree with this conclusion. Indolence, and a natural fear that any other results than those expected will be set down to your bungling, both lead in the same direction in contributing to this mental condition. But only just so far as you decline to permit this state of mind to influence your judgment is your work of the least value, and only when you are able to give to those experiments which turn out contrary to your expectations consideration as candid as you give to those which agree with them, will you be able to arrive at trustworthy results.

In science one ought never to try to prove anything. It is never our business to prove a thing to be true, but always to find out what is the truth about it. Now here let us note a most important difference between the Investigator and the Teacher. It is the part of the teacher to demonstrate what has already been shown to be true. It is his duty to make clear to others the results of previous investigations. It is clear that this occupation has a tendency to produce a habit of thinking diametrically opposite to that which is developed by research, and this habit of mind among teachers, using the word in its widest signification, has been a large factor in what we sometimes hear described as the "Conflict between Religion and Science." Against it there is only one safeguard—a thorough training in research as a preparation for the work of a teacher. Only after such a training is a man likely to fully appreciate that fact which is so plain and yet so hard for the mere pedagogue to accept, that truth cannot be inconsistent with itself, that no truth can clash with any other truth; and that, in the words of the great Apostle of Research, "the inquiry of truth, which is the love-making or wooing of it; the knowledge of truth, which is the presence of it; and the belief of truth, which is the enjoying of it—is the sovereign good of human nature."

Again, we cannot too assiduously cultivate the habit of suspending our judgment until we have sufficient data to form a decision. It often happens in the course of an investigation that we are unable to convince ourselves which of two contradictory propositions is true. In such a case, it becomes our imperative duty to postpone our judgment on these propositions until we obtain evidence of the truth or falsehood of one or the other. And let us note here, that in such a case as this it is not enough that the weight of evidence leans towards one side or the other; it is not enough that one is more probable or more improbable than the other. We must convince ourselves that one of these propositions is true or false; or we must refrain altogether from deciding the question, and wait for more light. Our inquiry of truth should be indeed a "wooing or love-making of it," not an appeal to brute force; we must be willing to serve seven years—or seven times seven. It is necessary that we do not decide falsely; it is not necessary that we decide at all.

And here the man of science comes into seeming collision with the man of the world. In the affairs of life there are few things more condemned than indecision of character. In many cases it is better to decide wrongly than not to decide at all. A man lost in the snow, if he would avoid the fatal torpor that threatens him, must push on even if each step takes him farther from the right way. Men of the world are quite ready to throw at men of science the epithet "unpractical." Are they right? In the first place, let us keep clear in our minds the distinction between suspension of judgment and vacillation. The two things have no necessary connection: the one relates to the judgment, the other to the will. To refer to our illustration. The benighted wayfarer may be quite unable to decide which of two ways is the right one, and yet he may pursue one of them with an iron determination in spite of the beating storm and his own weariness. In fact, in this case, and in a great many other cases in the affairs of life, the problem is something of this nature.

There are three courses open to a man, any one of which he may adopt. He is unable to decide which of the three courses is the best, but he is quite certain that either of the first two is better than the third. He therefore adopts one of the first two. This is scientific, and at the same time practical.

We sometimes hear of scientific arrogance. Now, scientific arrogance can only arise in one who neglects this principle, and forming a decision on insufficient data, looks down upon those who are still groping for light.

(To be continued next week.)

'Varsity Sport.

When the Ann Arbor students went to play Princeton, recently, at Football, they forgot to take with them a reporter, and they borrowed one from among the Princetonians. This borrowed man was a most remarkable individual, and he threw his whole soul into a lavish adulation of the Michigan team, in sending off his despatch to the *Chronicle*. "We fear," says he, "that when they come again they will walk off with the championship of the College League. They were to-day offered this membership, which will probably be accepted." The *Princetonian* says it is a breach of courtesy on the part of the *Chronicle* to take this report as an acknowledgment on the part of the New Jersey men that they fear the Michiganders. The report in question is merely that of an individual (apparently very pliable and quite innocent), and does not represent the Princeton students, which fact the *Chronicle* is alleged to have known, or ought to have known. "Meanwhile, we shall wait for a statement from the *Chronicle*, and find our foemen in the East rather than in the West."

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity:

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to call attention to a contribution appearing in the 'Varsity of Nov. 13th, entitled, "Closed Debates." As the article contains charges against the General Committee of the Literary Society that are totally unfounded, we trust to the character of the 'Varsity to admit a reply. After descanting on "the freedom and friskiness" that characterized the first meeting of the Debating Society this year—an open meeting—the writer mourns "the phlegmatic mildness of the Society's officers," who have not profited from the said "freedom and friskiness" by immediately ruling that in future all ordinary meetings of the Society be open meetings. The officers are graphically pictured as "shaking their heads with becoming official gravity" at hearing such a proposition, and as "standing sentry over a dead and alive constitution" that will not admit of any such mutilation. No one, Mr. Editor, is more anxious than are the several members of the General Committee for 1881-82 to hear any suggestions that may be for the good of the Literary Society, but this article, unhappily, cannot be so classed. In the first place, the Constitution reads thus: Art. 5, sec. 7, "On any

Friday evening an open meeting may be held at the discretion of the General Committee," so that, as far as the Constitution is concerned, there is no difficulty. Secondly, the spirit of the General Committee has been decidedly in favor of open meetings whenever possible. Thirdly, the proportion of open meetings this year has been greater to a marked extent than ever before. There still remains the disputed question, the relative advantages of open and closed debates respectively. We are in favor of open debates for the animation and interest that characterizes them. But apart from all conjectures and *a priori* reasonings, the fact remains that they do not bring forward the Freshmen. The Society have shown their wish to do this in dividing the years, but the superior remedy, it appears to us, has yet to come. If the leaders in the open debates, especially the leader of the affirmative, were merely to sketch the argument and not exhaust it, more speakers would appear. If this system is pursued in future, we may have open debates with the proper amount of "freedom and friskiness," as well as speakers from all the years.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

A PLEA FOR THE FRESHMEN.

The account given in the last number of the 'Varsity of the late hazing episode is probably as near correct as the evident bias of the writer's mind in favor of the "seniors" would allow any one to be. Though some of the statements there made seem to clash with what the victims assert as the facts of the case, I am willing to let them stand as a tolerably fair explanation; but I cannot agree with principles that are there enunciated or implied, and which seem to be accepted by the majority of the students of our College, especially those in the upper years.

As to the circumstances which led to the hazing, the seniors were certainly the aggressors. Previous to the announcement that the Glee Club was to sing a song in which the First Year men were supposed to be held up to ridicule of some kind, no particular fault could be found with the conduct of these gentlemen. When it was understood, however, that such a song was to be sung, while the real character of the production was unknown to them, they naturally resented being distinguished from the rest of the undergraduates in any such way. That they finally showed so much forbearance is much to their credit, and stands out in strong contrast to the conduct of their opponents.

Far too much importance is attached to difference of academic standing in the social system of University College. It would be to the advantage of all parties if every student would found his regard for every other student on personal considerations, and not on any artificial distinction of year or residence. Many honest and sensible members of the lower years would thus be appreciated at their true worth, and some of the jackdaws of the upper years would be forced to part with a little of their borrowed plumage. Those professors and lecturers who expect matriculants to be gentlemen before they come here, and treat them as such, find as a rule that they are not mistaken in their estimate. If a registrar would refrain from indulging his wit in making invidious distinctions in notices, and a vice-chancellor from making unjust allegations for the sake of preserving order at certain seasons, it would better accord with the dignity of their offices, and they would be more likely to secure the respect of all classes. If 'Varsity itself, might I venture to say, would cease ascribing all the peccadilloes, blunders, and misfortunes of the student community to the devoted "freshie," it would be more likely to enlist the sympathy and support of those upon whom it must soon depend for existence.

It seems to me to be high time that the old party lines of "resident" and "outsider," where there are no principles to contend for which are worthy of the exertions put forth at election times, should be forgotten, and a new party formed whose leading plank might be equal rights for all undergraduates.

The ungenerous manner in which First Year men are wont to be treated at college, and the wearing of caps and gowns, might then be ranged side by side as relics of barbarism; and some efforts might be made for the abolition of both grievances.

LEVELLER.

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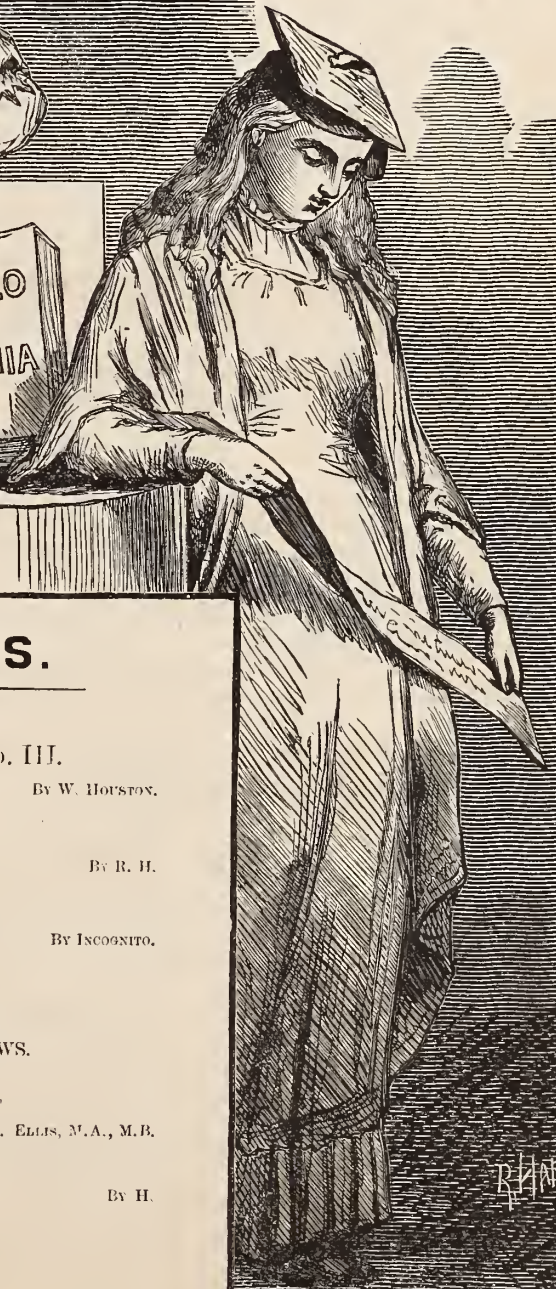
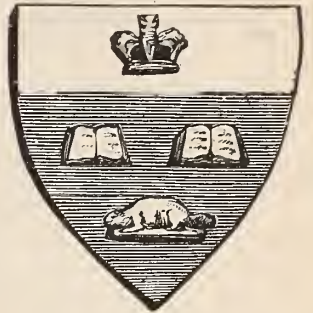
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UNIVERSITY AFFILIATION.

No. III.

From 1853 to 1873 the University of Toronto pursued the even tenor of its way undisturbed by legislative amendments of its constitution. In the latter year, however, that constitution was considerably modified by the Ontario Statute 36 Vict., chap. 29. The composition of the Senate, which had for 20 years been made up of Government appointees, was almost entirely changed. Thenceforth that body was composed chiefly of (1) nine members appointed by the Government; (2) fifteen members elected by Convocation; and (3) certain *ex officio* members, including the President of University College, two other members of University College Council, and "a representative for the time being appointed by each college or school in this Province, affiliated or hereafter to be affiliated with the University."

Had the section of the Act of 1853, respecting affiliated colleges, been left unrepealed, the last would have been a most important element of the Senate, for by that section there were affiliated to the University all arts colleges "in Upper or Lower Canada, incorporated by Royal Charter or by Act of Parliament." This description applied, amongst others, to the Universities of Queen's College, Victoria College, and Trinity College, and, as a matter of fact, representatives of these institutions had by appointment of the Government seats on the Senate. Under the Act of 1873, the same institutions would have been entitled to representation but for a provision in section 45 of the latter statute disaffiliating all those institutions that had not been affiliated "under special applications theretofore made in that behalf;" and as the above named colleges had been affiliated involuntarily by the Act of 1853, and not as the result of applications, all connection between them and the University of Toronto was of course severed at a stroke. Why this illiberal policy was adopted at that late day is more than I have ever been able to comprehend. Danger to Toronto University from the presence of the heads of other Universities on the Senate can hardly be held a sufficient plea after the failure of these same Universities to secure a partition of the endowment so far back as 1864. If it be argued that affiliations which sent no candidates up to the University examinations were useless and might as well be abolished, the obvious answer is that if they were merely useless, they might just as well have been retained, and that some day they might have proved useful in paving the way to University consolidation. Any avenue, though left long untrodden, may become some time or other a thoroughfare.

The following is a summary of section 45 of the Act of 1873, relating to affiliations, omitting the part of the section already referred to;

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and members of Senate may by statute, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, prescribe that any college, school, or other institution established in this Pro-

vince for the promotion of literature, science or art, or for instruction in law, medicine, mechanical science, engineering, agriculture or other useful branch of instruction, on application "shall be deemed to be affiliated" with the University for the purpose of admitting therefrom as candidates for examinations such persons as shall have respectively completed in such institution, whilst affiliated with the University, such course of instruction as the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Senate may determine.

Section 45 provides for the admission to the University examinations of students of affiliated colleges; section 46 provides for the admission of candidates who are not students of any college at all. The latter is as follows:

Persons not educated in any of the said institutions for the time being affiliated with the said University, may be admitted as candidates for examination for standing, or for any of the honors, scholarships, degrees or certificates authorized to be conferred by the said University, *other than in medicine or surgery*, on such conditions as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and members of the Senate may from time to time determine.

Section 47 authorizes the Senate to hold examinations of affiliated colleges and to accept them as "equivalent to the ordinary examinations held for any purpose at the University." A glance at the above provisions respecting affiliated colleges shows that, with the single exception already specified, they are most liberal and far reaching, and that the provision to admit candidates not in attendance at any college was as comprehensive as could have been desired. In 1877 another advance was made in this latter respect, by striking out the words I have italicised, and making it possible to obtain degrees in even medicine and surgery without attendance at lectures. Unfortunately the Senate has not legislated in the same generous spirit, but has imposed as a "condition" of admission to examinations, that every candidate must attend the lectures of some affiliated college for at least one year of his course, and that not the first year.

For the present I must content myself with a brief reference to a single point more in connection with the Act of 1873. Amongst the "powers of Convocation," as defined by that statute, is that of "deciding upon the recognition, upon such terms as the Senate shall propose, of the affiliation of any college or school with the said University." This was a very important function, but it was considerably curtailed by the Act of 1877, which substituted the word "discussing" for the words "deciding upon" in the above extract. I am not aware that Convocation ever used, not to say abused, the power conferred by the Act of 1873, and therefore the withdrawal of that power by the Legislature looks very much like a piece of capricious pottering. To sum up: under the constitution of the University, as modified by the Act of 1873, "affiliation" implied, (1) the right to send up students not for standing but for examination, and (2), the right of the affiliated college to representation on the Senate. The Act also empowered, but did not enjoin, the Senate to hold examinations at affiliated colleges—a power which that body has of late years shown a disposition to put in exercise.

WM. HOUSTON.

AN HONOR GENERAL COURSE.

Last winter, the writer, in a short article to the 'Varsity, attempted to call attention to a few of what appeared to him to be glaring defects in the system of education laid down in the University curriculum, and followed in University College. He ventured the opinion that for a man taking up one of the ordinary professions, the *special* education there received was not the best possible; that there was a possibility that a man who took any one honor course would not know enough of the other subjects to give him the position of an ordinary cultured man; and that, for one who might wish to make his education general and broad, and at the same time had some ambition for an honorable position in his undergraduate career, absolutely no provision existed.

Now, even supposing that one intends to make the study of a certain specialty his life work, it is doubtful whether his college course should be devoted to that subject. Some of the greatest educationists of the day are of the opinion that the study of a specialty should rather come after the college course has been completed, when not only a wide foundation for future acquirements has been laid, but a good opportunity has been afforded for the choice of a life work. Further, it is certain that most of our great specialists are men of wide and general education. And this is natural enough. For knowledge is, after all, *one*, and that metaphysician is apt to be the greatest who can reason out his theories with mathematical precision, illustrate his position by the analogies of natural science, and trace out the development of human thought through the years which the classical authors reveal; and, we may add, read in the original the works of his foreign friends and opponents.

But putting aside the case of our future specialists, who, after all, are in the minority, let us consider the position of those who are looking forward to the ordinary learned professions. Apart altogether from the question of mental training, it is almost a necessity, in most of these, to have some acquaintance with two or more branches of study. Take theology for an example. Most students who intend taking up this profession take honor metaphysics, and perhaps they act wisely. But classics and oriental languages are also an essential part of the education of a divinity student. For purposes of apologetics, it is necessary that he should know at least enough about science to be able to converse sensibly, and come to an intelligent opinion on the burning questions of the day. And lastly, that he may get an acquaintance with the greatest current theological literature, a knowledge of German is a *sine qua non*. And so, to a greater or less extent with the other professions.

Add to this, that many of our students come to college with a very imperfect preparatory training, and the necessity of a general course of some kind will surely be granted.

These and similar reasons, we may suppose, account for the existence of the *pass course*, in addition to the several honor courses that go to make up our curriculum.

Now, if the pass course—if a *general* course—is recognized as one of the essential parts of a complete and well appointed curriculum, we ask, is it fair that this course should be placed under special disadvantages? Should those who wish their education to be a general one, one which they consider will best fit them for success and enjoyment in after life, be debarred from all hope of honor during their undergraduate course? Why should they be compelled to hold a position which places them at a discount in the eyes of the world, and tells against them in seeking employment? No matter what his ability may be or

how hard he may study, the man who is resolved on a general education must be "only a passman."

Nor is this a mere theoretical grievance. There *are* men, graduates of our University, who were deterred from taking a general course, by the fact that in so doing they would be debarred from all college honors, and because passmen did not receive the consideration they deserved at the hands of the professors in the various subjects. And many of these men have been lamenting, ever since, that they allowed these considerations to weigh with them, feeling as they do how much better educated they would have been, had their course been a general one.

Now, is there any remedy for this state of affairs? We venture to think there is, and that it lies here. Institute a general course in which there will be honors granted to men taking above a certain percentage. If necessary, put on more work; but let it be distributed over the various subjects. However the course is arranged, let it be so that a man who wishes to get a general education, and is willing to do as much work as an honor man in any special department does, may nominally have as honorable a position as that honor man, or at least may have some recognition of his ability and faithful work. For even as the course is at present, surely a passman, who takes a percentage of seventy-five or eighty, all round, should have as good a position as an honor man who gets through on fifty. And yet the latter gentleman has "graduated with honors," while the former, with no published statement of his relative standing, is "only a passman."

We are quite willing to admit that this generalising of the course may be carried too far. In these days when there are so very many branches of study, it would doubtless be unwise to attempt to acquire a knowledge of all of them in a four years' course. Besides this, it is undeniable that there are certain men to whom certain studies are particularly difficult; so that it would be obviously unfair, if a course exactly the same in every particular were prescribed for each. The solution of this difficulty is to be found in the system of elective studies which is carried out so successfully at Harvard, and to a certain extent at most of the other American Colleges. This part of the subject deserves more consideration than we have time or space to bestow at present, for the principles underlying it are some of the most vital in the science of education.

But however details like these should be arranged, we hope that we have succeeded in showing that a grievance does exist in connection with this matter, a grievance which demands the best attention of all who have the interest of our University at heart, and one for which we hope those in authority may be able to secure redress.

R. H.

WE are glad to learn that the proposal to bring out the *Antigone* has assumed a definite shape. The change from the stereotyped annual College entertainment will be refreshing and novel, as well to the undergraduates as to their friends; while the beauty and grandeur of the music alone assures its popularity. The arguments advanced in favor of the project are, that the College will be benefited, the performers will derive great advantage from the intellectual training necessary to a successful representation, and the acting of the play will give a better idea of the Greek drama than any amount of study. These are not, it seems to us, answered by the solitary argument that there is danger of the representation of a play offending a few of the supporters of the University, especially if the representation is given anywhere else than in the College building. The University can, we think, afford to lose the few (if any) who would forego its benefits, or whose support would be withdrawn, on account of an unreasonable prejudice. It is not the monster of public opinion that it has to grapple with; but the opinion of a very small minority. Moreover, it is part of the work of the College to root out prejudices of such a tendency as would op-

pose the chaste representation of a Greek tragedy. If this play is brought out in the Convocation Hall, the guarantee fund will be exhausted in making up the deficit; for the price of tickets should not be put at a figure beyond the reach of almost all undergraduates. And this difficulty would not be removed by several representations, as heavy items of expense would recur with each. The academical character of the representation will not, in our opinion, be lost, or even obscured, by its being given out of the College building, with the performers, the chorus, and the committee composed of professors, graduates and undergraduates, and under the patronage of the University Senate and the College Council.

THE SOPH'S SOLILOQUY.

AFTER SHAKESPEARE (A LONG WAY!)

To haze or not to haze?—that is the question.
Whether 'tis nobler for our sophomores to suffer
The jeers and insolence of outrageous freshmen,
Or to take decisive action on this hazing question,
And by initiating, end them? To initiate—
To hesitate no more—and by initiation say
We end th' abuse, and countless other shocks
That mild-eyed sophomores are heir to—
'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished.
To haze—to initiate again—
To initiate—perchance to be discovered—ay, there's the rub!
For on that dread discovery what punishment may come
From Dean or College Council
Must give us pause. There's the respect
That makes calamity of a senior's life.
For who would bear the whips and scorns all time
Of freshmen triumphant and Third Year men's contumely,
Insults from our inferiors, and the spurns
That patient merit from the unworthy takes—
But that the fear of possible discovery,
The pangs of being bounced without delay
To th' undiscovered *rus*, back from whose bourne
We may not soon return!—puzzles our will,
And makes us rather bear the ills we have
Than fly to others that would vex us more.
Thus caution does make cowards of us all,
And enterprises of great pith and moment,
And thus our dire and vengeful resolutions
Are sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought.
With this regard their currents turn away,
And lose the name of action.

INCOGNITO.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

THE nightingale is the most human bird that flies. He leaves off singing and takes to croaking directly he has a family. But if he loses his mate, he will take again to singing cheerily till he finds another.

THERE was an æsthetic spread at the University College Residence one evening last week. I have been entrusted by the Firm to express its indignation at being left out in the cold, but words fail me. The *pièce de résistance* was radishes, and such beauties! They were almost as large as mangel wurzels and every bit as nice. In artistic contrast with this sign of intense vegetable passion were the all-but and consummately-dry soda biscuits. Then, finally, there was milk, and the fellows aver that it looked so transcendently blue and precious like the azure sky that they were inspired to much poetic language. Five minutes was taken in getting through the spread; of course the Residence Steward was voted a jolly good fellow all round, except the invariable grumbling character who murmured about toothpicks not being provided. There is one objection to these feasts that occur so frequently—the Residence will soon be considered the abode of Sybarites. Radishes, for instance, at this season of the year! When we poor fellows have to exist on roast beef and potatoes, these Capuans are pampered on radishes and 14th century sodas. The College Council should take this decidedly-mediæval purveyor in hand, and set the curb on his cracker-and-milk-for-supper theories.

A WELLESLEY COLLEGE girl heard her father criticised severely across a dinner table. The careless critic paused a moment to say: 'I hope he is no relative of yours, miss.' Quick as thought she replied, with the utmost nonchalance: 'Only a connexion of my mother's by marriage.'

'It is better to have a good investment than a good vestment in,' murmured the academic-looking but coatless stranger, as he passed under the shadow of the three balls.

'FIFTEEN members of the Senior Class at Toronto University have been arraigned for ducking four freshmen in the river on a recent cold

night, and gagging others, for refusing to sing a certain song at a College concert.'—*Toledo Blade*. By the time the account of this notable event reaches 'Frisco, at least half a dozen freshieicides will have been charged against the demoniacal Seniors.

HERE is an episode which was brought to my recollection, by the appearance of the *Helmut World* among the exchanges last week. CHAP. I.: A handsome damsel whilst at home in vacation agreed to fall in love with one of her numerous admirers. Before returning, the usual declarations to be constant and true were made quite seriously. CHAP. II.: Under the circumstances, you can understand, dear Mabel—I mean reader—how going back to school was not much relished, and how the prospect naturally suggested schemes for 'breaks' in the depressing period of separation. CHAP. III.: 'Hence accordingly' a plan was devised, which, of course, took in the garden wall, that time-honored detail of the love story; it was to be escalated by him, whilst the risk attending furtive absence from the class room was to be borne by her. CHAP. IV.: The scheme was carried out, but only to be found out. One of the girls saw them 'with my very own eyes' absorbed in the stolen *tête-à-tête*. The report spread, as only such a report can be conceived to spread in a girl's school. It became the theme of talk to the exclusion of study—and almost of sleep; fretting and fluttering, and extra-mysterious whispering began to prevail in class; in fact, there was a general demoralization in the camp. CHAP. V.: Small wonder then that the presiding power soon got to know of the incident. An inquisition was established, and the heroine was arraigned. CONCLUSION. The great Manitou of the College decided that Juliet should 'leftuate' forthwith. But the sentence was reconsidered, (Why? It was said that the great Manitou was a Freemason; also, that he who had been over the garden wall was one!) and Juliet was allowed to finish the term. The sequel of this stormy romance eventually ended in harmony with the wishes of the pertinacious lovers.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

UNIVERSITY NEWS. THE Senate of Queen's College, Kingston, will strictly enforce the regulation as to the wearing of academic costume at lectures and meetings.

THE Glee Club of Queen's College, with the assistance of some Kingston ladies, sang Gilbert & Sullivan's new opera of "Patience" in the Convocation Hall two weeks ago. There were two evening and one afternoon performance, with crowded houses on all occasions. This speaks well for the enterprise of Queen's students. The audience at the matinee, moreover, was not of the happy-go-lucky kind, but consisted, says the *Queen's College Journal*, "of the *bon ton* of Kingston, and military, civic and academic dignitaries."

THE members of Prof. Fletcher's classes at Queen's College expressed their sympathy with him over the recent loss of his brother, by writing a letter of condolence.

THE Redpath Museum of McGill University is making rapid strides towards completion. It is a handsome block of cut stone, and an elegant ornament to Montreal city.

THE Senate of the University of Toronto met in the Senate Chamber on the 25th ult. Present: The Vice-Chancellor, Drs. Wilson, Ogden, Larratt Smith, Oldright, Graham, Richardson, Thorburn; Professors Wells, Young, Loudon; Rev. Father Vincent, Rev. Principal Caven; Messrs. Crickmore, Buchan, MacMurchy, Langton, Gibson, King, McQuesten, and Falconbridge. A communication from Mr. A. Marling, respecting certain objectionable features in the matriculation work for 1882, was referred to the Committee on Examinations. Notice of motion was given by Mr. Falconbridge that a statute would be introduced at the next meeting to amend and consolidate the statutes respecting the degree of LL.D. Several statutes amending other statutes received first and second readings. The Committee on the Consolidation of the University Statutes was on motion re-appointed, with the same powers as originally conferred. The committee authorized at the meeting in December, 1880, to report on the income and expenditure of the University, was also reappointed. Mr. E. P. Davis was then presented with the Lorne gold medal, and Mr. A. G. Leonard, B.A., London, England, was admitted *ad eundem gradum*. The Vice-Chancellor laid before the Senate the correspondence relative to the affiliation of the Western University. It was received and filed. Dr. Larratt Smith gave notice that at the next meeting of the Senate he would move a resolution approving of the design of the undergraduates to produce a Greek play, and that the Senate grant \$500 towards the expenses of the production. A resolution was carried appointing Drs. Oldright, Richardson and Fulton to act as a committee to consider the question of the practical examination in chemistry in connection with forensic medicine and hygiene.

THE College of the city of New York was erected in 1848, and has now one thousand graduates. As many as twelve thousand have been at one time or another students of the college, showing that about 15 or 20 per cent. only went so far as to graduate.

AT English universities the members of the four classes are known as Freshmen, Junior Sophisters, Senior Sophisters and Questioners. In early colonial days it was supposed that the fourth class at the American colleges scarcely more than equalled in grade the third class at English colleges, and the name of "Junior Sophister" was therefore applied to the third class, and that of "Senior Sophister" to the fourth class. It did not take long for these names to contract into "Junior" and "Senior."

THE latest is that of a Senior who recently quoted as Scripture the following: "Pulling sheep out of a ditch on Sunday." The incident occurred at Wesleyan University, Connecticut, and it is said the reverend professor's hair turned into a sort of pale yellow, and began to droop from that moment.

A RECENT article in the *Nineteenth Century* points out the danger resulting from worry of mind. Worry is distinct from overwork, and is a disorder arising principally from lack of education and method in brain work: "The pernicious system of 'cram' slays its thousands, because uneducated, undeveloped, inelastic intellects are burdened and strained with information adroitly deposited in the memory, as an expert valet packs a portmanteau, with the articles likely to be first wanted on the top. Desultory occupation, mere play with objects of which the true interest is not appreciated, ruins a still larger number; while worry, that bane of brain-work and mental energy, counts its victims by tens of thousands, a holocaust of minds sacrificed to the demon of discord, the foe of happiness, of morality, of success."

THE *Tech* is a new college paper published at Boston by the students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Number one has a nicely designed cover, and in the inside are three or four comic drawings. There should be sufficient material in such an institute to make illustrations one of the features of the paper.

PROF. FREEMAN, of Oxford, delivered the last of his series of six lectures at Cornell, Nov. 10th. In his opening lecture he called attention to the tendency of history to repeat itself, by calling in the law that like causes, so long as they are not modified by other causes, will produce like effects. In the succeeding four lectures, he gave a brief review of the different forms of Government as they existed at Athens, Rome, and other ancient States, and compared them with the present forms of government existing in England, United States and Switzerland, showing clearly that these latter were but modifications of the former, and continually illustrating his fundamental principle of like causes and effects. At the close of his lecture, Prof. Freeman gave a short farewell address, speaking in high terms of the University, as having "the most picturesque site for a University to be found anywhere. I certainly cannot back Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Dublin, or even Harvard against it on that point." To Goldwin Smith he paid a glowing tribute, which was heartily applauded; and of our professors, students and townspeople he spoke in highest commendation.

COLLEGE NEWS. A meeting was held on Monday evening last in Convocation Hall, to consider the feasibility of preparing Sophocles' *Antigone* for representation in Toronto during the coming winter. The President of the College occupied the chair. There were present Professors Wright, Pike, and Hutton, Messrs. Vandersmissen, Vines, and Kingsford, and a large attendance of graduates and undergraduates. Prof. Hutton (who with Prof. Pike and Messrs. Vines and Kingsford formed a committee to inquire into the cost, etc., of the representation) stated the result of the inquiry. The cost could not yet be accurately estimated, but he thought it would amount to about \$2,000, the principal items being music, costumes, and properties. This expense would be met by sale of tickets, for which a committee would arrange, any possible deficiency being provided against by a guarantee fund, towards which about \$1,200 had already been subscribed. The committee suggested that the play should be brought out at the Horticultural Gardens, or Convocation Hall, favoring the former on the ground, among others, that after allowing the requisite space in the Convocation Hall for setting the play, there would not be sufficient seating accommodation left for a paying audience. The committee were in communication with Harvard University with the object of securing the costumes used there last winter at the representation of *Edipus Tyrannus*. The President, although personally in favor of the project, said that from his position he was forced to take a conservative view of it. His objections would not be so strong if the representation could take place in the Convocation Hall, as, in that case, it would be a strictly academic recreation; while, if it were given in any other place, it would to some extent lose that character; he urged the committee to keep it in the College if at all possible. There were many supporters of the

College, he said, who would object to the play being brought out under the auspices of the College. A committee was appointed, consisting of Professors Pike and Hutton, Messrs. Vines, Kingsford, J. D. Cameron, J. A. Culham, W. D. Gwynne, Haddow, W. H. Blake, Wade, Wishart, Gunther, G. G. S. Lindsey, Osler, Dewart, Bristol, Boville, W. P. Mackenzie, H. J. Hamilton, and Sykes, to take further steps. It is proposed, if the scheme is carried out, to train a chorus, to consist of sixty or seventy voices, with an orchestra of fifty or sixty pieces, using Mendelssohn's setting of the choruses of the *Antigone*. At a meeting of the committee, held on Tuesday afternoon, a sub-committee was appointed to inquire into the practicability of bringing out the play in Convocation Hall. It was decided to meet the wishes of the President if possible.

THE City Commissioner has reported to the Council that a sewer is imperatively needed in connection with our meandering Taddle, or if no sewer be built then that the Yorkville people should be prevented from fouling the stream. The subject has often been before the Council, and we are glad to see that the Commissioner has viewed the stream from a sanitary, and not from a romantic, standpoint. He thinks the Taddle should be made to disappear from the face of the earth. The proposed sewer would cost \$9,000. The solicitor says that the University cannot be assessed for the sewer, but, on the other hand, they can be prevented from using it unless they pay for it.

LAST Tuesday afternoon about thirty "Residence" men and others went down to luncheon at the bazaar given in St. James' School-house by the ladies of St. James, in aid of the building fund of the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School.

THE Rugby and Association Foot-ball teams of 1881 have been photographed.

THE Knox College Literary Society held a public meeting on Friday, Dec. 9th, Rev. Dr. Proudfoot in the chair. The Glee Club will give three selections: Mr. D. M. Ramsay will read an essay on "The Mounds and Mound-builders;" Mr. Haddow will give a reading; and the question for debate will be, "Is prevarication justifiable under any circumstances?"

THE Librarian announces that hereafter the library will not be opened till after prayers. This is no change.

MICHAELMAS Examinations begin Monday, Dec. 12th.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE: It is said by the *Journal* that Principal Grant's only fault is being half a century before the age. Also, the *Journal* makes this exhortation: "Let us, then, who are members of this grand, beautiful body (Queen's College) see to it that we do nothing to impede, but everything to advance, her upward progress; nothing to tarnish, but all things to illumine her already pure and glowing shield." Also, the writer on the *Journal's* staff who takes charge of the column headed "College World," wishes it to be understood "that, so long as we edit the College World, our pen, as our soul, is free as air; we bow to no master—will wear no man's chains—acknowledge no superiority except morality and the mind; will conduct this charge committed to us as we think best, and if dissatisfaction or restriction arise, will make our report to the Alma Mater and beg leave to withdraw. *Omnia aut nihil*."

'VARSITY MEN. Mr. A. Douglas Ponton, of the Fourth Year, was married on November 30th to Miss Minnie J. Ruttan, of Cobourg.

The Senate of Toronto University has chosen Dr. McFarlane, of Toronto, as Senator, in place of Mr. A. F. Campbell, deceased.

Professor Chapman is convalescent, and was over to the College this week.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

BY W. H. ELLIS, M.A., M.B., PRESIDENT.

(Read before the Natural Science Association of University College,
16th November, 1881.)

[CONCLUDED.]

I do not think that I can close this imperfect setting forth of what it seems to me should be our aim as searchers after the truth of nature—for it is well to have a high ideal, however far we may come short of it—than by pointing to the career of one of whom we almost involuntarily think as the very Bayard of Research—Michael Faraday.

Born just 90 years ago, the son of a London blacksmith, he began life as errand boy to a bookseller; but having attended a course of Sir Humphry Davy's lectures at the Royal Institution, there was awakened in his breast a love of science, and a determination to devote his life to it, which was never changed. Through the kindness of Davy he was appointed assistant in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. In a letter written in after-life he says, speaking of his early studies: "Do not suppose that I was a very deep thinker, or was marked as a pre-

cocious person. I was a very lively and imaginative person, and could believe in the Arabian Nights as easily as in the Encyclopædia Britannica. But facts served me; I could trust a fact, and always cross-examined an assertion."

Almost immediately on entering the laboratory Faraday found that the work on which he was entering was no child's play. Davy was experimenting with chloride of nitrogen, and Faraday thus describes his experience with this intractable substance: "One explosion was so violent as to blow my hand open, tear away a part of one nail, and make my fingers so sore that I cannot use them easily." In another experiment "the tube and receiver were blown to pieces. I got a cut on the head, and Sir Humphry a bruise on the hand." Again, "When put in the pump and exhausted, it stood for a moment and then exploded with a fearful noise. Both Sir Humphry and I had masks on; but I escaped best this time. Sir Humphry had his face cut at two places, and a violent blow on the forehead struck through a considerable thickness of silk and leather."

In 1813 he accompanied Davy on a tour on the continent. Davy paid a visit to De la Rive, at Geneva. They went out shooting together, and Faraday accompanied them to load Davy's gun. De la Rive happened to walk beside Faraday, and entering into conversation with him, was astonished at his intelligence and charm of manner. He made inquiry of Davy, and on finding that Faraday was not a mere servant, as he supposed, but an assistant in the laboratory, he immediately proposed that he should join Sir Humphry and himself at meals, instead of taking them with the domestics as he had hitherto done. Davy was not generous enough to agree to this, but Faraday henceforth dined in his own room.

In 1815 he returned to the Royal Institution, and in 1820 he wrote a history of electro-magnetism, going over all the experiments himself—a most characteristic proceeding. He was never content to take anything on trust if he could put it to the proof himself.

In 1823 he took up the investigation of a substance which had long been looked upon as chlorine in a solid form, but which Davy had some years before proved to be a compound of that element and water. He published an analysis of this substance, and Davy on reading it suggested to him to heat it in a sealed glass tube. He did so; the tube became filled with a yellow gas. A little water also made its appearance, and a few drops of an oily liquid. Dr. Paris, who happened at this moment to enter the laboratory, playfully rallied Faraday on his carelessness in using a greasy tube. Next morning Dr. Paris received the following note:

"Dear Sir,—The oil you noticed yesterday turns out to be liquid chlorine. Yours faithfully, M. FARADAY."

Davy, on hearing of this, tried the same experiment with hydrochloric acid, and Faraday succeeded in liquefying many other gases, thus demonstrating their identity with vapor, a demonstration which was only the other day so brilliantly concluded by the experiments of Pictet and Cailletet.

While Faraday was experimenting upon these gases, thirteen pieces of glass were driven into his eye.

Davy has been greatly blamed for interfering with this discovery of Faraday's, and not allowing him the honor of completing what he had so happily begun. On this question Dr. Tyndall, one of Faraday's warmest friends and most reverent admirers, makes the following remarks: "Having thus struck into Faraday's inquiry, ought not Davy to have left the matter in Faraday's hands? I think he ought. But considering his relation to both Faraday and the hydrate of chlorine, Davy, I submit, may be excused for thinking differently. A father is not always wise enough to see that his son has ceased to be a boy, and estrangement on this account is not rare. Nor was Davy wise enough to discern that Faraday had passed the mere assistant stage and become a discoverer. It is now hard to avoid magnifying this error. But had Faraday died or ceased to work at this time, or had his subsequent life been devoted to money-getting instead of to research, would anybody now dream of ascribing jealousy to Davy? Assuredly not. Why should he be jealous? His reputation was at this time almost without a parallel, his glory without a cloud. He had added to his other discoveries that of Faraday, and after having been his teacher for seven years, his language to him was this: 'It gives me great pleasure to hear that you are comfortable at the Royal Institution, and I hope that you will not only do something good and honorable for yourself, but also for science.' This is not the language of jealousy, potential or actual. But the chlorine business produced irritation and anger, to which, and not to any ignoble motive, Davy's opposition to the election of Faraday to the Royal Society is, I am persuaded, to be ascribed."

In 1821 Faraday married, and in 1847 he made this entry in his book of diplomas: "Amongst these records and events I here insert the date of one which, as a source of honor and happiness, far exceeds all the rest. We were married on June 12, 1821. M. FARADAY."

From this time until 1841, when his health broke down, he was

engaged in that incessant labor, that patient investigation which led to so many and such brilliant discoveries. In his work Faraday was distinguished by a union of enthusiasm and perseverance—enthusiasm which thought no subject too difficult, and perseverance which carried him through difficulties, toils and dangers to the desired goal. When he undertook an inquiry, he was never satisfied until he had an answer of one kind or another. When he asked a question of nature he would not rest till she had given him either yes or no. Certainty was what he sought, and that without which he could never be content. And yet with all this he was ever changing his opinion with his increasing knowledge. In one of his early lectures he, said: "In knowledge that man only is to be contemned and despised who is not in a state of transition." "Nothing is more difficult and requires more caution than philosophical deduction, and nothing is more adverse to it than fixity of opinion." But while he thus advocates flexibility, he was by no means fickle in his beliefs. He would accept no theory till he had proved to his own satisfaction the validity of the facts on which it rested. His mind seemed to have an almost prophetic instinct to guide him to great discoveries. A German philosopher once said of him "Er riecht die Wahrheit."

In 1841 the strain of these severe and continuous labors had quite worn out his strength, and he was obliged to lay aside his work and seek among the Swiss mountains that rest and refreshment which nature so freely gives to her weary servants. Returning thence rested and invigorated, he threw himself with renewed ardor into the pursuit of his favorite science. New and still more abstruse investigations occupied his mind. The wonderful relations of heat, light and electricity filled his thoughts. He delighted in his work. "Our subjects," he writes, "are so glorious, that to work at them rejoices and encourages the feeblest, delights and enchants the strongest."

He was a man of quick and hot temper, but so completely was this temper under his control, that it very rarely indeed was suffered to appear, and the most prominent features in his character were his great gentleness and sweetness of temper.

Dr. Tyndall has described one of his earliest dinners with Faraday, and as the passage illustrates in a striking manner the character of the man, I cannot forbear quoting it: "At two o'clock he came down for me. He, his niece and myself, formed the party. 'I never give dinners,' he said; 'I don't know how to give dinners, and I never dine out; but I should not like my friends to attribute this to a wrong cause. I act thus for the sake of securing time for work, and not from religious motives, as some imagine.' He said grace. I am almost ashamed to call his prayer a 'saying' of grace. It might be described as the petition of a son who, with absolute trust, asked a blessing of his father. We dined on roast beef, Yorkshire pudding and potatoes, drank sherry and talked of research and of its requirements, and of his habit of keeping himself free from the distractions of society. He was bright and joyful, boylike, in fact, though he is now sixty-two. His work excites admiration, and contact with him warms and elevates the heart. Here, surely, is a strong man. I love strength, but let me not forget its union with modesty, tenderness and sweetness in the character of Faraday."

This was destined to be one in many such happy opportunities of social intercourse between the old man and the young man, which only ceased with Faraday's death. Tyndall says of him: "He would peep into the laboratory when he thought me weary, and take me up-stairs with him to rest; and if I happened to be absent, he would leave a little note for me couched in this or some other similar form: 'Dear Tyndall,—I was looking for you because we are at tea. We have not yet done. Will you come up?'"

He had it in his power to make a very handsome fortune by professional work had he chosen to do so; but he found that if he would continue his investigations he must give up the thought of this, and he did so. He might easily have made £5,000 a year. He gave this up for the sake of science, and died a poor man.

Great efforts were made at one time to induce him to accept the chair of President of the Royal Society, but he gratefully, though firmly, refused the proffered honor.

Faraday never intruded his religion on others, but his faith shone through his life. In a letter to a lady he describes himself as belonging to a "very small and despised sect of Christians known, if known at all, as Sandemanians. I do not think it at all necessary to tie the study of religion and the natural sciences together, and in my intercourse with my fellow-creatures that which is religion and that which is philosophical have been two distinct things."

At the end of the year 1865 he had an attack of illness from which he never recovered. Tended with loving devotion by his niece, he gradually and painlessly sank, and at length on the 25th of August, 1867, he died.

In the words of his biographer, Dr. Bence Jones: "He was too great a man for me to understand, and too good a man for me to appreciate."

MODERN MUSICIANS.

"O music
Where is thy native, simple heart?"—COLLINS.

I have long had a secret sorrow, and never dared to divulge it lest the ignominy of ignorance and rudeness should attach to me. While others have been transported into ecstasies on hearing a Sonata or a Barcarolle, have declared it "so pretty" and begged for another, often have I, untouched and mournful, silently prayed to Polyhymnia to help me to understand. Yet I can appreciate harmony, can fall in love with a melody, a delicate change of key, a subtle introduction of "naturals," and many other artifices of composers; but my emotions are not of the rapturous type of those I envy. Sometimes, indeed, a couple of bars have really moved me, and I have implored an encore merely for their sake. But what then happened? Those I envied were silent, and the performer lazily slurred over the part I looked forward to, which I, in my folly perhaps, thought required the most careful manipulation. Not long since, however, a hideous thought seized me. Is this ecstasy affected; are these artifices the all in all to them; do they never rise above *andante* and *pianissimo*, *poco* and *molto*; is their pleasure merely that of tympanitic vibration? Horror! In my perplexity, I consulted a friend and asked him point blank, "Are those young ladies, who glibly talk of all the great masters of music, and as easily play their compositions, are they so tired of the moods, the thoughts, the themes of which these are the expression that . . ." "My dear fellow," he said, "they don't know that there is a theme." This was appalling, and I combated the idea; but after a long and eager discussion, in which we talked of their education, their topics of conversation, their opinions on the fine arts, etc., we came, alas! to the sad conclusion that in the majority of cases it was but too true. Take, for instance, the voluntary, a style of music in which there is peculiar opportunity for impressing on the audience the frame of mind which the preacher has sought to produce, and yet that poor *Traümerei* is played after denunciatory sermons, hortatory sermons, exegetical sermons, depressing sermons, cheering sermons, all sermons. Again, take that exquisite nocturne of Chopin's—the first, how is that treated? There is no attempt to prepare the mind by reading Longfellow's "Bridge," or Shelley's "Evening from the *Ponte a Mare*," or the first ten lines of his "Boat on the Serchio," or any other applicable poem; no mention of Chopin's traits of character, and the circumstances under which the nocturne was composed. You may be thankful if you are told the names of the piece and composer before you are treated to it.

Of course there are exceptions; some can, to a certain extent, enter into the spirit of a Wedding March, but few attempt anything higher, and as to explaining to you, the listener, the peculiar beauties of expression, the mystical unfolding of the subject, the idea never enters their minds. Variations, chords, runs, *vas da capos*, etc., are beautifully executed and obediently followed, but the emotion of which the piece is an externalisation, the soul of which it is the embodiment, the immortal God of which it is the incarnation, is unadmired and unknown. It is as if one descanted glowingly on the functions of the quatrains and the tercets of Milton's sonnets as a clue to their meaning; as if one were to emphasize the rhymes and alliterations of a poem of Keats or Spenser in order to interpret it to a foreigner; to dwell on the features and figure of a beautiful woman as the means of understanding her heart and winning her love. Such musicians should confine themselves to a Hindoo Tom-tom or the "Bread and Butter waltz."

H.

'Varsity Sport.

Yale has sixteen men rowing daily for positions on her crew. She retains but four of last year's eight.

The College *Mercury* says that Lacrosse seems to be a favorite game with all who have tried it. The college championship games in New York created much interest.

A TEAM chosen from the freshmen played an Association foot-ball match last Monday, against the Nelson Cricket Club. The Nelsons were outplayed from the beginning; but they played a plucky if not very scientific or well combined game. They were fortunate enough to get a goal before their opponents; and if the game had stopped when it should, at dark, the freshmen would have come out second best. As it was, they obtained a goal shortly before "time" was called, and thus made the match a draw.

THERE will be no public distribution of the "K" Co. prizes this year.

THE following is a regulation of the Harvard gymnasium: "Upon entering the University, each student is entitled to an examination by the Director, in which his physical proportions are measured, his strength tested, his heart and lungs examined, and information is solicited con-

cerning his general health and inherited tendencies. From the data thus procured, a special order of appropriate exercises is made out for each student, with specifications of the movements and apparatus which he may best use. After working on this prescription for three or six months, another examination can be had, the results of the former training, and a new prescription of exercises obtained.

As previously announced, there was a tournament held on University lawn on the 25th and 26th ult., in which Pickering College, Berlin High School, and University College teams participated. On the first day a match took place between Pickering College and the University. Although the day was cold, still a considerable number of spectators assembled to witness the game, and to cheer on to greater exertions their respective friends. In this game there was a good opportunity to compare the advantages of combined play over heavy kicking and unscientific onsets, the 'Varsity team giving some fine exhibitions of the former, and the Pickering team making use of the latter style. The way in which Hughes, Creelman, and Campbell, by brilliant passing, carried the ball up field, and the scientific dribbling of Palmer, were greatly admired. In the first half-time, the 'Varsity won two goals, one being kicked by Palmer and the other by Campbell. During the remaining time no goal was scored, and the 'Varsity thus won the match by two goals to nothing.—Berlin High School v. University: The second match took place between the above teams, on Saturday, beginning at 10 a.m. As these teams have been recognized as ablest exponents of the game in the Dominion, there was great excitement among the spectators as to the result. The 'Varsity team had been changed slightly, especially in the defence, since the match at Berlin: and with this addition to the strength of the team, it was thought that the University would at least hold its own. This hope, as the sequel showed, was not to be disappointed. Scarce ten seconds after the kick-off, Hughes and Creelman carried the ball down field and centred it to Palmer, who by a characteristic kick sent it under the tape. Before a minute had elapsed this play was repeated, but Hughes being by the referee declared "off-side," the goal was not allowed. Then followed what was pronounced by all who witnessed it the finest exhibition of Association Foot-ball that has been seen in our city. Both teams played in splendid form. The dribbling and combined play on both sides were hard to excel. Frequent attacks were made by each side; but each side showed that it was possessed of an excellent defence, and consequently no goal was kicked again till near the close of the second half-time, when Hughes, by a long kick, scored a second goal for the 'Varsity. The 'Varsity thus won the match by two goals to none.—Pickering College v. Berlin High School: In the afternoon there was a match between Pickering College and Berlin, which resulted in an easy victory for Berlin by three goals to none.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CLUB RECORD:

Opposing Club.	Goals Lost.	Goals Won.
Normal School.....	0	1
Toronto Collegiate Institute.....	0	4
Toronto Collegiate Institute.....	1	1
Berlin High School.....	1	0
Galt Collegiate Institute.....	0	1
Whitby Collegiate Institute.....	1	1
Pickering College.....	0	2
Berlin High School.....	0	2
Total.....	3	12

Out of eight matches, the 'Varsity thus won five, had two draws, and lost one; and out of fifteen goals, won twelve and lost three.

COMMUNICATION.

FOURTH YEAR CLASSICS.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

DEAR SIR,—The essayist at the late public meeting laid down very clearly the evil effects which our University, in common with most others, suffers from a multiplicity of examinations. But when to those of the University are added the endless College examinations which an undergraduate has to encounter during his course, it is time to suggest that some reform in this matter is needed. College examinations, it may be said, serve a good end in causing the student to prepare thoroughly the work of the particular term in that term without leaving it over to the next. This *may be* necessary for those who have to be kept at their work, but surely this sort of supervision is not needed for Honor men, and that, too, until the end of the Fourth Year. A remarkable example of these needless examinations is seen in those announced in Fourth Year Honor Classics for this term, an innovation upon established precedent.

Out of some thirty or forty authors which have to be read by the candidates before next May, but two have been lectured upon, so that if examinations were held on these authors, they would be no criterion of the reading done during this term, and would only cause an undue amount of attention to be given to these authors to the neglect of the rest. But the examinations set are only upon Prose and Translation at Sight, and as those of the Fourth Year class have had nine different examinations in these subjects during their college course, and are to be examined in the same again at the Easter College examinations as well as at the University examinations in May, there seems to be no reason why they should be forced to take these examinations this term.

It may be said these examinations will cause no loss of time, as not requiring preparation. But a sufficient answer to this is, that the leading men of the department would prefer not to take the examinations, and to forego their chances of the College prize, were it not that this would be going against the authority, or at least the wish, of the professor of the department.

There are many other minor considerations; but it may be enough to note that the professors of the other departments, after many years' experience, evidently see the evil effects of these multiplied examinations, and so have announced none for Christmas, while the Honor classical men of the Fourth Year are, forsooth, found to require this supervision, and are allowed no option in the matter.

It may be trusted that those in whose hands the matter rests will make the desired change, even at this late hour.

L.

NOTICE.

The 'Varsity is published every Saturday during the Academic Year, October to May inclusive.

The Annual Subscription, including postage, is \$1.50, in advance, and may be forwarded to MR. A. F. LOBB, University College, Toronto, to whom applications respecting Advertisements should likewise be made.

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All communications should be addressed to THE EDITOR, University College, Toronto.

Rejected Communications will not be returned, to which rule no exception can be made. The name of the WRITER must always accompany a Communication.

Subscribers to the 'Varsity will kindly send in their subscription to the Treasurer, Mr. A. F. Lobb, University, before the 15th of the present month. Persons subscribing to the 'Varsity now, can have it sent regularly from January 1st for the rest of the year for one dollar.

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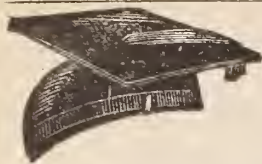
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THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

Vol. 2. No. 10.

December 16, 1881.

Price 5 cts.

There will be no publications of the 'VARSITY during the Christmas vacation. The next issue will appear on the 6th January. A 'VARSITY supplement, containing the results of the Michaelmas examinations in all departments, will be mailed, as far as possible, to every student of Toronto University as soon as the information can be obtained.

THE STUDENT CONVENTION.

The Convention, in point of numbers, of unanimous sentiment, of the fellow-feeling created, and of the practical and well-defined conclusions arrived at, was an effective success. In spite of the examinations held in almost all the colleges, and the large number of those who had left town previous to Thursday, the attendance was barely accommodated in the spacious hall on Temperance Street. It was indeed a gathering of the clans. Every community of free students in Toronto, with the unavoidable exception of Trinity College, was numerous and oratorically represented. As speaker after speaker mounted the platform, each one voicing the opinion of a different body of students, the enthusiasm became such as to forbid the idea of its being temporary. Whatever else may miscarry, will not now alter the fact that a *union* of students has taken place. Nay, more; there cannot be a doubt but that the Union is established. The Convention will have revealed to the general body of students their hitherto unknown numerical strength, the field for organization thus opened, and the influence and power thereby resulting. Is it likely that this welcome revelation will be unheeded by these men whose youth, energy and ambition make them the *spes gentis*? Not if they are Canadians.

THE KINGSTON UNDERGRADUATE MASS MEETING.

"The Senate of the University having refused to entertain the petition of the students with regard to the coming vacation, a mass meeting of students was held yesterday in the science class-room to consider the question. Numerous speeches were made, which were all pretty much on the one side. The following motion was carried unanimously: 'That no student of this University shall present himself at lectures on any day between the following dates: December 22, '81, and Jan. 10, '82; and further, that any student presenting himself at lectures on any day between the dates named shall be consigned to the tender mercies of the *Consursus Iniquitatis*.'"

The above extract is from the *Kingston Daily News*. Assuming the statement to be correct, we believe the great majority of Toronto undergraduates will heartily endorse the action of the men of Queen's College. That a petition for extension of holidays should have been thrown out without good and stated reasons might be passed over if the petitioners were schoolboys. But young men in University are not schoolboys, and to treat them as such betrays the petty tyranny and narrow-mindedness of the second rate schoolmaster. We hope and expect the Kingston undergraduates will adhere to their resolution.

UNIVERSITY AFFILIATION.

No. IV.

I have now traced the meaning of the term "affiliation," in connection with the University of Toronto, through several Acts of Parliament, and found that, under our present constitution, it implies, on the part of the affiliated college, (1) the right to send up to the University examinations those students who have completed the University course, and (2) the right to send a representative to the University Senate. In the case of University College it means the right to have three representatives, a state of affairs which may yet give rise to discussion and amendment. I have shown that the Senate are authorized by law (1) to hold examinations at affiliated colleges, and (2) to accept the examinations of such colleges as substitutes for certain examinations of their own—powers which have actually been put in exercise by the governing body of Toronto University.

There remain only two more statutes to be referred to, namely, 40 Vict., chap. 65, which incorporates Trinity Medical School, and 41 Vict., chap. 71, which incorporates the Western University. Under the present constitution of the University of Toronto, the "Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Senate" may recommend to the Lieut.-Governor in Council the disaffiliation of colleges already affiliated, and in 1876 they took upon themselves the responsibility of recommending that the affiliation of any medical school then "assumed to exist" should cease. The reason assigned for this startling step was, that the whole question of medical school affiliation might be "reconsidered." The Lieut.-Governor, with an amount of confidence in the wisdom and good intentions of the Senate which is quite phenomenal in a sceptical and cynical age, promptly acted on the recommendation, and accordingly both the Toronto School of Medicine and the Trinity School of Medicine were disaffiliated. Each institution applied for reaffiliation as a matter of course, but the latter was given to understand that so long as it continued to be the "Medical Faculty" of the University of Trinity College, its application could not be entertained. Steps were at once taken to secure for it a separate Act of Incorporation as the "Trinity Medical School," and early in 1877 this was granted by the Legislature. Section 12 of that Act, the only one of any importance in the present discussion, is as follows:—

"If at any time the said corporation shall deem it advisable or expedient that the students of the said Trinity Medical School should be enabled to procure University honors or degrees in medicine, surgery or midwifery, it shall be lawful for such purpose to affiliate the said Trinity Medical School with any university or universities appointed to grant such degrees, upon such terms as the said school and such university or universities may agree."

Those who were at that time paying any attention to University matters will recollect that the italicised words in the above section gave rise to a great deal of acrimonious discussion. The obvious and avowed intention of those who introduced them into the bill was to enable the students of Trinity School to graduate in both Toronto University and Trinity University, while many of our own Senate and Convocation were strongly opposed not merely to double affiliation but also to dual undergraduateship. A

pro re nata meeting of Convocation was called—the one to which I referred in the opening sentences of my first paper—and in spite of the strong protests of the minority, a resolution was passed requesting the Senate not to recommend for affiliation any medical college already affiliated to any other university. The line of argument used against this resolution—namely, that the University of Toronto, as the only State-endowed University in the Province, should treat all teaching institutions on their merits, and never recognize in any way whatsoever their university powers—was so effectively urged in the Legislative Assembly, that even the request of the Minister of Education, to have the words “or universities” expunged from the Trinity School Bill, was refused, and the Act passed in its present form. But once more the Legislature showed itself more liberal than the University Senate. The latter body soon afterwards formulated its policy on the question of multiple affiliation in a series of resolutions, of which the following are the portions bearing directly on the subject of this paper:

That no medical school or college should be admitted to or continued in affiliation which is or becomes connected with another university, either as its medical faculty, or by its professors or lecturers being examiners for the degrees, honors, scholarships or standing of another university, or its holding out in any way that its examination will be accepted by another university as entitling to degrees, honors, scholarships or standing. Provided that this shall not preclude any one or more individual professors or lecturers, *bond fide*, becoming examiners in another university, the intent being that the faculty of any affiliated college, or any part thereof, shall not be permitted substantially to conduct the examinations of their own students for degrees, honors, scholarships or standing in another university. Any school applying to be affiliated shall be informed of this regulation, and shall be required to enter into an undertaking to observe it, subject to the express condition that upon breach of such undertaking the statute shall be repealed and affiliation cancelled.

That students shall be admitted to the ordinary examinations necessary for obtaining a degree in medicine in this university from all medical schools of good standing, giving such courses of instruction as the Senate shall from time to time determine, whether belonging to or not belonging to the Province, and even if falling within the classes to which it is in the last paragraph resolved that affiliation shall not be extended, and even if such candidates are, at the same time, undergraduates in another university.

That, in the opinion of the Senate, the examination for honors, scholarships and medals, while extended in the fullest and most liberal manner to students coming from any medical school of good standing whether or not affiliated to this university, and whether or not affiliated to any other university, should not be open to those who are at the same time undergraduates in medicine in another university.

A careful perusal of these resolutions shows that while the Senate found it inexpedient either to pronounce against the principle of multiple affiliations, or to refuse to admit as candidates for examination the students from colleges affiliated at the same time to this and to other universities, they took refuge under a resolution against allowing men who are undergraduates or graduates of another university to compete for honors, scholarships or medals in the University of Toronto. This was so “lame and impotent a conclusion” to a prolonged and heated discussion, that it would have been much better for those opposed to multiple affiliation to allow the matter to drop altogether, more especially as the Legislature unmistakably intended that candidates should have an opportunity of obtaining degrees in medicine and surgery without being compelled to attend any lectures at all.

In my next and last paper on affiliation I shall refer briefly to the Western University Act, and conclude with some remarks on what I regard as the true policy to be followed by Toronto University in relation to other institutions of learning, whether they are merely teaching colleges or can also boast the possession of university powers.

WM. HOUSTON.

It has been decided to produce Sophokles' *Antigone* in Convocation Hall next March. Why it must necessarily be produced within the College walls is not yet apparent to us, except for the reason that a majority of the College Council have so decided. Why this decision should have been arrived at is still more inconceivable. There are

alarmists in College Councils as in any other body; but it does not follow that too much weight should be attached to their fire-bell notions. If the susceptible proclivities of the students can be entrusted with the representation of a moral Greek play, what possible difference can it make whether these students represent it in an opera house or in a college? It may be, and we believe it has been seriously argued, that the intimate association with painted scenery and footlights, and the inhaling of the inspiring atmosphere of an opera house, might engender theatre-going ideas in the flighty mind of the likely-to-be stage-struck undergraduate; while others say that what might be termed theatricals in a forbidden abode would spread the impression abroad that, with the sanction of the College Council, the students were rushing headlong to perdition. Many people would have gone to hear Morley Punshon lecture at the Grand Opera House who had never been there before, and we maintain that they are as harmlessly free to be there to see a Greek play. Making use of Convocation Hall will necessitate a repetition of the play, and will, by curtailing the possible receipts, prevent many perfections that might otherwise have been attained. It would seem that this play is going to clash with the *conversazione*. That the students were tired of these band-concert chemical-experiment entertainments was evinced by their not holding one in 1879, and ever since it has been by a narrow majority of a poorly attended meeting that it has been resolved to resume them. The opportunity now offers itself for departing from this conservative custom and taking a long step onwards, for a Greek play is clearly a long way in advance of the ubiquitous *conversazione*, and in all fairness it should be unanimously supported. The large expense, though this has been nearly all provided for, and the greater demand upon undergraduate time in the one event are reasons for uniting if possible all sympathies.

A WRITER in an unpublished query, asks a definition of “the duties of a chairman” in deciding the issue of a debated subject, implying that this officer, at the last meeting of the Debating Society, had overstepped his province in summing up the arguments. In our estimation his discussion should turn upon the merits of the arguments presented and not upon his own personal views of the question. It is not fair to lend to either side the additional weight of his own argument, while it is incumbent on him to express his opinion as to the weight of the various arguments presented, and on this to base his decision.

THAT University College, being exclusively an arts institution, can confer a degree in medicine is too ridiculous to even state, but for the question of “Innominatum” on another page. The mistake brought to notice in this communication arises no doubt from the so common want of discrimination between University College and the University of Toronto. The fact that *University College* is one of the colleges of the University, may be a reason for confounding the two institutions, which have quite separate functions, as pointed out in a recent issue.

AMONG the many interesting facts published by the *Globe* in connection with the recent hazing affair, was one, setting forth that a large number of Mr. Holmes' old schoolmates at St. Mary's, had held a meeting at which it was unanimously resolved to send a letter of condolence to him, for the shameful manner in which he had been treated at the hands of the students of University College. A student of the St. Mary's Collegiate Institute, writing to the *Journal* of that place the following letter, shows how wide of the mark the *Globe* hit, in this instance as in many others. He writes: “There appeared some time ago in the *Journal* a statement to the effect that a meeting of the students of the Collegiate Institute was held here to express sympathy with one of the Freshmen concerned in the recent doings at University College. That statement has placed the students of the Institute in a false position, and demands explanation. No meeting was ever called with the above named object. In a discussion of the University affair by three or four students, some one suggested, as a practical joke, to send a letter of “condolence” to one of the Freshmen, a former student here. The whole thing was simply a farce; the letter itself was merely a piece of irony and sarcasm. Very few of the students knew anything about it until they saw the notice in the *Journal* and *Globe*. Indeed, so far from feeling sympathy for the freshman, they *entirely approved* of the action of the seniors. These, so far as I can learn, are the facts of the case. As to the charge of ‘cheek’ which has been preferred against us by many who are ignorant of the truth of the matter, we repudiate it most emphatically. The evil did once prevail to a slight extent in our midst, and it was more than once proposed to exorcise it. However, as we knew the work could be done more effectually at the University, we allowed it to pass. We have all along been expecting the events which just happened at Toronto.”

AFTER the mass meeting last night, as the students were proceeding up Yonge Street, hymning Litoria, a squad of police, under the direction of a sergeant, interfered with their progress, and insisted on stopping the singing. Why an orderly body of students has not as much right to march along singing as a detachment of Young Britons has to parade the streets to the strains of a fife and drum band, we have said before, we cannot understand. That the attack upon the students by the police was premeditated is evidenced by their readiness to act immediately the former left the hall. So unnecessary did Alderman Love, a Justice of the Peace, think the interference of the police, that he tried to dissuade them from it, but the retort was that they had instructions to disperse the crowd. The procession wended its way up Yonge Street in an orderly manner, though often molested by the police. The action of the students was very creditable, while that of the police was provoking in the extreme, and must have impressed the casual spectator with an idea of tyranny. It was decided to go to Yorkville, and, past the city limit, to indulge in songs and speeches. While these were in progress, the Toronto police, on the request of the county constable, crossed the border line to assist in dispersing the crowd. A move was then made for Hog's Hollow, so as to again outmarch authority, and on the way many inconveniences were experienced at the hands of the Toronto police, some of the names of the students being demanded of them. This tyrannical conduct on the part of authority should meet with the resentment of those concerned. Two questions naturally arise, which might form very strong ground for action against the police. First: Were they, as paid officials for protecting the peace of the city, justified in leaving the city, particularly when they had been specially detailed to preserve order within its limits? Second: Would not their capacity be that of private citizens, once outside their official sphere; and in this capacity, would they be justified in extorting information, on the avowed pretext of authority, from a man, that might be used against him? Legal advice will be asked upon these two points, and if they are actionable, proceedings will be at once instituted against that portion of the police force which participated in this affair. The number of every official was carefully secured, though a decided disinclination was evinced to make them known.

PHILMONA—A FRAGMENT.

It was a pale sweet August night; we met
Down by yon grove, whose silv'ry foliage gleams
And rustles as fair snowflakes 'neath the moon.
Beneath those fond old shades, where oft of old
Both she and I had dreamed in love's sweet world,
I stole, and waited with pulsating breast
Her coming.

Why did the waves beat sobbingly that night?
Why did they break so sadly on the beach;
As if they brought the burden of some tale
Too full of woe to tell, too dark to hear;
As if they boded, in their weary swell,
The strange ache of a life I knew not then?

Who loves to hear the waves beat on a beach
Whose gleaming breast dips 'neath a pallid moon,
And watch the white surf struggling with the shore
As some lives do with their own feverish rust?
Who loves to dream beneath some calm sweet shade
Where only ghosts of shiv'ring leaflets cross
The fair white that the misty moon hath made
On the sweet earth, and know that all his life
That is worth living for is wandered past;
To know that all that he hath wept and prayed
For is but naught;
To know that all the fairest suns that rose
On his life's day have set in endless night—
That all the sweetest flowers that hedged in
His little life, and with their glad perfume
Made his days sweet, hath wilted dead—
To know this, and yet not to die;
But still to linger on as, dried in rot,
Hangs the marsh apple on the faded stem.
No, not to die, for that were far too good;
But still to linger round the edge of some past life
And dream it back.

And then she came and laid her golden head
On my hot breast, and for a moment all
Our passionate souls met in one trembling kiss;
But then, recalling all, she shivering drew
From my embrace, as draws the quivering foam
Out from the shore, and shuddering, stood
Between me and my life.

And then she spoke:
Oh! never, never did I think you false!

Then seasons came when seas were very rough,
And ships were drave on every angry coast;

And then at nights I lay till pallid dawn
Stole in the blinds,
List'ning to the weary, weary sea,
That brake and moaned upon the lonely beach,
And every gust went to my very heart.
I thought of you in all this weary time,
And wrecks at sea, of lonely tossing crafts
Drowned in the storm, and every booming gun
That woke the awful night made my heart sick.
Oh! Walter! Walter! I was never false.
It was the years, the awful carking years
That wore away my hope, that stole my life.
I loved you, Walter, loved you all the time;
But, Walter, time, which is a blast,
Drops our fair life to earth and rots its green.
They told me first that you had proved untrue;
They told of darker faces in the South,
As richer flowers in a fair tropic clime
Beside whose grander beauty my poor self
Would be forgot. But still I laughed, and lived,
And dreamed of you, and wept within the haunts
Where our old life had dreamed itself away.
Then pallid hope grew sick, and, wasting, died
Of long disease, and my heart broke at last.
And then in time they told me you were dead.
And then he came; and, Walter, he was kind
And gentle in those years of woe, and it
Was long, yes, very long, before he dared
To ask to take your place. Thus so it came.
Oh! Walter, this is all, the little all,
Which blacked our lives. O, could you but forgive,
And feel that I have suffered just as you.
O! let me live but one sweet little day,
Be it but last a moment, on your lips,
And look into your eyes, and know you mine,
And that you love me still; and it would make
A life on which to live in that bare time
Which men call olden age, when trees are dead,
And fields are weary wastes that once were green,
And hearts are cold that once fed love's hot fires
With feverish hopes.

And then she stopped; and all the sweeter sound
And holier music of the night was dead,
And e'en the very trembling stir of leaves
Seemed harsh, and grated on my longing sense,
As comes the coarser sound of some dull tune
In the sweet pauses of an enchanter's lute.
And then in her white chastity she drew
Back down beyond the foliage so dark
In a fair heap, far whiter than the sea
That leap'd in snowy surge against the land,
And moaned its sorrow to the list'ning night.
I could not curse her then. How could I blight
The only flower that gladdened my dark life;
The only vine that crept around my soul
With its soft tendrils, making all there pure,
And fair, and sweet? How could I curse this
Creature, passing fair? How could I crush
So sweet and strong a life as she gave me,
And which I felt was mine, yet dared not take?

Then my heart died, and ran into the night,
And found the shadow of a darker black
Than midnight gave. But then I knew I loved.
When her dark woe ran down her lily face
And melted in my soul, like sweeter juice
That, mingling in a drink, makes it more sweet
And mellow to the taste, till, as a stream
Swells from its depths, my spirits' avalanche
Broke out, and in a wail which seemed to end
My life:
Philmona, if one moment with you were
Not worth a life to ponder its sweet charm,
It would be better that the day we met
Had been in nature's course ne'er issued forth
From womb of time.
And I do love too well to tempt you now.
Your duty is to him to whom you swore
To love through all the gentle holy hours
That a sweet mate makes to her husband due;
I blame you not for that which you have done.
It is no sorrow to us both to know
That we have loved and have been loved not vain;
For were it but the thought that we have kissed
And let our hearts beat for each other once,
It were all worth a life to but remember this.

When I go forth from you this dreary night
And drift once more into the marts of men,
And settling down into the seamy years,
Melt from your thoughts as doth the snow in spring,
I would you to forget that all hath been;
That we did ever love; that thy sweet soul
Hath seared into my life so deep a mark,
That all the eons from the edge of time
Could not efface.

And then she fell to trembling on my lips
In that sweet space when lives would reach to years;

But as the midnight tolled, and shadows from
The sea stole o'er the beach and mantled o'er
Our loves, with one long hungry look she stole
From out my life, and left me in the night.

And then I rose and hurried from the spot,
Where stood the door of all my faded life:
And left its trees and walks, and lonely haunts
So full of mem'ries from the far-off past,
And went away out into the hot world,
And seethed along in its strange feverish wave,
That cast me here one day upon this shore.

I love to wander now in these sweet groves
Where she once lingered, she who now is dead.
I love to listen to the singing birds when spring
First swells the teeming buds, and sweeter May
Laughs soft with brighter sunshine in
These groves.

And the hoar sea, the same as ever now:
Now calm, then moaning in its giant strength—
Not worn with age as human passions grow—
Then sleeping calmly, as a gentle beam
That hovers o'er an infant's hallow'd dream.

Here I will stay, and lap out my old age
In this sweet spot, and watch the heavy years,
Whose mould'ring tread comes leaning on my life,
As one who comes at evening with a load,
In haste to reach his homestead e'er the sun
Sets purple on the sea.

This is my story, stranger, this is all;
'Tis but the dark dread burden of a life
That warp'd itself from sunshine into shade.

And this is all; yes, stranger, this is all.
And what is left
But the strange murmur of the calling sea,
But the sad rustle of the soft-voiced trees,
And that wild cry from my dead, better life:
And Time himself, who whispers that one day
I too will go as went those dusty years,
Where never more will haunting mem'ries speak;
Where never more can sleeping sorrows rise,
In their white shrouds, from out the grave of night;
Where never more the "might have been" can come
And sit about my life—where I will rest.

Where never more will laugh or tear come near,
And song and sunshine, and hot pulse of youth,
And all that's fair and sweet and beautiful
To know.

Farewell; it is the end; 'tis but a dream,
A sudden waking in the weary night,
And still the streams drift on down to the sea,
And I am nearing to the land of eld,
Where vapors rise beyond the shimmering trees,
And Time's great ocean laps, and laps, and laps,
And stretches on and out into the night;
And there are ships that sail from that dim shore,
And shadow voices coming from the dark;
Here I will go! Farewell! roll to the sea,
Great stream, and mix me in thy wave,
Till I find rest.

And then I left him, and I came away;
And each side, downward by the sea and shore,
Died as I journeyed all the ancient place,
All the quaint gables and the silent lawns,
With ghostly trees that faded into night.
But still his tale did linger in my heart,
And I well know that he stays ever there,
And looketh on this picture of the past,
And knows no future, but the soft decay,
Of all things and all lives, as olden oaks
That moulder at the base of their own hills.

HURON.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

THE system of 'marks' may be all very well for children, but for young men at a university it is *infra dig*. The same may be said of recitations. And yet the remark is made that we should 'not expect the Yankee world to hang back with you (Canadian universities) to old notions.' So far as 'college customs and institutions' are concerned, if we have not got rid of all the objectionable ones, at any rate we have kept free from those to which some colleges in New England cling with the blindest conservatism.

* *

THE two most celebrated painters of the modern Flemish school are called Lies and Woppers. There is also a rising young limner, one Van Corker. At least, so Chaffey writes the trusting Spot.

SEALING WAX and women are very much alike. Both burn to keep a secret; both have their melting moments, and let it out.

THE holidays and half-holidays which break in on the work of the week in the English public schools reduce the total compulsory hours by from one-third to one-half in the course of the week. That follows which might be expected. The mental culture which the best and hardest-working boys take away is considerable, perhaps as great as that which is aided by any teaching in any country, whilst the rank and file, judging from results, are somewhat neglected. It would be almost impossible for an average German or an average French boy to know so little as the average English boy who has received a public school education. I am inclined to take the conservative view, that this defect in English (and it may be added American) education has more appearance than reality. The systems prevailing on the continent have a common tendency to overwork a boy, not so much on account of the amount of study exacted, as of the uniformity of action and general routine enforced. That Chinese element in both the German and French character, the passion for systematization, is made evident in the regulations and curricula of the gymnasia and the lycée. The consequence is that the *vim* of young intellect is at once strained and deadened. Three half-holidays in the week would be an effective check to a training which treats the brain as a machine, and shuts off the steam of animal spirits. In this belief, I would vote against the Princeton trustees who wish to put the brakes on sport and athletics in the college.

OVERHEARD in an Oxford livery stable.—Freshman to Ostler: 'But are you quite sure his knees are safe—all the skin seems off them?' Ostler: 'Safe, sir? Why, that's just where it is—he ha' been down so often on them knees, that he's got accustomed like to it, and he's up agin afore you know as he's fell.'

OLD Dimpsey (to Young Dimpsey): 'What do you mean, sir, by having a cigar in your mouth?' Young Dimpsey: 'Where else should I put it, pa?'

IN the *Saturday Review*, November 19th, there is an article on athletic training, which I recommend to every foot-ball player in the University. The writer, with the help of Dr. Carpenter, utterly demolishes the underdone meat theory which is so much sworn by. Some of the undergraduates, who were preparing for the McGill match, seemed to think that an almost raw beefsteak for lunch was an indispensable part of the day's training. They may be surprised to hear that food of quite another kind should have been taken:

According to this (Mayer's comparison of the body to a steam engine), non-nitrogenous food represents the fuel, and nitrogenous the metal of the boilers and cylinders. When there is a great development of force there will be a large increase in the consumption of the former, but only a slight increase in the consumption of the latter due to extra wear and tear. . . . It is true, no doubt, that nitrogenous food is required for the renovation of the muscle, which wears out as all the tissues of the body wear out; but the consumption of muscle caused by effort—which, as we have said, has been likened to the wear and tear of a machine—is small when compared with the consumption of the non-nitrogenous substances, which represent the fuel that is burnt to maintain the force developed. It is therefore clear, that when there is severe and continuous physical effort, a large supply of the latter kind of food material will be required to make good the loss occasioned by that effort, while of the former only a slight increase will be made necessary. The principle followed in training is exactly to reverse things. It is true that men are no longer encouraged (except in universities) to gorge themselves with underdone meat, and to avoid sweets as if they were poison; but still, in the main, the trainer favors meat, and watches with some jealousy and restricts the other kinds of food. He ought to do just the opposite.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

THERE is some talk of placing the Ontario Art School directly under the control of the Education Department. We believe this to be a step in the right direction. The necessity for more efficient instruction in drawing is felt in nearly all the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools throughout the country. Very soon teachers who have completed a course at the Art School will find their services as much in request, and will command as good salaries, as classical and science men command at the present day. It is the intention of the Minister of Education to establish the Art School in the Departmental Building in the city, where it will be quite available for all teachers attending the Normal School, and will secure for them the possibility of a special training in drawing under departmental supervision; they will thus become competent to teach drawing in a practical and scientific way. The large collection of models, copies and specimens in the museum of the Departmental Building will be of immense value now that a practical use is to be made of them.

From the latest *Acta* we learn that the Faculty of Columbia have agreed that it would be a good plan for that institution to become co-educational.

THE Yale *Courant* says that the Glee Club contemplates giving concerts at the following places, if halls can be procured, during its western trip in the Christmas vacation: Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and probably New York.

COLUMBIA. Columbia is the richest college in the United States, with an annual income of \$315,000; next comes Harvard, with \$231,000; then John Hopkins', with \$180,000; Yale has \$136,000; the University of California, \$105,000; and Cornell, \$100,000.

Columbia College has established a department of architecture, and has called Prof. W. R. Wade, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to occupy the professorial chair, at a salary of \$5,000. His method of instruction is largely his own.

Columbia has established a six-year honor course in Modern Languages, and Scandinavian is included in the list.

HARVARD College was named after John Harvard, who, in 1638, left to the college £779 and a library of over three hundred books. Williams College was named after Colonel Ephraim Williams, a soldier of the Old French war. Dartmouth College was named after Lord Dartmouth, who subscribed a large amount and was president of the first board of trustees. Brown University received its name from Hon. Nicholas Brown, who was a graduate and endowed the college very largely. Columbia College was called King's College till the close of the war for independence, when it was named Columbia. Bowdoin was named after Governor Bowdoin, of Maine. Yale College was named after Elihu Yale, who made liberal donations to it. Colby University was named after Mr. Colby, of Boston, who gave \$50,000 to the college in 1866.

At Cambridge, England, the Freshmen class numbers 835.

A NATIONAL college at Montpelier, France, has been recently opened for women.

SWARTHMORE College, in Pennsylvania, was burned recently, the loss involved being \$250,000. The fire originated from an explosion of chemicals.

NEW YORK, as well as other large cities, is promised a rare treat for the winter. Mr. George Riddle, who played *Œdipus* in "The *Œdipus Tyrannus*," as played at Harvard last winter, has resigned his professorship, and turned his attention to the stage. Accordingly a season of Greek Tragedy in the original Greek has been arranged for him. He will be supported by an English-speaking company, so that the performance will not be all Greek to the audience.

ENGLAND has 4 universities, France 15, and Germany 22. Ohio, with that simplicity characteristic of the West, contents itself with 33.

ANN ARBOR talks of having a Greek play.

PRINCETON has 527 students; Dartmouth, 426; Williams, 253; Columbia, 1,494; Ann Arbor, 1,458; Harvard, 1,382.

HARVARD exceeded its income this year by over \$20,000.

CAMBRIDGE has dropped Greek from the list of required studies.

COLLEGE NEWS. The attendance at the debate on Friday evening was small. Probably because of the character of the subject chosen to be discussed, and of the fact that the debate was a closed one, a dull evening was anticipated. But if the debate was of a disappointing character, the discussion which occurred afterwards, on the question of the advisability of holding a *conversazione* this year, went a long way towards redeeming the evening from dullness, and showed with what readiness and vigor men will speak *impromptu* on any subject interesting to them. It was supposed by some that the production of the talked-of Greek play would interfere with the claims of the College *conversazione*, and several speeches were made in which it was advised that the whole energy of the College be devoted to carrying through satisfactorily one or the other. The society finally, however, decided by vote that both projects could be successfully undertaken, and a committee, consisting of representatives from the graduates and the several years, was accordingly elected to take in hand the *conversazione*. The committee is as follows: Graduates, Messrs. G. Davis, J. D. Cameron, F. Manley, W. Cook, J. S. Mackay; Fourth Year, Messrs. Günther, J. M., Clark, and Haddow; Third Year, Messrs. Fairclough, George and Dewart; Second Year, Messrs. Mulvey, McWhinney and Henderson; First Year, Messrs. Irving, Beatty, and Coleman—the general committee of the society to be *ex officio* members. At the next public debate, which is to be held on the 20th of January, the following gentlemen were elected to take part: Essayist, Mr. J. H. Burnham; Reader, Mr. A. Henderson; Speakers, Messrs. J. M. Clark, W. W. Creelman, E. P. Davis, and G. S. Macdonald. The practice thus initiated of electing the speakers from among the undergraduates, will, it is hoped, be always followed in future.

An open meeting of the Literary Society on December 16th, will be the last meeting of this term. Mr. DeGuerre will read an essay; and Messrs. Lobb and Günther respectively will lead the affirmative and negative of a debate on the question, "Are the differences in national character owing more to social and political than to climatic causes?"

THERE was no meeting of the Natural Science Association last Wednesday night.

At a meeting of the students of the Toronto School of Medicine, held on the 8th inst., a society was organized, whose object, as expressed by the constitution, is to encourage original research in medical science, and to aid in the study of subjects prescribed by the school curriculum. After routine business the society, which is to be known as the "Toronto School of Medicine Medical Society," proceeded with the election of officers for the present session, with the following result: President, A. H. Wright, B.A., M.B.; 1st Vice-President, J. T. Duncan; 2nd Vice-President, W. C. Cuthbertson; Recording Secretary, F. J. Dolsen, B.A.; Treasurer, J. W. Patterson, M.A.; Corresponding Secretary, G. W. Clendenan; Curator, S. Stewart, B.A.; Councillors, W. H. Aikins, B.A., W. J. Robinson, W. H. Montague, W. A. Richardson, and M. R. Elliott. The Faculty have kindly undertaken to furnish a reading room for the society, and everything foreshadows its prosperity.

A MEETING of the Representative Committee was held on Wednesday, at which the decision of the College Council, in regard to the whereabouts of holding the Greek play, was heard. It was found impossible to have the sanction of the Council for holding it anywhere but in Convocation Hall, and on motion, it was decided to hold it there. The lessening effect of this cramping upon the receipts forced the committee to change their plans very materially, and to narrow down the expenses to the lowest possible figure. With very strict economy in every particular, it is thought that \$1,700 will pay all disbursements. The date of the performance will be early in March, and tickets will be obtainable about the tenth of January; priority of application from that time to secure choice of seats when the plan is opened. It is intended to hold two consecutive performances, and it is estimated that the seating capacity on each occasion will be six hundred. The price of the tickets is not yet fixed, but \$2 for reserved seats, and \$1 for general admittance, were spoken of as the probable figures. The music for the chorus is to be placed in the hands of the Glee Club before vacation. The following committees were then struck off to look after the various departments, after adding the names of Mons. E. Pernet, Messrs. C. C. McCaul, B.A., G. S. Macdonald, C. J. Campbell, J. M. Clark and Fairclough, to the Representative Committee. *Music*: Prof. Wright, Mons. E. Pernet, and Messrs. Wade, Blake, Campbell and Wishart (convener). *Finance*: For Undergraduates, Fourth Year: Messrs. Lindsey, Campbell and Blake (convener). Third Year: Messrs. Osler, Fairclough and Bristol. Second Year: Messrs. McKenzie, Boville and Wigle. First Year: Messrs. Hamilton, Irving and Vickers. For Senate Council and Graduates: Prof. Hutton, Messrs. Kingsford and Culham. *Ways and Means*: Profs. Hutton and Pike, Messrs. Kingsford, Culham, Cameron, Lindsey, Günther, Macdonald and Bristol. *Acting*: Professors Hutton (convener), Wright and Pike, Mr. Vines, the Dean, and Messrs. McCaul, Gwynne and Haddow. *Printing and Advertising*: Messrs. Kingsford, Cameron and Lindsey.

THE year 1881-2 is to be marked rightly enough in the calendar of University College as a year of progress. The Greek play alone is an enormous stride in advance. The advisability of holding the *conversazione* also is rather questionable. The Students' Union will serve to mark out the year as one bristling with men of energy and tact, while public opinion is beginning to concede that the freshman movement has its good points.

THE first meeting of the Scientific Society of Toronto School of Medicine will be held the second week in January. Dr. Richardson, the president, will deliver his inaugural address. The subject for discussion will be, "The cause of the present epidemic of typhoid fever," introduced by Mr. Montague, followed by Messrs. F. H. McMahon, R. F. Coulter, and H. Patterson, M.A.

THERE is no small dissatisfaction among members of "K" Company, Q. O. R., on account of the manner in which the prizes have been distributed this year. It was expected that a public presentation of prizes would be held of a more prominent character than in former years; and this was the more desirable on account of the high value of the prizes, three excellent rifles being among the list. It is said, moreover, that the majority of the non-coms. were in favor of a public presentation. But this week the prize-winners were notified, through a bulletin-board notice, that they could receive their prizes in the captain's private room.

At a general meeting of the Gymnasium Association, the following gentlemen were chosen as committee-men, in place of those who forfeited office by non-attendance on committee meetings: Third Year,

Mr. O. Weldy; Second Year, Mr. A. Henderson; First Year, Mr. G. Mickle.

MORE than five hundred students, representing the various educational institutions of the city, met in Temperance Hall last night for the purpose of establishing a Students' Union. Mr. W. Mulock, the Vice-Chancellor of Toronto University, occupied the chair. A programme of the order of events and of the various subjects for discussion lent dispatch to the proceedings. The chairman in opening said that there were some subjects that he was pleased to see were not included in the programme for discussion: hazing, for instance, perhaps omitted for two reasons; either freshmen had been excluded from participation in the proceedings, or hazing was a thing of the past. After setting forth the object of the meeting, he called on Mr. G. Sandfield Macdonald. This gentleman moved that it be "Resolved, that in the opinion of this convention, the common interests of students in this city will be largely furthered by the establishment of a Students' Union." He called attention to the absence of sociability and intercourse among students of different pursuits and character, with the broadening effect that such intercourse invariably produces. Scarcity of knowledge of what goes on in the other colleges tends to narrow-mindedness, and gives an exaggerated notion of local greatness. There was, he maintained, among the sixteen hundred students of this city no recognized bond of union, no class sentiment, scattered as the students were over the whole city. In the university cities of Europe, such as Paris, Vienna and Berlin, the social connection had produced such a result as the Latin Quarter in Paris, with privileges there maintained by civic authority; while Germany will always remember with gratitude the influence of student-opinion in starting the action against Napoleon. By union the opinion of student-bodies has great weight with public opinion. I have often been asked, what influence can a collective student-opinion have? to which I answer that the student-body is as representative a one as there is in the Dominion; in fact, is the pick of the Province.

Mr. Montague, in seconding this resolution, said that he was authorized to offer the support of the Toronto Medical School to establishing this union, believing that it would beget progress. He believed that if ever this union established secured the right of parliamentary representation, that Mr. Mulock should be its representative. He thought that students should look down from a dignified position on all such ignorant persons as grinned at every project for intellectual advancement. He felt the want of co-operative sympathy between students following different pursuits, for it is not only our exclusive course that we have to follow, but to become versed in such practical experiences as are acquired by intellectual association. Each profession should learn something from the other. Theologians, for example, from intercourse with men of science, should learn to handle less rudely than they at present do illustrations from the sciences often used in the pulpit.

Mr. Nelson, on behalf of the Law Students, tendered their appreciation of the benefits likely to accrue from sociability and interchange of thought. The concentrated action of the students of his profession had compelled the Benchers, but last week, to establish a law school with competent lecturers.

Mr. Davis thought that a Union might consider such questions as new methods of studying and for examinations; while Mr. Yorkerman spoke strongly on behalf of the Veterinary College students against the impositions of booksellers and other middlemen on students.

Mr. Wade said that co-operation in the shape of Grangerism was not co-operation pure and simple, and suggested a system by which a co-operative clause could be inserted in the constitution of the Union, attaching a fee to membership, which latter would entitle students to a discount of 25 per cent. on books and materials. Every bookseller calculated to make at least 33 per cent. A salaried official might be got to carry out a system of interchanging books.

The representative of the students of the Ontario Dental College, and Mr. Boville, for the Baptist students, expressed their hearty sympathy with the movement.

Mr. Coulter knew of a man who would supply books and material at a margin of 8 per cent.—40 per cent. less than the present prices.

The Chairman, in putting the motion, called attention to the fact that mere scholastic attainment was not every part of a student's education. The fact, that in the records of educational institutions the men who attained the highest honors in life were not always highest on the class lists, showed this. The resolution was unanimously carried.

It was then resolved, "That the Student's Union consist of the following bodies:

Toronto University College.
Trinity College.
Toronto School of Medicine.

Trinity Medical School.
Toronto Law Students.
Knox College.
Baptist College.
Protestant Episcopal Divinity School.
Veterinary College.
Ontario School of Dentistry;

and such other bodies of students as may from time to time be admitted thereto." Carried almost unanimously. Each of the above mentioned bodies will appoint delegates, these delegates to constitute a representative body, having the following powers:

1st. To consider questions of common interest to students, and take measures to carry out, as far as possible, the decisions arrived at, after the ratification of these decisions by the general body of students.

2nd. To convene mass-meetings of the students at whatever time and for whatever purposes may seem advisable to them, or on the representation of any one body that they have just cause for such a meeting being called, with the condition that there must be a mass-meeting at least once every two months.

A committee representing all bodies present was then chosen to draft a constitution, to be submitted to a future meeting for adoption.

'VARSITY MEN. Mr. J. Ferguson, B.A., M.B., '80, a member of the Faculty of the T. S. M., has completely recovered from his severe attack of typhoid fever, and is again able to attend to his professional duties.

Monsieur Pernet has returned from Europe.

Three of last year's graduates have entered upon a course of theology at the Baptist College—Messrs. P. K. Dayfoot, J. J. Baker, and D. A. McGregor.

Mr. J. W. Roswell, of the Second Year, has been for more than a week in the Toronto Hospital with typhoid fever. At the beginning of this week he was seriously ill, but at last accounts is rapidly improving.

Mr. W. W. Campbell, Second Year, is just recovering from a dangerous illness.

'VARSITY SPORT.

THE Harvard students are going in for Hare and Hounds.

THE score in the contest for the foot-ball championship this fall, is as follows: Yale, 2 victories and 1 draw game; Princeton, 1 victory and 2 draw games; Harvard, 1 victory, 1 draw game and 1 defeat; Columbia, 3 defeats. This leaves Yale at the head of the list, though if one less safety touch-down had been made by Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Harvard would have tied for first place.—*Echo*.

THE third annual meeting of the American Base Ball Association was held at the Massasoit House, in Springfield, Mass., last Saturday. The following officers were chosen for the year: President, C. R. Webster of Dartmouth; Vice-Presidents, E. L. Dillingham of Yale, A. R. Dilts of Brown; Secretary and Treasurer, W. G. Merrill of Brown. The revision of the constitution and the adoption of several by-laws constituted the larger part of the business. The annual meeting will come hereafter on the first Saturday of March, thus doing away with the special meeting at that time. The annual tax was raised from five to fifteen dollars for each college. The Geo. Wight ball and Spaulding's Base Ball Guide were adopted for the year. The pennant for the last year was formally awarded to Yale.

ANN ARBOR is attempting to inaugurate a Western Foot-ball League.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

SIR,—One not far from Toronto writes after his name, "M.D., University College, Toronto."

Will you kindly give information in the 'Varsity as to when the College commenced to grant degrees of this sort, and what are the requirements? By so doing you will confer a favor on some anxious inquirers, one of whom is your present

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INNOMINATUM.

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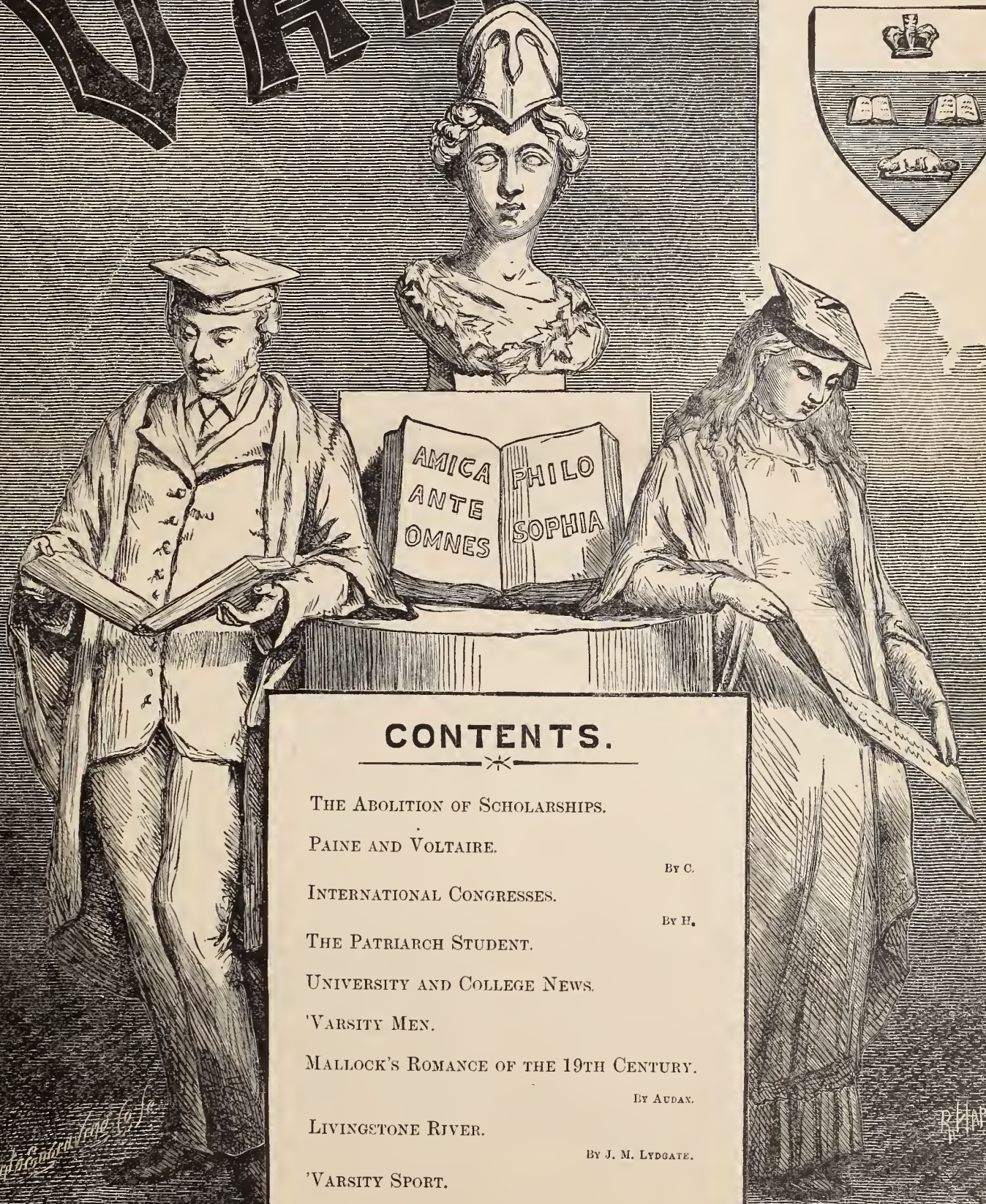
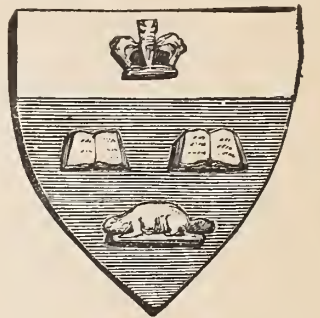
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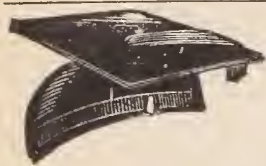
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THE 'VARSITY:

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Vol. 2. No. 2.

October 21, 1881.

Price 5 cts.

THE ABOLITION OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

The question of the abolition of scholarships and prizes was discussed at the first meeting this year of the Debating Society. The subject possesses uncommon interest at present, as the abolitionists are admitted on all hands to be gaining rapidly in number and influence. Evidence of this fact was liberally supplied at the assemblage in Moss Hall, to which we have referred. The unusually-large attendance and the thoroughgoing way in which the opposing sides sifted the respective contentions, drew forth unqualified words of satisfaction from the President. The ordinary recapitulation of the arguments was omitted as superfluous, on account, as he stated, of the clearness with which they had been exhibited during the course of the debate. Mr. HOUSTON, who is not liable to praise unduly, declared that, so far as he could recollect, a better conducted debate had not taken place in the society. By those who have had experience of the last two years' meetings, these high compliments will be appreciated with the zest which only previous suffering can impart.

The decision given in favor of the proposed innovation was followed by what seemed to be unanimous applause. Few of those who attended the meeting will hesitate to infer that, so far as the Society is an exponent of undergraduate opinion, the conservative party in the matter of scholarships is a small minority. The plea that minorities sometimes more than make up for want of numerical, by an abundance of intellectual strength, is rendered groundless in this case by the most remarkable feature of the debate; we allude to the avowed abolitionist views of three scholarship men, whilst only one such man gave dignity to the weaker side. Mr. SQUAIR even went the length of condemning scholarships altogether, on the ground that they were productive of much anti-social feeling. A more convincing test of how largely the reform aspect of the question is the prevalent aspect could not reasonably be desired. When individuals testify against an institution, the benefits of which they enjoy, or have enjoyed, the verdict as a rule goes in the direction of this most disinterested kind of testimony.

There are reasons for hoping that the graduate and undergraduate majorities are in substantial accord on this topic. It will, in all probability, come up for discussion at the next meeting of Convocation; and it may be expected that attention will be directed to the stand taken by the present winners of scholarships. The advocates of reform, however, will doubtless recognize the goodness of their cause to be dependent on practical considerations. The endowment fund is not vast enough to spare the reservation of \$5,000, because it is deplorably insufficient for more pressing requirements. Before indulging in the luxury of gorgeous prizes, the proper equipment of the Provincial University should be secured. The library, according to the statement of Mr. VANDERSMISSEN, as cited by Mr. HOUSTON, is at least "ten years behind the times;" no additions to speak of have been made to the museum for the last ten years; the present attend-

ance on lectures at University College is far in excess of the accommodation; there is no Chair of Civil Polity and Political Economy, a chair which would be of greater general service than those of Classics and Metaphysics; the salary of a professor here is much too low to attract teachers of eminence; and there has not been the ghost of an attempt to establish a system of tutorial aid. These are the furnishings of a university which are necessary to substantiate its claim to the front rank, and scholarships from this point of view are not necessary. The President expressed the hope that the day would soon arrive when the endowment would be so rich as to provide for the needs of the University and for scholarships as well. We also earnestly hope to see the day. In the meantime it is inexpedient to play the spendthrift by sinking outlays in what is not primarily needful.

PAINE AND VOLTAIRE.

"We read that when panegyrics on PAETUS THRASEA and PRISCUS HELVIDIUS were written by ARULEXUS RUSTICUS and HERENNIUS SENEIO, these authors suffered the extreme penalty of the law, and the fury of the despot broke out not only against them but even against their works, and these monuments of the loftiest genius were publicly burnt in the forum. It was even thought that in that fire were consumed the voice of the Roman people, the freedom of the Senate, and the moral sense of mankind, and that, with the banishment of philosophy and the arts, nothing liberal would remain. Former ages had seen almost unlicensed liberty; we, deprived by inquisitorial interference, of freedom in exchange of words and thoughts, saw the depths of slavery. With freedom of speech memory itself would also have perished had it been in our power to forget as well as to be silent."

Thus, with a few graphic strokes TACITUS gives us a dark picture of the influence on literature and the acts of the despotism of a Roman Emperor, showing his appreciation of the paramount importance of liberty of discussion by deploring its death under the odious DOMITIAN, and hailing with unfeigned satisfaction its resurrection with the dawn of the brighter era of NERVA. That the spirit and true gist of this sacred and inviolable principle (so thoroughly grasped by the Roman historian) should at this late day again demand vindication, seemed almost improbable. Re-argument, however, is apparently necessary. The seizure of the works of PAINE and VOLTAIRE at the Toronto Custom House has evoked the old issue, unfortunately, however, in a shape that obscures the underlying principle. As a consequence the discussion in the pulpit and public press has been obscured by the introduction of much that is wholly irrelevant; but beneath the conflicting and uncertain currents of political animosities, there may be discerned the deeper and steadier current of public censure, aroused by the assumption of the superiority over the people of the Government and its unauthorized and offensive interference with the practical life of the masses, that give the act the distasteful air of a Star Chamber decree. Apart from this, the ludicrous and unnatural union in one individual of the functions of Collector of Customs and Censor of Letters, increases the general feeling that an authority, inquisitorial at the best, has been unwisely exercised.

The arguments in favor of the utmost possible liberty of discussion, consonant with the maintenance of law and order, are so conclusive that to reiterate them seems almost a waste of space; the great and acknowledged difficulty lies in the application of the general principles. Contested cases should, it is clear, as far as possible be dealt with before the acknowledged tribunals of law. It may be, and it probably is, in accordance with the public weal, that the Government should be empowered to seize certain publications of a trashy and offensive character; that authority, however, should be exercised as rarely and as cautiously

as possible, and should be watched with the utmost vigilance. But when the works of renowned authors are arbitrarily confiscated by a practically irresponsible officer, who *primâ facie* does not bestow on the case the careful and arduous investigation the subject demands, and pronounces a final judgment without the indispensable adjuncts of a court of law, it can safely be assumed that the inquisitorial duty has been injudiciously and thoughtlessly performed.

To enforce this point it is not necessary to bestow indiscriminate praise on PAINE or VOLTAIRE, which would be as erroneous and uncalled for as indiscriminate censure. The works of both undoubtedly are *in parts*, "indecent and blasphemous," as also are the works of many better men; but it would be grossly unfair to apply that term to their works as a whole, or even to the books in question. Granted, however, that they are such, experience clearly shows that their martyrdom results only in an intensified influence for evil. How shortsighted, then, is that policy which brings about the very effects it seeks to destroy; VOLTAIRE, however great his faults, was a true friend of liberty, at a time when to love liberty was a crime; a writer at once charming and vigorous, and a bold and original thinker. PAINE was no less a friend of liberty than VOLTAIRE. It is to be regretted, for his own sake, that his blatant attacks on Christianity were ever written. But the man who sat with SIEYES and CONDORCET on the Constitutional Committee of 1792, and who admittedly strongly influenced events which led to the American Revolution, can hardly be deemed devoid of individuality and genius. It is unjust, then, to condemn these authors by the light of isolated excerpts; it is as useless and impolitic to place them under a ban, as it is the height of folly to entrust the Censorship of Letters to mere administrative functionaries. Let us not forget that there is a trace of divinity even in the vices of genius—that genius which cannot be expected to conform itself to the arbitrary criterion of a Customs officer; it is its very nature to have faults and irregularities that at times are even repellant. As Erskine says, "It breaks from the fetters of criticism, but its wanderings are sanctioned by its majesty. Subject it to the critic (and a *fortiori* the Customs officer), and you tame it into dullness. Tempests occasionally shake our dwellings and dissipate our commerce, but they scourge before them the lazy elements, which, without them, would stagnate into pestilence."

Should not this seizure meet with the strong public condemnation it deserves, it will stand as a precedent for acts that may furnish material alternately to the reactionist and the demagogue. In time we might expect a revision of our University curriculum, and a qualifying examination of the professors of University College by a Committee of Public Morality on the one hand; or on the other, socialistic demands for the abolition of all religion whatever. The true method of nullifying the effects of dangerous teachings is to be found in the mental and moral education of the people. It alone can guard the masses of our population from the diffusion amongst them of wild theories, licentious tendencies, and infidel doctrines. Our system of law and morality, and the Christianity on which they are largely founded, ought not thus timorously dread the "whiff of every new pamphlet." To use the words of MILTON: "A State governed by rules of justice and fortitude, or a Church built and founded upon the rock of faith and true knowledge, ought not to be so pusillanimous." Nor ought we to forget the pregnant lessons taught by the effects of persecution at early periods of history. "*The punishing of wits enhance s their authority*," saith the VISCOUNT ST. ALBANS, "*and a forbidden writing is thought to be a certain spark of truth that flies up in the faces of them who seek to tread it out*."

C.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES.

If SIR JOHN LUBBOCK is right when he says that "the true test of the civilization of a nation must be measured by its progress in science," the world certainly has at no time had stronger reasons for self-congratulation. The number of associations, scientific and other, that have met at various places in England and on the Continent during the past year is remarkable. The International Medical Congress, the British Association, the International Congress of Orientalists at Berlin, the Archæological Association, the International Geographical Congress at Venice, the Social Science Congress, and the International Literary Association at Vienna, have given an impetus to learning, and widened its interest to an extent that must not be measured merely by the superficial or apparent effects. Indeed, it is in this extension of interest beyond the circle of the *savants* that the peculiar virtue of these meetings lies. True, new *data* are enounced, new theories are deduced, but, as a rule, these have been præ-disseminated amongst scholars. But, by popularizing them and bringing them before an interested, and therefore supporting, public; by creating that justifiable curiosity which BACON tells us is the seed of knowledge, these international congresses promote the advancement of science. Of course, no actual research is actually

performed; there is rather a revision and comparison of facts. The fiftieth meeting of the British Association at York exemplifies this, and it was quite pardonable that hard workers should take a short breathing spell and look back with pride at the wonderful tract covered in the space of half a century, and confidently anticipate even greater results in the future.

One characteristic of these meetings is striking, viz., their eminently practical nature. The "capability of endless applications" seems to be the criterion of a "genuine theory." Look, for instance, at DR. SIEMENS' remarks on Electric Energy; he tells how he ripens peas, raspberries, strawberries, &c., in February or March; saws timber, pumps water, slices roots, and does various other kinds of labor by means of one electric engine, and goes on to calculate even the cost. In every department the useful is aimed at: the use of electricity in farming, the canal through the Isthmus of Corinth, the forecasting of tides in the Indian ports, copyright, the commercial importance of Hudson's Bay, the location of a common prime meridian, the favorite color of bees, afford examples. In reference to the last, SIR JOHN LUBBOCK explained an interesting experiment he had made to prove the predilection of bees for blue. That proofs of this fact were to be found in nature, however, was not mentioned. In certain parts of India, for instance, in years when the blue flowering plant *Indigofera* blooms extraordinarily abundantly, the honey has a peculiar flavor characteristic of the flower. The labors of one or two of the committees may at first sight seem valueless, as, for instance, those of the Anthropometric Committee, but indirectly they are of great service. If, for example, they were directed to the investigation of the ratios of the transverse and antero-posterior diameters of the human pelvis, proofs in support of the doctrine of evolution, based on ethnological differences, might, we think, be strengthened.

A growingly unprejudiced search for causes, too, carried to its minutest details, with a just incredulity of hasty conclusions, leading to the overturning of many old, erroneous views, was never so apparent, notably in the Principles of Medicine. Why could not Canada inaugurate something of this kind, if not on a large scale, at all events on a small, beginning say with interprovincial or even intermunicipal Congresses? There is ample material. If Canadians cannot discover thirty-nine mummies, yet surely there are Indian relics in abundance to occupy the time of an association of Occidentalists; if they cannot unearth a Viking Galley, there is more than enough to compensate in those branches of Anthropology in which the learned PRESIDENT of University College has won fame. With proper encouragement we might soon produce a SCHLIEMANN or an OTTFREID MULLER; and what better source could that encouragement have than our Provincial University?

H.

The Government has taken upon itself the formidable task of confiscating, through the Custom House, books which are assumed to be "indecent" and "blasphemous." To proscribe blasphemous books is to assume the right to say what religious opinions people may and may not believe. Tolerance is a modern virtue, but intolerance is too old, and the world's experience of it is too bitter to allow of its successful revival. The definition of blasphemy sometimes obtains an alarming extension. There are writers in Quebec who think it blasphemy to criticize the Syllabus; they call it blaspheming against the Syllabus. Of prohibited books the world has had a sad and bloody experience; but wherever prohibition has been attempted, whether at Rome, Madrid, Paris, in New Spain or Old Spain, an *Index* or list of prohibited books has always been necessary. We too, if we are to enter into a crusade against heresy, must transform the Minister of Customs into Inquisitor-General, and every collector into an inquisitor. And even then we cannot trust to the wisdom of these functionaries to pronounce off-hand on the heresy of a book not in the *Index*. Already the Minister of Justice has received intimations from Toronto pulpits that he can have any number of inquisitors for the asking. And this in the year of grace 1881. The Collector, poor man, seems to have acted on a sense of duty, under what he conceived to be the requirements of the law, and need not much be blamed for over-zeal. In diplomatic language, the Government disavows this act as being in excess of his instructions; but he, perhaps, thought he needed no special instructions with the law before him.

The *College Record* says that the man who draws no books from the library has no character; or if he has, it is not worth mentioning. We will venture to make another assertion in regard to the reading of books, and it is this: that the man who does nothing but read books is sure to have no character of his own, while there is a possibility that the man who never draws a book from the library may turn out a successful promoter of human enterprises. When you find a man whose mental pabulum is wholly derived from books, you may be sure he is not one who will set the world on fire. He confesses at once a want of intellectual vigor, and a slavish dependence on others for his ideas and his opinions. On the other hand, the book-hater may be either the illiterate and ignorant clodhopper, or he may possess independence of thought and a love of action, a man who is likely to have a character of his own. Originality in thought and ideas is what keeps the world progressing. The bookworm is a parasite who cannot thrive when put on its own resources.

The President of the Debating Society holds in esteem the regulation which defines the limit of time allowed to debaters. At the first meeting the tap of the mallet prevented two or three of the speakers from forgetting that there is an end to all things. These official reminders contributed, among other things, to the success of the debate. No better means than this rule could be devised to discourage elaborately-prepared harangues, and to bring about that crisp and condensed style which should characterize discussion of any kind. The speaker whose exuberance meets with a salutary check of this sort very likely determines to be more brief and snappy on the next occasion, and the consequent benefit to himself and his hearers—the latter especially—would be hard to overrate. Lord Beaconsfield's account of the oratory of Mr. Gladstone as that of a man "intoxicated with his own verbosity," if put in more epigrammatic shape, might be aptly blazoned on the walls of every hall set apart for public speaking.

To the mother of our VICE-CHANCELLOR the thanks of the University are due for the handsome endowment of a classic scholarship. That such endowments are few in number is to be regretted. The late VICE-CHANCELLOR MOSS and others have more than once pointed out that by gifts alone can the University hope to be set upon a sound financial basis, and cease to be an annual drain upon the Treasury of the Ontario Legislature, against which yearly expenditure complaints are everyday exclamations of the other colleges of this Province. Compared with American and even with our sister Canadian Universities, we are in this respect poorly off. Energetic Montreal citizens are about to collect one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for McGill, while Princeton has received for years more than one thousand dollars a day, chiefly from anonymous contributors. It is to be hoped that the liberal example set will act as an incentive to others to set about freeing the University from the fetters of dependency.

OBSERVATIONS BY OUR PATRIARCH STUDENT.

A QUESTION has been raised as to whether ladies might not with propriety be allowed to attend the lectures at the Guelph Agricultural College. Bless 'em, why shouldn't they? They are all fond of husbandry, and take naturally to cradling.

HERE is the latest College flirtation scandal: Just on the boundary between Georgetown College (D.C., U.S.A.) and the neighboring convent is, or was, situated the office of the *Journal*. The rumor began

to gain ground that advantage was being taken of this advantageous situation, and that the sanctum had been converted into a flirtorium. The positions in this instance were no doubt the reverse of those in William Shakespeare's story, the Romeos being in the windows and the Juliets on the sward below. But the waving of kerchiefs and the ogling of semaphoric eyes had soon to be put off till the sweet by-and-by, owing probably to the proverbial sharpness of Lady Superioreses. I feel too blue to proceed with the story; it has made us all realize what an isolated cavern the Firm is shut up in. There is not a single boarding-school, much less a convent, within five hundred yards distance; yes, it's too true, it's too affecting, it's —

* *

A VACATION IDYLL.

SHE told me her name it was Hetty,
And she gave me her *carte de visite*
As we sat side by side on the jetty,
And the waves rippled in at our feet.
Yes; here is her name written under,
With the "y" finished off in a twirl,
And she promised she'd never —
I wonder what the deuce has become of that girl?

* *

WHY shouldn't babies be given the right to choose their own names? Girl babies in many cases have the privilege after a time; but give a boy a bad name and the chances are that unless he goes on the stage or becomes a master at Upper Canada College, it sticks to him for life.

* *

SCENE: Match against the Britannias last Saturday.
On-looker, in rousing accents: "Go it, Torontos. They're taking breath! They're out of wind!" (Keeps thundering this out.)
Britannia player: "Perhaps when we are in want of wind you'll be able to supply us."
On-looker gets very red and looks lightning, but makes no more noise.

* *

"Do you know," said little Whelan Spot, as he came from school, "that Joe Dimpsey argued with the teacher on logic to day?"
"Indeed; and what position did he take?"
"Well, the last position he took was across a chair, with his face downwards."

* *

A PROFESSOR in Nova Scotia, visiting a friend in a neighboring town, asked, amongst other inquiries, how the young men spent their evenings:
"Oh! we have plenty of intellectual amusement, and we have a debating society."
"Ah! what do you do there?"
"Well, we meet once a week, and we begin with an essay—No! first we have a dram—then we have an essay, and then —"
"Oh! I see, *esse* takes the same case after it as before it."
"Yes; and often in the plural, too."

* *

TIME: *Last week.* SCENE: *Residence porch.*
Recognition and delight.
"What, again attending lectures! How are you?"
"Very well, thank you."
"How's your dear old dad?"
"He's dead."
Sympathy.

THIS week; same characters; same scene.
"What, still in Residence! How are you?"
"Very well, thank you."
"How's your dear old dad?"
"Still dead."

* *

One of the *jeunesse dorée* at Oxford—very much *jeunesse* and considerably *dorée*—having been convicted of honorable proposals to a barmaid in the vicinity of his college, has been sent to travel with a tutor on this continent, the latter having instructions to avoid the beaten track. Dulness and despair have so preyed upon the youth's mind, that during a halt at an out-of-the-way spot, he hinted at suicidal intentions. His reverend companion reminded him how the apostle enjoins upon us, in whatever state we are, therewith to be content. "All very fine," replied the unrepentant one, "but I question if St. Paul was ever in the State of New Jersey."

"ONE on earth in silence wrought,
And his grave in silence sought;
But the younger, brighter form,
Passed in battle and in storm."

Did Mr. Longfellow mean that the older, duller form (the sixth according to a fifth form boy) was plucked in the two subjects he enumerates?

* *

"THE passing mark," says an exchange, "has been raised from 33½ to 40 at Harvard." It has occurred to me that a very good problem in variations might be made in finding the absolute strictness of any examination. First of all, the percentages vary as the number of colleges, then the nature of the paper varies as the temperament of the particular examiner, and finally the number of those who are plucked varies like the deuce.

* *

THE editor of a College paper gravely chronicles that the representative of a certain clothing house, to wit, a readymade clothing agent, called at the College "and made a very favorable impression among students and professors." It is not so asserted, but the editor might have no doubt gone on and said, "He kindly placed at our disposal two vests, a coat, three white shirts, and a pair of suspenders." Confess, Mr. Editor, how the spoil was divided. Who got the coat? To whom were the suspenders allotted? We deem it proper to state here that the college in question was not Victoria College, nor any other in Canada.

* *

THREE kindred spirits from the College were seen wandering up Yonge Street about midnight of Saturday in a peculiar manner. From the direction they were seen to take, it was surmised that the residence was represented. "Macbeth" seemed to be their topic; for one was heard mumbling about "midnight hags," and another saying, "When shall we three meet again?"

UNIVERSITY NEWS. A committee of prominent Montreal citizens has been formed to work and confer with the governors of McGill University, for the purpose of raising a fund of at least \$150,000, necessary to place the institution on a prosperous basis.

SOPHOKLES' *Oedipus Tyrannus* has been taken in hand by a theatrical manager, as a natural consequence of the public attention drawn to it by the Harvard students' performance last winter. George Riddle will play *Oedipus* in Greek, and the rest will be given in English by professional actors. A number of seats will be removed from the orchestra, and in this open space the thymele, or altar, will be erected, surrounded by a wall.

COLUMBIA is the richest college in the United States, with an annual income of \$315,000. Next comes Harvard, with \$231,000; then John Hopkins, with \$180,000. Yale has \$136,000; the University of California, \$105,000; and Cornell, \$100,000.

THE average expense for each member of the graduating class at Yale is \$3,825 for the whole course, or \$956.25 each year.

DR. FREEMAN, the well-known historian, is engaged to deliver ten lectures at Cornell during the winter.

THE students of an Indiana college have hit upon a new method of passing disputed questions over the faculty's veto. Being forbidden to organize a chapter of a certain society, they have appealed to the courts. The suit is now pending.

ENGLAND has at last given up the effort to pronounce Latin after the "Continental" method.

DR. McCOSH says, that out of four hundred students under him in philosophy who have graduated at Princeton, only four graduated sceptics.

A LATIN play is talked of at Harvard for this year, and it is also proposed to repeat the *Oedipus*.

THE publication of Kant's *Kritik*, the greatest event in the history of Philosophy since the days of DesCartes and Bacon, took place in the year 1781. The centennial of the event was celebrated by the metaphysicians of the United States at Saratoga and at Concord.

AT a meeting of the Senate, held on August the 2nd of this year, the following letter was read by the Registrar:

TORONTO, Aug. 2, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in enclosing my cheque for \$2,000, with which to enable the Senate to found a scholarship in the University of Toronto, to be awarded in the Faculty of Arts on such terms and conditions as the senate may determine. Without intending to direct the application of the proposed scholarship, I take the liberty

of suggesting whether it can be advantageously awarded in the department of Greek and Latin classics, and either in addition to or in lieu of any existing scholarships in that department. I am yours very truly,
MARY MULOCK.

ALFRED BAKER, M.A.,
Registrar of the University.

The present comes from the mother of the Vice-Chancellor, and is a handsome gift.

COLLEGE NEWS.—The annual convocation of University College took place last Friday afternoon. The hall, as usual, was crowded to the door. President Wilson occupied the chair, and after presenting the prizes, said that in 1856, when University College first entered upon its independent career, there were but twelve matriculants among the first undergraduates. In 1881 they had received upwards of eighty undergraduates, and at this year's examination a larger number had been rejected as not coming up to the standard than had been admitted in the early period he had referred to. It was a fact not to be regretted that the standard of the examinations had been raised of late years. At the last University matriculation examination, of 187 successful competitors, 21 were ladies. It was enacted by the statute that women should be placed on a perfect equality with men in competing for the honors of the University. From the evidence of intellectual capacity the ladies had already exhibited, he believed the day was not far distant when they would rejoice in seeing ladies admitted to the rank of graduates of the University. This raised an important question in relation to the college. There were those who believed that the halls of the college should be thrown open to lady students. He had received a deputation of young men who had assured him that lady students would receive nothing but courtesy from them. He might say that he had taken an active part in promoting the higher education of women in the college, and the cause had his sympathy. He hoped the Government would be induced to erect a fitting building for a ladies' college, and he and his colleagues would be happy to take part in furnishing the education for it. The following is the prize list:

Classics.—4th year, W. S. Milner; 3rd year, D. McGillivray; 2nd year, H. K. Fairelough; 1st year, T. C. Boville.

Logic.—2nd year, W. Farquharson.

Chemistry.—4th year, R. F. Ruttan; 3rd year, A. Y. Scott; 1st year, W. I. Bradley.

Mathematics.—3rd year, J. M. Clark; 2nd year, T. G. Campbell; 1st year, T. G. Mulvey.

English.—4th year, W. Laidlaw; 3rd year, H. J. Wright; 2nd year, J. Squair; 1st year, W. P. MacKenzie.

History.—3rd year, H. J. Wright; 2nd year, J. Squair.

Mineralogy and Geology.—4th year, R. F. Ruttan; 3rd year, G. A. Smith; 2nd year, D. O. Cameron.

Natural History.—4th year, G. H. Carveth; 3rd year, G. A. Smith; 1st and 2nd years, D. O. Cameron.

Metaphysics and Ethics.—3rd year, W. F. W. Creelman; 2nd year, A. S. Johnson.

Oriental Literature.—4th year, J. J. Baker; 3rd year, J. Hamilton; 2nd year, E. Daniel; 1st year, G. E. Freeman.

French, German, and Italian.—3rd year, E. F. Gunther.

French and German.—2nd year, J. Squair.

French.—1st year, W. H. Smith.

German.—1st year, W. H. Smith.

French Prose.—J. Squair.

German Prose.—O. L. Schmidt.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Speakers.—1. W. G. Hanna; 2. W. Laidlaw.

Readers.—1. R. Haddow; 2. A. F. Lobb.

Essayists.—1. J. H. Brown; 2. W. F. W. Creelman.

Macdonald Bursary, 1881.—J. C. Robertson.

THE students of Trinity Medical School held a meeting last Friday for the purpose of electing a committee to arrange for their annual dinner. The selected representatives for the fourth year were Messrs. Canfield, Milroy and Wilson; for the third year, Messrs. Krauss, Strathy and Beet; for the second year, Messrs. Stewart, Scott and Casgrain; and for the first year, Messrs. Trow, Airth and Wilson. The leading officers will be elected next week.

In 1854, the first year of the separate existence of University College and the University of Toronto, there were but ten matriculants admitted to the College. This year upwards of 80 have entered, and there are more yet to register.

THE Toronto School of Medicine holds its annual dinner early in November. The election of Chairman is between Mr. E. Knill, of Stouffville, and Mr. W. H. Johnson, of Toronto. Mr. R. M. Coulter has been elected by acclamation to fill the first, and Mr. J. C. Draper, the second vice-chair. Mr. W. H. Montague, of Dunnville, will respond to the graduating class. The Committee are: Messrs. Kent, Cameron, Burton, Drake, Willoughby, Cochrane, Sangster, Rice and Beemer.

PRESIDENT WILSON has been connected with University College twenty-nine years.

"MCMASTER HALL," the new Baptist College building, was formally dedicated on Tuesday afternoon, in presence of a very large gathering, the educational institutions of the city being well represented. The chairman, Hon. Wm. McMaster, having briefly explained the circumstances of the founding of the college, addresses were delivered by Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Rev. A. H. Munroe (Montreal), and President Castle. Professors Newman and McVicar were then introduced, each making a short address. After the dedication proceedings, the guests adjourned to supper in the dining-hall, where short speeches were made by Dr. Wilson, Principal Caven, the Mayor, and others. In the evening the concluding address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Broadus, of Louisville, Ky., on the appropriate topic of "Scholarship in the Ministry." The college was built entirely at Senator McMaster's expense, and cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$100,000. Besides conveying the building to a Board of Trustees on behalf of the Baptist denomination, this gentleman has endowed the President's chair to the extent of \$300.00 a year, and the salaries of the other professors have been guaranteed for three years by other liberal gentlemen.

THE membership of the Glee Club is fast increasing; showing that the club is becoming more and more popular, and a permanent College institution. Mr. W. H. Blake has been elected Treasurer, Mr. J. C. Elliot resigning from that office; and Mr. C. G. Campbell has been elected Secretary, *vice* Mr. Blake, resigned.

RESIDENCE is becoming very select; hereafter no one will be allowed to live there who does not succeed in passing his University examinations. Two men have already got their *congé*.

THURSDAY being Thanksgiving Day, College was closed, and no lectures given.

MICHAELMAS examinations are at the option of the examiners in the various departments.

In a "skirmishing" match of the Q. O. R., at Garrison Common a short time ago, a member of "K" company was found shooting *on his back*. We fancy this would be a very effective mode of skirmishing.

THE subject for debate at the ordinary meeting of the Literary Society, Friday, October 21st, is, "Resolved that mankind is influenced more by the love of honor than by the love of money."

THE U. C. Literary and Scientific Society began its year's work with an open meeting, on Friday, October 14th; the President, Mr. R. E. KINGSFORD, in the chair. Judging from the large attendance, from the spirit and force of the debate, and from the general interest manifested in the proceedings, we have reason to believe that the present year will be a very important one in itself and in the history of the Society. The subject of the debate on Friday was, "Resolved, that the system of Prizes and Scholarships should be abolished in Toronto University." Messrs. Davis, Creelman, G. S. Macdonald and Squair argued the affirmative; and Messrs. J. M. Clark, Gross, Wade, Dunn, and J. MacKay, the negative. The decision, given on the merits of the debate, was in favor of the affirmative. Mr. W. Houston, M.A., being present, then addressed the Society briefly on the question in debate, referring to it as mooted in Convocation, and giving some reasons for his agreement with the decision just given by the chair in favor of the affirmative. He spoke of the marked insufficiency of Toronto University funds, and of the meagre assistance hitherto derived from private munificence; and hoped the time would soon come when our University will see its way clear to the gratification of many laudable desires, which, in the present state of its finances, are incapable of fulfillment. The first public meeting of the Society will be held on Friday, November 11th.

'VARSITY MEN.—MR. W. B. LAIDLAW, B.A., is studying law in Hamilton.

DR. ELLIS spent the summer in Germany.

MR. J. C. F. BOWN, B.A., '79, and MR. J. D. CAMERON, B.A., '79, are studying law in Messrs. Bethune, Moss & Falconbridge's office here.

MR. T. MACKENZIE, B.A., '81, is taking a course in Divinity at Knox.

PROFESSOR MACOUN has returned with the Botanical survey from the North-West.

IN the last number of the *Canadian Journal* containing the proceedings of the Canadian Institute, are some observations by MR. W. D. PEARMAN, B.A., ex-Classical Tutor of University College, on the "Philebus of Plato"; a contribution by PRESIDENT WILSON on "an Ancient haunt of the Cervus Megaceros; or, Great Irish Deer"; and some "Notes on Relative Motion," by PROFESSOR LOUDON.

MR. J. C. ELLIOT has settled down to the mercantile business at Port Robinson. His absence leaves a blank in the committees of the Literary Society and the Glee Club.

MR. J. M. MCCALLUM, B.A., of last year, is studying law in the office of McDougalls and Gordon; and MR. T. C. MILLIGAN, B.A., in the office of Muloch, Tilt, McArthur & Crowther.

MR. J. R. SHAW studies law at Walkerton.

NINE of the men who played with the Torontos against the Britannias of Montreal, last Saturday, were University men.

MR. G. H. CARVETH, B.A., '81, was married on Wednesday last, at five o'clock in the afternoon, to Miss Crozier, of Toronto.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting of this association for the present year was held on Wednesday night in Prof. Chapman's Lecture Room, School of Practical Science. In the absence of the President, DR. ELLIS, the First Vice-President, MR. J. P. McMURRICH, B.A., occupied the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, several gentlemen of the 2nd Year were nominated as candidates for election as members of the association. The Literary Society having, at the request of the donor, handed over to the association the McMURRICH medal, given for the best essay on a scientific subject, a committee, consisting of the President, First Vice-President, and MR. ACHESON, B.A., was appointed to confer with Mr. McMURRICH with a view to the drawing up of a new set of rules governing the bestowal of the medal. The secretary, MR. ROWAND, then read communications from MR. H. R. WOOD and MR. CAVEN, resigning their offices of Representatives of the 4th and 3rd Years respectively, and the resignations having been accepted, other gentlemen were nominated to fill their places. MR. ACHESON, B.A., gave notice that at the next meeting of the association he would move that the SENATE be petitioned in regard to the granting of degrees in Science, a step which will at once commend itself to all students taking a Natural Science course, and which will most assuredly meet with their hearty approval.

The business of the meeting having been completed, the first paper of the evening was read by MR. T. P. HALL, the subject being "Recent Improvements in Bread-Making." He stated the object the Bread Reform League, recently started in Great Britain, had in view, namely, a revolution in the mode of preparing flour with a view to extracting and making available the gluten of the wheat, which, in the present method of manufacture, is to a large extent lost, and which is the most nutritious portion of the wheat grain. He described in detail the structure of a grain of wheat, enumerating the various coats of which it is composed, illustrating his description by diagrams and microscopical preparations. The various processes of bread-making were then enumerated, the defects of each being pointed out. The methods in which yeast and leaven are employed were condemned, both on account of the loss of substance occasioned by their use and the deleterious unsavory residues that remained; the use of bicarbonate of soda and hydrochloric acid was also disapproved of, owing to the great danger of the employment of a larger quantity of acid than was necessary to set free the carbonic acid, the result being the presence of a certain quantity of free acid in the bread, a constituent which is decidedly injurious to health. The substitution of other acids is open to the objection that the results of the decomposition which occurs are apt to be quite as injurious as, and perhaps more unpleasant than the free hydrochloric acid. The method by which "Gems" and "Aerated Bread" are made were recommended as being the nearest approach to perfect bread-making, the lightness of the bread being produced in the one case by the steam given off during the process of baking, and in the other by the dough being kneaded in compressed air.

After some discussion on MR. HALL's paper, MR. ROWAND read one on "The History of Chemistry." This most interesting paper was a continuation of one read during the last Session, in which the growth of the science was traced down as far as the beginning of the 17th century. Continuing from this period, MR. ROWAND gave brief sketches of the various hindrances and encouragements the science received. He described in a very interesting manner the theories of the "iatro-chemists," accompanied by short accounts of the personal histories of the more important members of the school. The "phlogiston" theory and its various upholders also came in for their share of criticism.

After the announcements for the next meeting, at which there should be a full attendance, it being the occasion of the President's inaugural address, the meeting adjourned.

MALLOCK'S "ROMANCE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY."

Perhaps the most remarkable work, both from a literary and artistic point of view, that has appeared during the current year, and the one, most assuredly, that has been subjected to the greatest amount of adverse and unjust criticism, is "A Romance of the Nineteenth Century," by Mr. W. H. MALLOCK, a gentleman who has already gained world-wide fame by his "New Republic," and "Is Life Worth Living?" Mr. MALLOCK is one who evidently has given much thought to the subjects of which he writes, and in addition to an extraordinary clearness of perception, he possesses an artistic manner of writing, a poetic imagination, and a remarkable aptitude for delineation of character. His descriptions of scenery, magnificent in their composition, fairly overflow with richness of poetic feeling; in fact, his whole book is poetry vainly veiled by a prosaic form.

And how gloriously and wonderfully are his characters depicted! Witness his heroine; so pure, and yet so degraded; so beautiful, and yet marred by contamination with the world; so cultured, and yet wanting that true culture—pure, unimpeachable, maidenly virtue. One is tempted to regard MALLOCK as an exemplification of his own epigrammatic dictum: "The imagination is for every man the co-creator of his universe, and those men are poets whose imaginations create most gloriously."

In his conception of the characters of his various *dramatis personæ*, he shows an insight into human nature, and, in a striking manner, a thorough appreciation of the character of this nineteenth century of ours, with all its frivolity, infidelity, sensuality and intensity. And yet, although so just in exposing the failings of our modern society, he does not forget to give expression to its higher feelings, its struggle after the truth, its culture, and its humanity.

The majority of the critics who have so aspersed this wonderful work in imputing to it an immoral character, have overlooked entirely the fact that it professes to be a Romance of the Nineteenth Century, and a true one. If the work is immoral, then, in one direction, it has attained its aim; if its principal characters show traces of infidelity and agnosticism in their thoughts and conversations, then they are typical examples of our times. Are these adverse critics afraid to acknowledge the failings of the age, and to look them in the face, that they so mercilessly cry down their faithful exposition? Is it because they wish to deter the intellectual portion of the community from recognizing fully the baseness and lowness to which our society has sunk in these times of vaunted culture, that they have condemned Mr. MALLOCK's work as "Ouidaesque"? To careless, superficial readers, perhaps this imputation may seem just, but to those who read the book not merely for the sake of gratifying their curiosity, but regard it as a work of art, looking beneath the surface, its true nature becomes apparent. They will see at once the distinction between "A Romance of the Nineteenth Century" and "Puck." The latter may be truly said to be immoral, *i.e.*, wanting a moral, the former points to a moral of a most impressive nature; the one strives to excite our admiration for sensuous lovers and unprincipled women, the other makes one feel a profound contempt for the former, and a pity most deep and sincere for the victims of their unrestrained passions; one, in well-balanced minds, excites disgust at the author for having written, and at one's self for having stooped to read what has been written, the other, the most pure and holy feelings of which our fallen race is capable.

And, in addition to all these nobler passions inspired by this wonderful book, the beauty of its diction, and the sublimity of the thoughts expressed in the dialogues, render it truly a work of art. "Many poets perhaps might have drawn a Desdemona; only an artistic poet could have drawn an Iago also." So may we also say: many poets perhaps might have drawn a *Vernon*; only an artistic poet could have drawn a *Cynthia* also.

AUDAX.

LIVINGSTONE RIVER.

THE PRIZE POEM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO FOR 1880.

Oh, dreamy, silent river, deep and strong!
 Oh, river rich in life, and gleaming light!
 Along thy sloping shores and watching hills,
 No legendary past, in glory rich,
 Has left its many-towered battlements
 To moulder, crumble, and too soon decay;
 To weave around each falling turret's base
 The thrilling tales of mythic warrior days.
 Thy richly founded hills, in endless throng,
 Glance back no faint, far distant shock of arms,

That, sounding still, rolls on from year to year,
 No sabre stroke on heavy-plated mail
 The peaceful flow of thy dark flood disturbs.
 No thunder peal of war's artillery
 Along the winding passages of time
 Reverberating still, doth wildly start
 The wary fowl upon thy breast asleep.
 A mist impenetrable hides thy past,
 A brooding silence stills historic tones;
 We see no visions of the days gone by;
 To us no wrecks float down the stream of time;
 No weird and mellow tones float on the wind;
 And so we say thou hast no memories.
 Ah, well! we know not; it is dark to us,
 For we are but the children of to-day,
 Our knowledge reaches only back to morn.
 Perchance to thee are known the great events
 Of histories full of wondrous deeds. Perchance
 As much good blood hath mingled with thy stream
 As ever tinged the waves of fabled flood
 In mythic song. Perchance, could we but catch
 The rhythmic undertones of thy deep roll,
 We might then hear a fragmentary thrill
 Of songs, whose grandly swelling tones, whose sweet
 Wild music, grander, sweeter is than all
 The songs thy European fellows know.
 Perchance by thee have wandered, deep in thought,
 As mighty men, and minds as great, as e'er
 By Roman Tiber, German Rhine, or e'en
 By English Avon.

But now a tropic calm,
 A tropic haze, hangs over thee,
 Each trembling murmur into speedy rest.
 With fitful sob the sighing winds sink down
 To sleep, and twilight shade in softness falls,
 And weaves a subtle tint with filmy light
 That gleams like strained mist athwart the leaves.
 Along thy marge the tall and slender reeds
 In accents hushed, and nodding, half asleep,
 Their strange, weird tales upon thy waters pour.
 The lofty trees bend over thee, and droop
 Their pendant branches, swaying softly down
 To kiss thy smiling face, and trailing vines,
 In clusters rich, creep down to sip thy breath.
 Along thy reedy shores no sound of bells,
 No rich, full majesty of organ tones,
 No human voices, chanting praise divine
 On holy days, in dreamy accents float;
 But in the reeds thy rippling waters break,
 And through the trees the winds do softly sigh,
 And touch in every leaf a chord of song,
 And myriad hymns of praise, and wild delight,
 Through all the long bright tropic day,
 From feathered songsters rise to pierce the skies,
 And float through azure domes with star-dust strewn,
 Until they reach the very throne of God.
 Oh, silent river, lying still and lone,
 Thou hast unnumbered visions all day long,
 Of gleaming golden sun, and fleeting cloud,
 Of distant mountains—overhanging trees,
 Of birds, that sweeping down a moment, seek
 To peer within the hidden depths beneath,
 And then on fleet and flashing wing, are gone.
 At night thou art a richly jewelled sky,
 Where southern stars in trembling downward sink,
 And dost thou, silent river, nowhere keep
 A record of the beauty thou hast seen?

Hast thou no secret chambers filled with song,
Where vanished melodies are lingering yet?
No hidden corridors with canvas hung,
Whereon the faded scenes still brightly glow?
Eternal monument of lofty fame!
A fame that fades not with the fleeting years;
But, like thy waters, full, and pure, and deep,
Grows ever richer as it onward flows.
A fitting semblance of a noble life,
That calmly still flowed on 'neath darkening skies,
Through desert drear, and gloomy forest wilds,
With rarely, here and there, a sunlit vale
Enchanted deep in song, and odors sweet.
A life that left its blessing all along,
On every shore and people that it passed;
And flowing on, still deeper, broader grew,
Until its gleaming waters reached at last
The boundless sea of immortality.

J. M. LYDGATE.

'VARSITY SPORT.

ALL arrangements have been finally settled for the match with McGill University to-morrow, and also for entertaining them hospitably. The McGill men intend coming up on Thursday night, and spending all Friday sight-seeing. The whole team has not yet been chosen, but it is probable that a good fifteen will be placed on the field to oppose the Montrealers, who have the reputation of being the strongest University club in Canada. The game will commence at 3 p.m. sharp, and it is hoped that no member of the Toronto University team will be behindhand, and thus delay the start.

THE University College sports were finished on Saturday afternoon, October 14th. The events were all well contested, and the time, in most cases, is good; due to the well-trained condition of the contestants. The following is the list of the events, with the names of the prize-winners, and the time:

Mile race—1, A. Fraser (time, 5.08); 2, D. O. Cameron; Resident prize, A. Frazer.

Flat race (100 yards)—1, D. C. Little (time, 11½ secs.); 2, W. K. George; Resident prize, E. McKay.

Running high jump—1, D. C. Little (5 ft. 6½ in.); 2, R. A. Little.

Graduates' race (220 yards)—1, F. W. G. Haultain (time, 26½ secs.); 2, W. D. Gwynne.

Half-mile race—1, G. G. S. Lindsey (time, 2 21); 2, F. H. Sykes.

Hurdle race (220 yards)—1, D. C. Little (time 29¾ sec.); 2, E. P. Beatty.

Strangers' race (¼ mile)—1, W. Bonnell (time, 59¼ sec.)

Tug-of-war (second ties)—1, Second Year.

Half-mile race (open to undergraduates of Canadian universities)—1, A. Fraser (time, 2.16¾); 2, A. Henderson.

Quarter-mile race (Champion Cup)—1, D. C. Little (time, 58¾ secs.); 2, A. F. May.

Consolation race (220 yards)—1, H. Irving; Resident prize, J. Davidson.

A protest was entered against Mr. D. C. Little, on the ground that he is a professional; which gave the Managing Committee a question to deal with which has never been dealt with here before. The committee met on Monday, October 17th, and adjourned till the following evening, when Mr. Little was invited to be present. There the subject having had full discussion, the following resolutions were passed:

1. That Mr. Little be awarded the prizes won by him in the late college sports.

2. That the negligence of previous committees having left it open to doubt whether the college games are professional or amateur; and whereas, the gentlemen who have protested against Mr. Little entered the games believing them to be amateur; this committee hereby votes that such gentlemen remain amateurs.

3. That in future no professional, whether undergraduate or not, be allowed to compete in the college sports.

LAST year the winners of Resident prizes reduced Resident prize-giving to an absurdity. This year, two such prizes were taken by the first man, no others passing the distance flag.

THE Association Football Club has begun active and regular practice. On Monday last a match was played between two teams chosen

from the club, and the play showed that very strong First and Second fifteens will be put in the field. Many new players have shown themselves, and the interest evinced leads to the belief that the Association is determined not to allow the "Rugbys" to monopolize the season. We hope soon to see matches announced.

THE rifle practice, previous to the competition for the company's prizes, have been well attended this week, and the scores have been high.

THE following circular has been sent by the Montreal Foot-ball Club to the principal clubs of the Dominion:

"The Montreal Foot-ball Club having some years ago put up for competition a valuable challenge cup, and having won the same the requisite number of consecutive times, and thus become the absolute owners, now wish to place the cup before the clubs of Canada for competition under the following rules, and thus hope to stimulate and encourage the playing of Rugby Union Foot ball.

RULE I.—The Cup shall be open for competition to all clubs in Canada, and shall be played for under the Rules of the Rugby-foot Union, of England.

RULE II.—Any club winning a match specially arranged for the purposes of this competition, shall become the holders of the Cup; and shall continue to hold it until they lose it in some subsequent match, for which they are formally challenged under these rules; or until it is forfeited under Rule III.

The other rules will be given next week.

This is the last number of the 'Varsity that will be mailed from the old address list. Any of last year's subscribers who wish to continue as such, must send in their names to the Secretary before Tuesday, October 25th, 1881.

NOTICE.

The 'VARSITY is published every Saturday during the Academic Year, October to May inclusive.

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All communications should be addressed to THE EDITOR, University College, Toronto.

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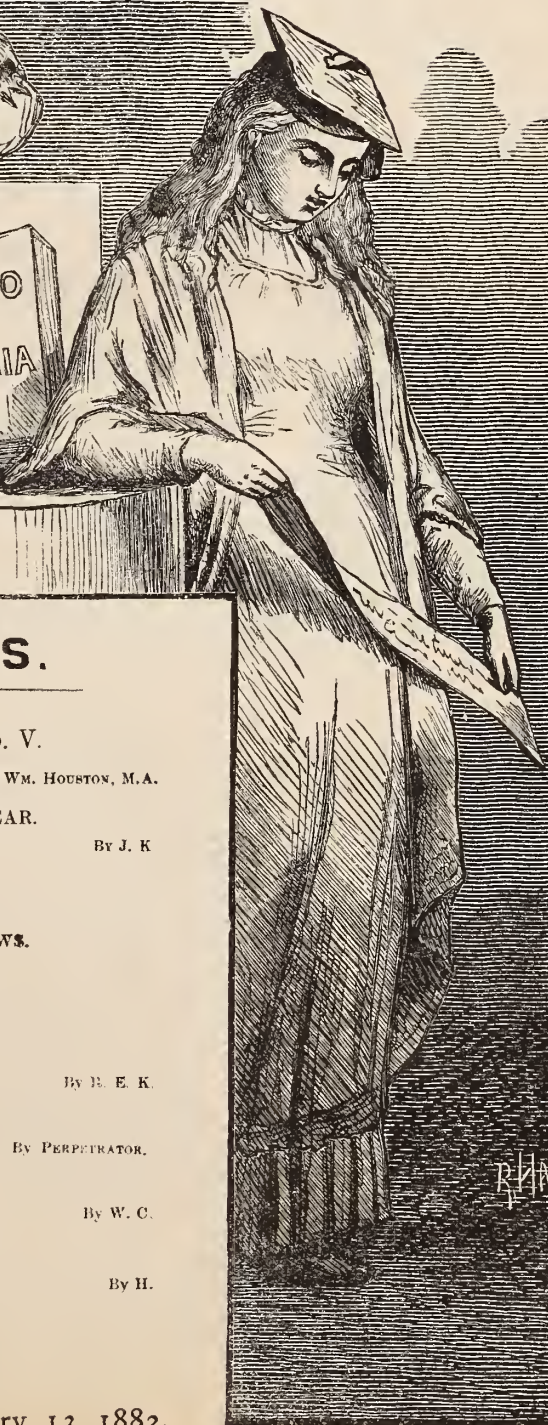
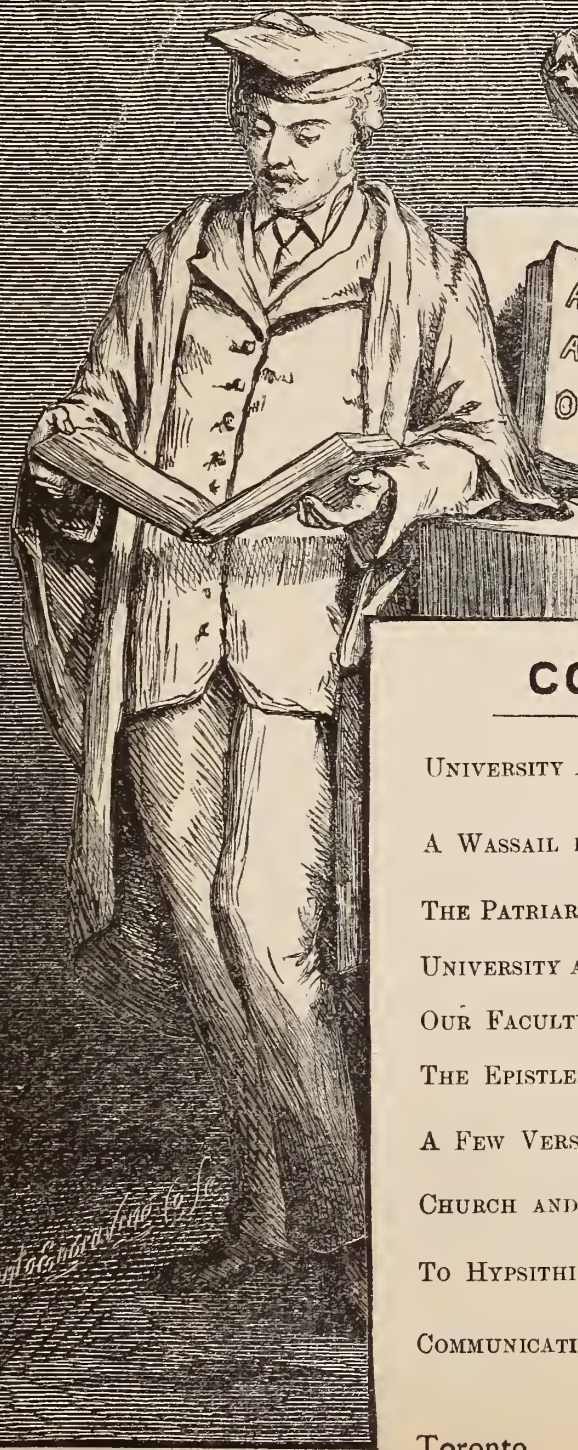
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THE ' VARSITY:

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UNIVERSITY AFFILIATION.

No. V.

The Act incorporating the Western University, and empowering it to grant degrees in arts, law, medicine, and divinity, provides that its University powers "may be withdrawn" whenever the Legislature deems it expedient to require it to become affiliated, partially or wholly, to the University of Toronto. It also enacts as follows:

"And the College with University powers hereby created, may also on its own motion become affiliated in respect of any of its faculties or departments, other than divinity, with the said University of Toronto, upon compliance with its statutes on that behalf."

It appears that the withdrawal of University powers from the Western University, was contemplated only in the event of that institution being required to affiliate, and that so far as its Act of incorporation is concerned, it may affiliate of its own motion, and yet retain its university powers. Recently published minutes of the Senate of Toronto University show that the Western University is of its own accord applying for affiliation. The application was made before the second of August last, and at a meeting of Senate held on that day it was referred to a committee which reported to a meeting held on the 15th September. The excessively meagre report of their proceedings vouchsafed by the Senate does not inform the public what the trouble was, but it makes it clear that there was a hitch of some kind, for on the 30th of September a resolution was passed which affirms the readiness of the Senate to respond to the desire of the Western University for the affiliation of its faculties of arts, law, and medicine with the Provincial University, and requests the committee to re-open communications with the Western University for the purpose of securing "renewed consideration" for the "basis originally submitted to them." Even so late as the 25th of November, at a meeting of Senate, a motion respecting the adoption of the committee's report was allowed to stand. It is currently reported that there is a diversity of opinion amongst members of Senate as to the expediency of allowing the Western University to affiliate in arts without affiliating also in law and medicine. It is not easy to see, without the reasons for the application being made public, why the authorities of the London institution should desire partial affiliation, but as it is, in so far as it is a teaching institution, an arts, and not a medical or law school, it seems absurd to refuse an arts affiliation, simply because no affiliation in law or medicine is desired.*

This brings up the whole question of the line of policy which the Senate ought to pursue with respect to affiliations. Whatever else it may be, that policy ought to be thoroughly liberal. The University of Toronto holds an exceptional position. On the one hand it is the only State-endowed institution in the Province authorized to confer degrees, and on the other it is the only

degree-conferring institution that is by its constitution debarred from the work of instruction. It is therefore not merely in a position to hold itself aloof from petty rivalries, and to rise above feelings of jealousy in its attitude towards other institutions, but is bound to do so by every consideration of self-interest. It has to depend for candidates for its examinations, not on the work of its own lecture halls, for it has none, but largely on the work done in affiliated colleges, of which the number need only be limited by the number of teaching colleges in the Dominion. For the space of 20 years Queen's, Victoria, and Trinity Colleges were affiliated by statute to the University of Toronto, and as these institutions never sought to be disaffiliated they would probably have remained so for years to come had not some influence unfavorable to the federal principle of our University succeeded in inducing the Legislature to perpetrate an unwise and uncalled for act of separation.

The recent very liberal terms granted to St. Michael's College, seem to indicate that the Senate has outgrown the narrow spirit which since 1873 has too much swayed its resolutions, and all true friends of the Provincial University should earnestly desire favorable consideration for the application of the Western University. What possible harm can result from its partial or complete affiliation? It will be entitled of course to representation on the Senate, but that is *per se* desirable on other grounds. It will be entitled to have the University examinations conducted locally, but that is not a new departure. One result of affiliation will be to secure a larger number of candidates for these examinations, but that is surely what we all desire. Another will be to induce the authorities of the London institution to hold their own degree-conferring powers in abeyance, and even if this is done in the arts department only, surely that is from one point of view a great gain for both the Western University and the University of Toronto.

But the most potent reason for desiring the affiliation of other Colleges is the effect it will have in disabusing the public mind of the impression that Toronto University and University College are one and the same institution. I am well aware that some members of the Senate have been in the past disposed to treat them as if they were, but the day for any such policy to prevail is now past. The University Act of 1853 laid down the lines on which the then magnificent endowment should be utilized in the promotion of higher education. I have no hesitation in saying that the great purpose of that Act has been to a large extent defeated, and that now, more than a quarter of a century after its passage, we are only waking up to a full sense on the one hand of our responsibilities and privileges, and on the other of the irreparable losses the Provincial University has sustained from neglected opportunities which are not now likely to return.

The present strength of the denominational Universities is due quite as much to the past illiberal policy of the Senate as to any fondness of the people of Ontario for denominational insti-

* At a meeting held since this paper was written, the Senate has expressed an opinion favorable to affiliation with the Western University, leaving matters of detail to be agreed upon as the result of negotiation.

tutions as such. The illiberality of that policy has been shown quite as much by insisting absolutely on candidates attending lectures, in plain and unmistakable contravention of the will of the Legislature, as by failure to develop the principle of affiliation. As the University is debarred by statute from engaging in the work of teaching, and as it can test the relative or absolute qualifications of candidates only by examinations, its doors should be thrown as widely open as possible. The Senate, by appointing good examiners and keeping up a high standard, can always guard the reputation of the University, which will then become entirely independent—as it ought to be—of any one teaching institution.

WM. HOUSTON.

WE are sorry to have disappointed our subscribers in not forwarding the returns of the Michaelmas Examinations as promised, but we are not to blame. To obtain results other than those of the Arts department was impossible, as was the securing of the addresses.

EVEN the universities of the neighboring republic that are supported by the State, and are essentially State institutions, give a great deal of attention to chapel services. In some attendance at chapel is compulsory; in others, voluntary; but in all efforts are made to induce as large and as regular an attendance as possible. The system at University College forms a decided contrast to what prevails on the other side of the border. There is no chapel here; and a man may attend lectures at the College for a year or two before he learns that it is customary for one of our Professors to read a prayer every morning, so little attention is given to the matter, and so little concerned does every one seem about it. We have advanced further than the States of Michigan and Pennsylvania in the doctrine that the institutions of the State should know no religion, and favor no creed.

THE various committees in connexion with the preparation of the Greek Play will commence work at once, so that in our next issue we hope to be able to give an account of the *modus operandi* as determined on. The music has not yet arrived; but a few copies obtained here have already been put into the hands of the chorus. It has been decided, though not finally, to fix the price of seats at one and two dollars.

THE case of the student in law, arrested and fined for disorder on the night of the meeting of the Students' Union, will be appealed in March to the Court of Sessions, from the decision of the Police Magistrate. From the evidence given at the Police Court little doubt remained in the minds of any but the Magistrate and police that the prisoner would be acquitted; but it is probable that the aggravating evidence of some of the witnesses turned the case against him. It is more than likely that the decision will be reversed in March.

A WASSAIL FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Bring in the steaming bowl, my lads,
Bring in the piping bowl!
And apples in a shoal, my lads,
All hissing hot and whole!
The jolly Yule log is flaming its last
For the Year hath reach'd his goal.

The bright keen stars they gaze below,
All eager to see the ghostly show;
How the New Year will come, and the Old Year go,
O'er the wolds so white with the glimmering snow
And there's need of wood and coal, my lads.
There's need of wood and coal!

O, the bright keen stars they throng so low!
And the winds are hush'd, and breathe with woe;
For they hear a Death-bell knoll, my lads,
They hear a Death-bell knoll!
O, the winds right soon with joy shall blow,
When the New Year peals, and the cock doth crow
The news from pole to pole, my lads,
The news from pole to pole!

Vanguard of onward marching men—
We gladly pitch our tents to-night;

And reach to all our brethren
A loving hand and a guiding light,
And vast acres free to till, my lads,
Vast acres free to till!

A hand whose grasp makes all men free
And a guiding light that they may see
Our flag of care is furl'd!
And do as we, where'er they be,
And hear us drink, with three times three,
A wassail to the world!
Wassail!

Good barley wine and honest brew,
Right worthy drink, I wot.
Ay! and the world shall hear us too,
In every silent spot:

Wassail!
Wassail to every soul, my lads,
Wassail to every soul!

Wassail to Her whose crown is now
The gleaming star of hope and peace;
The blessings on her royal brow
Are many! May her joys increase!
Swiftly the moments roll, my lads,
Swiftly the moments roll!

Wassail to those whose household smiles
Have given the hearth a double glow!
Wassail to Briton's mother isles
For ever one in weal and woe!
Pass round the piping bowl, my lads,
Pass round the piping bowl.

Sad wassail to Columbia! He
To whom she owes a nation's debt;
Who dared dread Faction's clutch to free
And let the carrion eagles fret!
I hear a funeral dirge, my lads,
I hear a funeral knoll!

Wassail to France! Gambetta's star
This night outvies her empire's sheen.
Vive la belle France! May nothing mar
Thy old-time love for England's Queen!
Fill up a brimming bowl, my lads,
Fill up a brimming bowl!

Wassail to Russia! Harrowing tale!
God help her as, so cruelly torn
By goading chains, she shrieks her wail
For the sweet rest of Freedom's morn!
Wassail to patriot hearts, my lads,
Send round a bumper bowl!

Wassail to *Deutcher Vaterland!*
Meet nurse of Science—Schiller's home!
We pledge thy jovial student band
O'er wild Atlanta's wintry foam.
Pass round the piping bowl, my lads,
Pass round the piping bowl!

Wassail to kinsmen far in quest
Of lands spread 'neath the setting sun;
The yearning of a mother's breast
Unites us, and our hopes are one.
Swiftly the moments roll, my lads.
Swiftly the moments roll!

Wassail to *Alma Mater!* Hail
Caps and gowns! Girl Grads to be!
Ne'er may her glory wane, nor pale
The 'scutcheon of her 'Varsity!
Wassail to gownsmen all, my lads,
Wassail to gownsmen all!

J. K.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

THE undergraduates of California University seem to be full of skip. A writer in the *Sacramento Bee* states that property about the institution has risen ten per cent. since President Reid's accession. Previous to that time people were afraid to live in Berkeley on

account of the boys,' who are also described as being 'always dead broke in a most delicate manner.' The *Berkeleyan* says the co-eds will be delighted by this outsider's opinion of their power. Against the existence in College of such power much may be said; on the other hand, it is a vast improvement upon the mooning adoration offered up in the Residence before huge photos. of Neilson and Mary Anderson.

THE following novel and valuable 'points' are from the *Sunbeam* (Whitby College). After going over them, all of us in the Firm declared ourselves much fortified:

And may we call this a really enlightened age? It is true our scientists and philosophers have made many discoveries of inestimable value, and have unravelled hundreds of the mysteries of past centuries: but we fathom one mystery only to plunge into others still more intricate and obscure.

Sooner or later we become conscious of the unanswered.

Thousands have been wrecked on the hidden rocks of 'Spiritualism,' 'Fatalism,' etc.

There are, however, fewer atheists than sceptics.

We cannot pierce the thick clouds lying between us and futurity.

No analysis of the soul, however subtle, can contradict our consciousness.

The idealist in philosophy never acted upon his principles.

Whatever man may have reasoned himself into, his consciousness, like an Ithuriel spear, can put to flight the whole paraphernalia of doubt that touches his actual position and relations in life.

Strangers in visiting a college or school, are very apt to form their opinion of its general tone by the one or two heedless girls who may perhaps place themselves in a conspicuous position, or who may even so far forget themselves as to endeavor to attract attention.

And now *Acta Victor* and *Queen's College Journal*, you are not going to bully over us any longer. Next time you are hard upon us, we'll throw one of the above things at you; and then where will you be?

SPOT has an idea. He wants to know why, if, as usually conceded, the fast undergraduate does not deserve much credit, he gets it.

THE Dean visiting a student's room, and seeing a beer-keg in a corner, was enraged, and demanded why it was there, with the evident intention of dispensing with both student and beer-keg; and on being informed that the young man got it to exercise with, and that when he first began to use it he couldn't lift it, but now could carry it all round the room, he went his way in peace.

THEY say a pretty girl never graduates at Cornell. Then why don't the Toronto boys brace up and insist that the College Council accede, or else —?

I MUST not forget to mention the fact that in an American College exchange, I lately came across an item of news, in which figured a young gentleman whose name is Canada. He is no doubt a son of Old Canada, and in the natural course of events the young man will leave the paternal roof and set up an independent establishment of his own. Or if he continue in partnership with the old man, it is probable Young Canada will soon be demanding a voice in the direction of their common business. The young man may prove to have an elastic and intensely utilitarian disposition, and form a partnership with aliens. There is no telling what a young man will do who is just getting out of college.

A WESLEYAN Female College lass wrote the other day, to announce her father's death, "At the last poor pa's gout flew to his shoulders; there it formed itself into wings, and flew away with him." After this don't—no, don't—insinuate in my hearing that poetry has faded from the face of the earth.

"THE soft soothing sound of the far distant mill," quoted Miss Dimpsey. And Spot (who can't bear any poetry but his own being quoted) wanted to know if she referred to the mill's tone.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

BROWN UNIVERSITY. The freshmen of Brown University, in Providence, ordered their annual dinner of a caterer, and prepared to have an elaborately good time, including speeches and songs. At the time appointed, they marched in procession to the dining hall, with banners flying and appetites sharp. They found the tables littered with scant remnants of the feast, which had been eaten by the sophomores, who had imposed themselves on the caterer, and induced him to get the dinner ready an hour earlier.

PRINCETON. There are 537 students at this University. The number has increased one-half since 1868.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE. Four Egyptian students have matriculated here this year, and at Roanoke, are four Choctaws.

YALE. At Yale are 1,042 students, and the largest college orchestra in the world.

HARVARD. Greek readings are popular at Harvard.

MCGILL COLLEGE. The Christmas examinations at McGill came to a close on Wednesday, 21st ult., when many of the students left town, not to return until the 4th January. A fortnight is too short a time to allow for Christmas vacation, for one is only commencing to recuperate when he has to return to the dreariest and most difficult work of the whole session; so that I think we shall have to follow the example of our friends in Kingston, and strike for another week. Such a movement would afford, too, a valuable opportunity for practice in the new science of Boycotting.

The last meeting of the Undergraduates Literary Society before Christmas, held on Friday, 25th November—Mr. T. C. Wright, Vice-President, in the chair—was the worst attended of the whole season. The question discussed was that of Imperial Confederation, Mr. J. R. Murray leading the supporters of the scheme and Mr. Turner the negative. The subject was treated in an original and eloquent style, the decision being for the negative by the casting vote of the chairman. It may not be inappropriate here to give you a short history of this Society and to explain to you briefly its *raison d'être*. It was founded in September, 1880, by the Class of '82 in Arts and Applied Science under the name of the "Literary Society of the Class of '82." The students in the previous year had felt the want of some such society, in which they might meet together at certain times in order to become better acquainted with one another, and at the same time practise the noble art of speaking. This is more especially necessary in McGill, where the students do not live together nor even dine together. True, the University Literary Society existed, but how many of the students attended the meetings, or how many of them cared or knew about them at all? But I shall not tire your readers with a discussion on points which cannot interest them. At all events, whether it was the fault of the students or not that the University Literary Society was managed and attended exclusively by lawyers, the fact remains that the students did not attend the meetings, nor indeed could we expect that freshmen would have the nerve to confront our learned friends of the bar on some delicate question culled from the criminal code. Besides, something of the nature of Home Rule was desired, a society which would hold its meetings in the College, and in every point be distinctively of a college character. To return, the Class of '83 soon joined the Society, the name being changed to suit the addition. A month or so afterwards a motion was carried that the Society be opened to all students in Arts and Applied Science, and that it take the name "McGill College Undergraduates Literary Society." During the present session the meetings have been well attended by the students in Arts excepting those of the Senior Year. The organization of the Society is perfect, and the way in which it is being carried out is steadily improving. The originators of the idea and those that carried it out deserve great credit, and will have their reward in seeing permanently established an institution, which, in the words of one of our dailies, "is rapidly becoming a recognized part of the Arts course."

The auction of periodicals in the Reading Room came off last month, and was a tolerable success. On the whole, the condition of the institution this year is very good, the number of subscribers being unusually large, a fact which is owing in no small degree to the excellent administrative ability exhibited by the officers of the committee.

There is a rumor afloat that a University Lawn Tennis Club is to be formed here in the spring. Indeed I have reason to believe that the ground has already been granted by the Governors on the request of a prominent student in Arts, who takes a great interest in the game. The scheme is one which ought certainly to be supported, and the only wonder is that a club was not started before. At the Universities in the Old Country the lawn tennis court is a favorite resort, and is not found in any way to interfere with the older games. Perhaps next year an inter-University tournament might be brought about.

The portrait of Cardinal Newman, by Mr. Niless, has been presented to Oriel College.

The past and present boys of Bradford College, near Reading, propose to produce the *Alkestis* early this year.

It is said that Prince Albert Edward of Wales will in time join the Military College at Sandhurst, and that Prince George will remain in the navy. The latter is much attached to seafaring life, and is better qualified for it, physically, than his brother.

The first college paper was published in 1800, in Dartmouth, and called the *Gazette*, and contained in 1802 articles by Daniel Webster, signed "Icarus."

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. Lectures re-commenced on the ninth.

A deputation of students from Toronto attended the annual convention of the Zeta Psi fraternity, at Syracuse, last week.

TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. The lectures at the Toronto School of Medicine for the Christmas term closed on Wednesday, 21st ult. they were continued last year later than usual owing to the fact that there were no terminal examinations. These examinations were dispensed with this year in answer to a petition from the students—another evidence of the freedom and liberality which the Faculty are wont to exercise toward the students. It would be well if the governing bodies of other institutions would take example from the Faculty of the T. S. M.

School opened after the holidays on January 4th, but few of the lecturers resumed their work until the 9th. The opening of the term brings an increase to the teaching staff in the person of John Ferguson B.A., M.B., '80.

The Reading Room in connection with the Medical Society has been neatly furnished during the holidays, and is now open.

Toronto School of Medicine has been singularly fortunate in training men who have become superintendents of our various lunatic asylums; but the fame of her students as experts on insanity is not confined to our own country. In the pending Guiteau trial one of the medical experts examined was Dr. A. P. Macdonald, who studied at the T. S. M. from 1861 to 1865.

McMASTER HALL. Rooms at the McMaster hall may be had (1) by students who have the ministry in view, (2) by Baptists attending University College, (3) by others, as far as the remaining rooms will go.

At McMaster hall they have breakfast at 8, dinner at 2, supper at 6.30. The food is said to be first-class. After breakfast a short service is held in the chapel, where there is a small organ.

'VARSITY MEN. Mr. Maurice Hutton, Professor of Classics at University College, was elected to an open scholarship at Worcester College, Oxford, in 1874, and his whole subsequent career has been one of uninterrupted success. He obtained a First-Class in the first public examination, and took the same rank in the Final Honor School of Literæ Humaniores. Soon after taking his degree he was elected to an open Fellowship at Merton College, Oxford; and on the authorities of Firth College, Sheffield, referring the choice of a Professor of Classics to the heads of colleges at Oxford, he was selected from a list of candidates of high academic distinction to fill the chair.

Mr. Vines, the Dean, is a Balliol man, and gained a scholarship at Pembroke and an open exhibition at Balliol, but owing to ill health he broke down during his undergraduate course at Oxford, so that, to quote the Vice-Provost of St. Mary's, "his academic ranking very inadequately represents his qualifications."

Mr. W. B. McMurich, M.A., '64, Gold Medallist in Natural Sciences, has been re-elected by acclamation Mayor of the City of Toronto. This is only the second time that any one has been chosen for the second term without opposition.

Rev. F. W. Kerr, B.A., '75, Gold Medallist in Classics, is Professor of Classics at Helmuth College, London.

Professor Goldwin Smith, of Cornell, has been appointed president of the economical and trade department in the Social Science Congress to be held at Dublin.

OUR FACULTY.

(Song sung by the students of Toronto School of Medicine at their recent Annual Banquet.)

The men who manage the T. S. M.,
We think it proper to parody them.

With Dr. T. Aikens we'll head the list,
A knife in one hand, and a leg in his fist.

Next Dr. H. Wright, who is so energetic,
That he lectures at daylight on Chylo-poietic.

That dear old man, Dr. Richardson, he
Does faithfully teach us anatomy.

Dr. Ogden draws mountains and vales on a map,
And warns us when travelling beware of mishap.

Then Dr. James Thorburn, who Headland's division
Imparts unto us with the greatest precision.

Dr. Barrett comes in, and the boys are all present,
But when he starts grinding they're suddenly absent.

Dr. W. Ogden now takes the floor,
And Gussie she listens behind the door.

Dr. Moses Aikens, so far from home,
Grows eloquent over an old dry bone.

When Dr. Oldright gets on his feet,
He soon has sewers and traps complete.

Then Dr. McFarlane, without much palaver,
Gets excellent work from us on the cadaver.

But Dr. George Wright, with his large tender heart,
Will carefully certify every one's part.

And now Dr. Graham, with very much vim,
Describes the affections and ills of the skin.

If anything happens your eye or your ear,
To Dr. R. Reeve you may go without fear.

Now comes Mr. Keys, who as fast as we like,
Will teach us to catch University pike.

Mr. Henry Montgomery, scholarly man,
Can show you distinctly the head of a clam.

Dr. Adam H. Wright, after taking our fees,
Don't leave us enough to get on a breeze.

Then Christmas tunes we hail with joy,
When Pickering sings us the Butcher Boy.

And now if our parody hasn't made rhyme,
We'll promise to do it much better next time.

THE EPISTLES OF PLINY.

III.

One of the institutions of the Romans which we find it hard to reconcile to our modern ideas, is the existence of slavery. To pass a life surrounded by men and women whose whole demeanor could only be a protest against their compulsory presence in the household, must have had great effect in demoralizing the homelier instincts. In some cases the slave's protest would be silent, tearful, sad—in others, violent, outrageous, only to be repressed by the lash or the black hole. In our time we have been very near to the miseries of such a system. That stain on the escutcheon of the Confederate States lost them in their brave struggle the moral and physical support of the world, and from that cause that contest will ever be handed down as an instance where well-deserved retribution followed terrible wrong. But it was to be said, that in the South the negro was, rightly or wrongly, considered as scarcely a man. He was looked upon more as a beast of burden without human feelings, almost without a soul. He was a mere chattel. Among the Romans there was a different feeling. The slave was at all events considered legally a man, and he had certain rights prescribed by law. Moreover, instead of belonging solely to the negro, and hence to an inferior race, Roman slaves were Greeks, Italians, Gauls, Britons, Germans—races superior in many points to the Romans who held them in bondage. Besides, the positions held by slaves in Roman families were different to those in the Southern States. Factors, overseers, secretaries, tutors in families were generally slaves. Again, the Roman slave had always before him the prospect of becoming a freedman—a dream which rarely cheered the wretched African. Notwithstanding these more favorable circumstances, the essential conditions of slavery were as intolerable under the Romans as in the South. The wonder is, that when there were so many of them, that the system lasted as long as it did. But how many wrongs are endured even now when the people have the remedy in their own hands.

Every now and then in Roman history the slave question comes up. It does not seem to have been difficult to grapple with until about the time of the Gracchi. At that date a general influx of foreign wealth, and a rapid succession of foreign conquests, especially in the East, had corrupted the national life, and while previously to that time slaves had been chiefly kept for the purposes of tillage, the change in manners then led to their being employed to an immensely greater extent in private households. The supply was kept up by conquest, purchase and piratical raids. Slave markets were established, and slaves became just as essential in a gentleman's establishment as domestics are now. Another class of slaves grew up—those born on the place—and a feeling arose of an acceptance of the situation on the part of the slave, combined even with a sense of pride in the "family," just as we read of the same feeling in the negroes in Mrs. Stowe's book. Two dreadful wars were the direct consequence of the system—and all the horrors of such a war were only equalled by the severity of the punishments inflicted. It is within the recollection of this generation, what a feeling of terror was caused by the proclamation of Lincoln, authorizing the embodying of negro troops to fight the South. It is not quite so well known that Lord Dunmore, the last English Governor of Virginia, when he took refuge on board one of his Majesty's ships of war, carrying with him the only printing press in the Old Dominion, issued a proclamation, calling on the slaves to rise against their rebellious masters. He only imitated, probably ignorantly, the practice of successive troublers of the Roman Commonwealth. Catiline, when he proposed to arm the slaves, was considered to have achieved his most atrocious action—but even with him it seems to have needed the promptings of Lentulus, who

asked him why he hesitated to employ the slaves, seeing that he had been declared a public enemy by the Senate. The last desperate rising of the slaves as a body, under Spartacus, was crushed by Crassus and Pompey about seventy years before Christ, and the lesson taught then by the conquerors may not inaptly be compared in its effects to the fear still upon the races in Hindostan, caused by the stern punishment dealt out by the English troops after the Indian mutiny. There were no more organized servile risings. The recollection of six thousand dead bodies impaled on each side of the Appian Way, between Rome and Capua, was too clear a proof of the temper of their Roman masters to be mistaken. We hear of no more servile wars. But it is evident that there was always an uneasy feeling about the matter. When it was proposed to give the slaves a distinctive dress, the proposition was rejected, because it would show them how many they were. Their treatment depended entirely upon the disposition of their master. Examples of cruel treatment, unhappily, are not wanting. Augustus, although he crucified many slaves himself, had to reprove his courtiers for barbarous treatment of their slaves. Vedius Pollio fed his lampreys with human flesh. Once, at a dinner given by him to Augustus, a slave, dropped a dish and broke it, when the master ordered the poor wretch to be thrown to the fish. The Emperor requested his pardon, but Pollio refused it, and thereupon Augustus ordered every dish in the house to be broken before his eyes and the fish ponds to be filled up, and left the banquet never to revisit the house. Instances such as these were not often met with, but the master had the legal power of life or death, just as the father over the son. Public opinion restrained the exercise of these rights, but there was no legal restraint over them until the time of the Antonines. What wonder was it then that slaves lost to all hope should sometimes take revenge into their own hands. In the following letter, such an incident is recorded (Ep. III., 14):

"Largius Macedo, a man of prætorian rank, has been cruelly handled by his slaves, and the event is worthy of some more permanent record than a letter. He was a haughty and harsh master, one who should have remembered, at any rate a little, that his own father had been a slave. He was bathing at his Formian villa. Suddenly his slaves surround him. One seizes him by the throat, one slaps his mouth, another pounds his chest and stomach and other parts of his body; and when they consider him dead, they throw him on the hot pavement to see if he were still alive. He, either because he was insensible or because he feigned insensibility, motionless and limp, perfectly performed the part of a dead body. Then, after some time, as if finally put an end to by the heat, he is carried out. Slaves who were more faithful receive him; his concubines rush to the spot, crying and weeping. Then, recalled to his senses by the noise, and refreshed by the cold of the place, opening his eyes and moving his body, he confesses, as it was safe to do, that he is alive. The slaves take to flight; most of them have been captured, the others are being hunted down. He himself revived with difficulty for a few days and then died, not without the consolation of revenge, being avenged while living, as slaves are on such occasions always killed. You see to what perils, to what outrages, to what insults we are exposed. The only way a man can be safe is to be easy and mild, for we are put out of the way, not by legal trial, but by murder. But so much for this topic. What else do I know. What else? Nothing. And yet I must add something—for I have not filled my paper, and a holiday gives me a chance of saying something more. I will add something which just occurs to me about that same Macedo. When he was going to the public bath at Rome, a curious, and, as it turned out, an ominous event befell him. A Roman Knight, lightly touched by one of Macedo's slaves, so that he might give way, turned and struck, not the slave by whom he had been touched, but Macedo himself so heavily with his fist, that the latter almost fell. Thus his bath was, as it were, by successive stages, first, a cause of insult to him, and then of death. Farewell."

We complain a good deal of the insolence, laziness, pilfering, smashing, and general imbecility we have to meet with in our domestics, and surely they are bad enough, but fortunately for us we have not to face such very unpleasant combinations as that entered into against Macedo.

Pliny seems to have been a kind master to his slaves. They are mentioned several times. In a letter to his mother-in-law, he says he hopes she will pay them a visit—one object to be gained thereby being that the slaves will bestir themselves a little. "For with mild masters 'even fear itself by custom grows weak in slaves. They are stirred up by new comers, and labor to earn their masters' favor through other persons rather than through the masters themselves.'" In another place we find him successfully interceding with a friend for a freedman who had displeased him. Again he writes how Eucolpius, his reader, overcome by the heat of a journey, had taken seriously ill. He says: "How sad for him, how uncomfortable for me, if he who was a pleasure to me in my studies should be unfit for study. Who then will read my books to me so well? Who will take such delight in it? Whom will my ears so eagerly follow? But the gods promise better things. The blood has ceased, the disease has diminished. Besides, he is tem-

perate; we are anxious; the doctors are attentive. Then the salubrity of the climate—the retirement—the rest promise as much health to him as ease." But it is quite evident that Pliny saw on what a volcano he and other Roman gentlemen were living, and probably with some compunction gave his adhesion to a system which his philosophic mind must have felt to be cruel, heartless, and unwise.

How other Romans regarded slavery may be seen in the pages of Terence, Plautus, Martial, and Juvenal. From them we learn, among other facts, that even Roman ladies seem to have made fierce use of their power—to the disgust even of their admirers. Says Ovid:

"Odi, quæ sauciat ora
Unguibus, et rapta brachia figit acu."

But as a matter of state policy, stern repression was always practised. In the time of Nero it was decided that all the slaves of the household of Pedanius Secundus, the Præfect of the city, who had been murdered by one of them, should, in accordance with ancient custom, be put to death. The populace tried to save the slaves, but C. Cassius argued the matter before the Senate, and that body decided that all the slaves, four hundred in number, should be put to death for the crime of one of them. The popular opposition grew almost to a tumult, but Nero issued a proclamation, and lined the road to the place of execution with troops. The three hundred and ninety-nine men, women and children, undoubtedly innocent of the crime, were put to death, to establish the principle that a Roman slaveholder should be protected. Even this horrid public crime did not fill the cup of Roman public iniquity. We have said nothing about the slaves who were gladiators, "butchered to make a Roman holiday." What shall we say of the poor human beings set to fight to the death with one another, or, what was worse, to fight naked with hungry beasts? What shall we say, finally, of those who died for their faith, who—above the arena, from amid the jeers and execrations of the crowd—the roar of the lion waiting for his prey, looking heavenward—from among the mangled remains of the victims who had preceded them—saw, in the clouds of glory, the empyrean host, and had confidence and hope to say: "*In manus tuas Domine.*" The punishment which befell the mistress of the world, her degradation, her ruin, may be traced to the time when wealth corrupted her ancient simplicity; when slavery sapped her vital energy; when, satiated with ordinary pleasure, she turned her eyes to feast on scenes of blood, and then closed her career of earthly power by persecuting heavenly faith.

A FEW VERSES.

A three star course young man,
A quite *eye-glass-ic* young man,
A somewhat speechistical, quite atheistical,
Very hard crowd young man.

Approach me if you can,
A model, nice, young man;
A quite ephemeral, not very clerical,
Down-on-the-peelers young man.

A U. C. College young man,
A *vickorous*, sharp, young man,
A somewhat æsthetical, very athletic,
"It's the dawn ewoud" young man.

A never *wrong* young man,
A shining-light young man,
A sometimes quite musical, often, too, boosical
"Won't go'me mor'n" young man.

A very ill-used young man,
A quite holmesic young man,
Of the seniors a radical, dipt in the Tadd-ical
A too, too fresh young man.

A never-come-early young man,
A high-button-coat young man,
A heavy mustachical, want-of-a-dashical,
"Where is your gown?" young man.

PERPETRATOR.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The late Government seizure of books, and the discussions to which it gave rise, seem to have drawn attention again to the question of the separation or identity of the spheres of civil and Church government. It is now conceded, at least in all highly-developed commonwealths, that State interference with the concerns of religion is both inexpedient and unjust; and that, in

order that the work of both may be as perfect, and the mutual aid as full as possible, the two should occupy entirely distinct fields of action. Religion deals primarily with the beliefs, civil authority with the acts, of men. We are accustomed to believe that men now are not punished (in this world) for their thoughts, independently of actions, but for their actions; and to maintain any other view is to introduce into religious power that intolerance which true religion ought to, and which now the most opposite creeds do, repudiate.

Bnt, on the other hand, the theory is not without its exponents, that Church should predominate—that civil government is but the instrument of religion, and has no jurisdiction apart from religious sanctions and promptings. And the other day the leading organ of a powerful political party expressed the view that “any national polity, any national morality, and any social order, are upheld by religion;” and that “there are no two spheres at all, except in the agnostic imagination.” If by this were merely meant that every civil law or act should be such as to deserve the sanction of religious sentiment, no objection would be urged. But in the connection in which this statement was made, it surely meant more. If it urges the view that State actions should depend on Church sanctions, it upholds a vicious theory, fraught with appalling practical difficulties.

A prominent daily journal lately pointed to the great difficulty, in asking, “Of what religion shall our nation be?” Ay, here's the rub. The beautiful in theory may become the impossible in practice. Of what creed shall the civil rulers follow the teachings? This would become the practical question, to be differently answered in different countries and at different times. The character of legislation would depend on the religious views of the legislators, which could not but be exceedingly various. The development of jurisprudence would be arrested, and the rising tide of law would gradually flow back into the barbaric darkness of a social chaos.

Here the application of the historical method of inquiry becomes indispensable. What does history tell us of the effects of Church predominance in State affairs? It tells of the Spanish Inquisition, and its Albigenian and Jewish victims. It reminds us of St. Bartholomew. It tells us of religious persecutions, in England, of Roman Catholics by Protestants, and of Protestants by Roman Catholic powers. It tells us emphatically that when the Church attempts to rule the State, or interfere with civil authority, the result is that both suffer; that the predominant creed sinks more and more into impotence and disgrace; and that throughout the whole frame of society are generated discord, suspicion and distrust. It teaches us that religious sects would fight for civil power more bitterly and more disgracedly than any political parties, and would drag the boasted purity of religious sentiment in the dust of the political arena, and that the collapse of popular creeds (which is periodical) would draw along with it the curse of social disruption or annihilation. And when the journal before quoted asks in this connection, “Are we any longer Christians?” history answers that the inquiry is irrelevant, that even the disciples of Christianity have not been able to “dwell together in unity;” and that

“Christians have burned each other, quite persuaded
That all the Apostles would have done as they did.”

Christianity has done and is destined to do a great work. But in the upward progress society has made, Christian sentiment, or religious sentiment generally, has not worked alone. And in order that religion may attain its aim, let it keep to its own sphere, and while legitimately influencing, not attempt to dictate in State affairs. It will have its due consideration and its due reward, and the result will be the better for the State and for itself.

Would religion spurn the aid of men like the Mills, Hume, Gibbon, Paine, and Herbert Spencer, whom it disowns, but whose benefits to society have been greater than those of religious sects which have lived for ages and perished? This and similar considerations force themselves upon us, and give additional force to the above conclusions. One observation alone shall be added: that it mirrors illegitimate interference of religious bodies in secular affairs, and betrays the depravity to which party politics can fall, for a party organ to attempt to turn religious influence into political capital.

W. C.

CATULLUS, ODE XXXII.

TO HYPsITHILLA.

I must love you, my sweet Hypsithilla; do tell me to come to you soon,
And give me, my pet, my own pleasure, yourself for this afternoon.

If you can, don't forget I implore you, to open the door; without doubt
I shall try to be there long before you take it into your head to go out.

But do stay at home and get ready to enjoy no end of fun;
Fun varied, continuous, steady; uninterrupted fun.

Consent and bid me be with you at once; I've finished my dinner,
Am taking it easy and, assure you, feel—putting it mildly—no thinner!
H.

COMMUNICATIONS.

“K” COMPANY, Q.O.R.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

DEAR SIR,—While I have to thank you for your frequent kind notices in recent issues relative to “K”—as having been productive of much good to the Company, and extremely gratifying to its friends—allow me to assure you that I feel quite certain you have been misinformed when you say that lately there was dissatisfaction among the members on account of the manner in which the prizes were distributed. I myself have always encouraged a public presentation, and regret that this year circumstances beyond our control prevented it. The question as to when the prize-winners should receive their awards was for a time involved in that of the Company Dinner, which we (officers and non-commissioned officers) found ourselves quite unable to settle until the men had become engrossed with their Christmas examinations, and it was vain to hope for a numerous gathering to witness the distribution; while the postponement until after the holidays was very undesirable, as the men were evidently anxious to exhibit their trophies to their friends at home. However, all the prizes could not be purchased before Christmas—two of the rifles to which you particularly refer will not be in Toronto until February or March—and it seems too bad to keep the owners of the other prizes waiting until the arrival of these.

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED BAKER,
Capt. “K” Company.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

DEAR SIR,—A few years ago a little band of American students landing in Toronto, and staying a few weeks here, left behind them a lasting memento of their visit in the shape of a chapter of a secret society, one of the largest and most flourishing of the numerous ones that exist in the United States. It is not proposed to enter into the question as to whether secret societies are beneficial or not—it is a disputed point, one which will probably never be finally decided—but I cannot understand how Canadian Students can allow themselves to be drawn into societies that are essentially American. The University of Toronto is Canadian, not American; the students of the University are, with few exceptions, Canadians, not Americans. If Canadian students wish to form a secret society, let them do so by all means, and let it be one in which Canadian Universities will be represented. This would tend in some degree to unite them all. But let Canadians have independence enough to form these societies for themselves, and to control them themselves. The University of Toronto is, I believe, the only one that belongs to the great Secret Society instituted in the States, and however great the advantage of belonging to it, I believe that it is more than counterbalanced by the state of isolation into which our University puts itself in regard to other Canadian Universities in this matter.

J. H. B.

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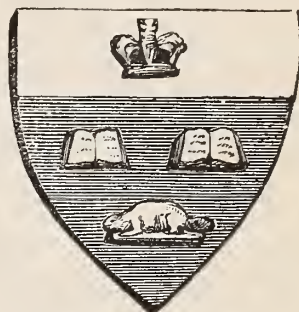
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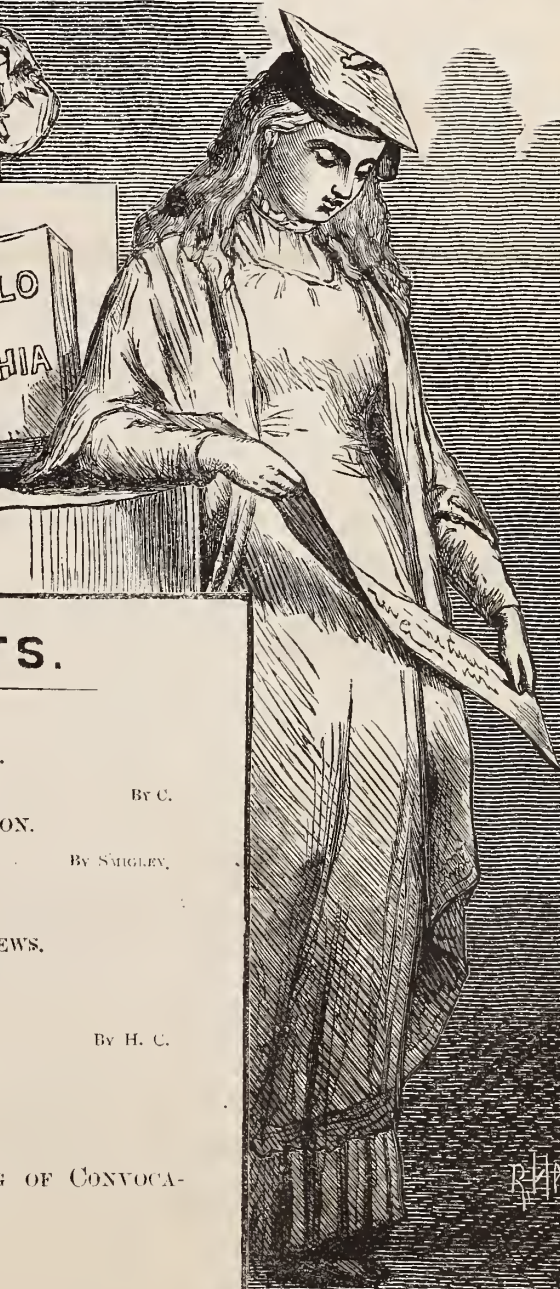
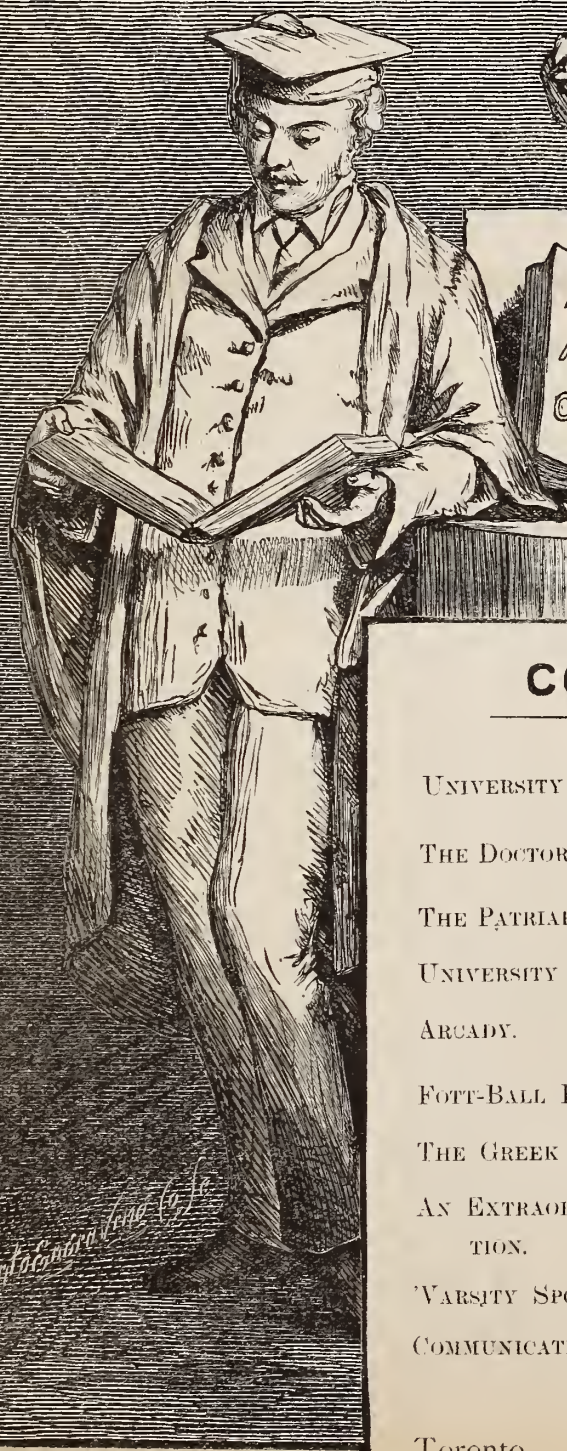
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A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

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UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT.

Such universities of Great Britain as are entitled to parliamentary representation have undoubtedly been successful in returning as their members men of the highest ability and attainments; and whom, at the same time, it would have been otherwise difficult to keep in public life. From that point of view at least university representation there has been justified; but while thus successful in the highly complex and irregular electoral system of England, it would be well to examine if it can be successfully applied here where there is a simpler and more uniform system, and less need of attempting to arrive at a fair representation by making it of as compound and varied a nature as possible.

As the University of Toronto is a Provincial institution endowed by the Province, and under the control of the Provincial Legislature, it would be contrary alike to the spirit and the letter of our constitution that it should send a representative to the Federal House. A university representative—presumably a man of ability and breadth of view—would be of more use, and would feel more at home, in the broader arena of the Dominion House than in the Local Assembly. The practical business or professional man is needed in the latter, the statesman in the former. But from the nature of our constitution the Federal House must be forever barred to a representative of this University. Even in the Local House, the influence of such a representative on behalf of the University would be minimised by the fact that all his efforts would be regarded with the suspicion that the Provincial Treasury was being attacked in the interests of a close corporation.

This would be a direct result arising from what forms the strongest objection to university representation here—that granting us such a representative would be legislation in favor of a class. The precedent once created, the usual evils of class legislation would follow. The other denominational universities would justly claim like privileges, and this might in time unite and strengthen whatever opposition now exists to the Provincial University. But our representative would be in the peculiar position of representing an institution which is endowed by the Province, and completely under the control of the Provincial Legislature, a position obviously anomalous, and without any parallel in Great Britain. This in itself would be almost fatal to the influence of such a representative.

Every member ought to and does, if the system exclude class legislation, represent not his own constituency alone but the nation also. No representative of a mere class, arbitrarily distinguished as such from the people, can speak with the authority and influence of those whose constituencies are in fact the nation. University men can make (as they have made) their influence felt without the aid of unnatural and artificial distinctions, to draw which is to confess a weakness that does not exist. To teach educated men that their interests are different

from those of the people is to inculcate a doctrine that can do no good either to the educated classes or to the people. Such distinctions are purely arbitrary, and the best plan is to legislate always as if the people were "one and indivisible."

I need not enlarge on the demoralizing effect that election contests would have on the *morale* of the University. A mere reference to the recent Oxford election trial shows the danger we may justly apprehend from this source. The strongest argument in favor of university representation is that it might afford educated men an opportunity to actively devote themselves to politics, which they do not otherwise often have in democratic countries. Rather than being an argument for University representation, this is an objection against the present system of election by majorities. Mr. HARE'S scheme of minority representation makes such provisions, by enabling electors to vote for candidates outside their own electoral district, as would afford good men abundant opportunities for entering public life. This scheme, though apparently complex, is by no means impracticable; and it, or some similar scheme, must be adopted to escape the defects of our present system. To object to it as impracticable or chimerical is merely to urge the same stupid objection that has been raised and, we may be sure, always will be raised, against every reform, no matter how necessary.

C.

THE DOCTOR'S LAST CONFESSION.

Oh! lay your loving fingers on your Peter's fevered brow,
For, mother, I am dying, and I feel so weary now;
So bend your gentle ear, mamma, my life is fading fast,
And every struggling breath I draw may be your Peter's last.

A burden lies upon my mind, a load of guilty woe,
Which heavier, as the years went by, and heavier seemed to grow;
And now upon my tortured soul it presses like a weight,
So, mother, prithee listen to the story I'll relate.

Not far from where my humble home in modest merit stood
(I'm speaking of a year ago, when I was young and good,
And practised as a doctor in an unobtrusive way),
A most bewitching maiden dwelt, Miss Sarah Sangster Grey.

Well, she and I grew very "thick"—in plainer English, "chums"—
For I had backed her father's bills and lent him sundry sums,
And stood him store of stimulants, and, thought he poison's cheap,
He held such frightful quantities, it stood me in a heap.

Her form was tall and slender, and her liquid, starry eyes
Were like the astral brilliants that you see in midnight skies;
And oh! her lips were ravishing, like bits of sweetened coral,
And how I yearned to kiss them—but I wasn't so immoral.

I spooned her perseveringly, and each recurrent eve
I dropped around to see her, with my heart upon my sleeve;
And there I'd sit and squeeze her hand, and tell of my escapes
From shipwrecks and from jeopardies in other thrilling shapes.

I don't know how it came about, or whom she had to thank
For introducing Squirter, of the Grand Combustion Bank;
But this I know, I found him there, one evening when I called,
Upon the very sofa where I used to be installed.

Young Squirter was a pretty lad, with closely curling locks,
Precise was he in boots and ties, and cigarettes and socks;
His coats were of the shortest and most fashionable kind,
For though he wasn't English born, he had an English mind.

No, Squirter wasn't English, but he held in proper scorn
The motley, mean and mongrel mob who hereabouts are born;
I heard an epigram on him that's worthy of quotation:
"If Squirter isn't English, he's a gorgeous imitation."

Miss Sarah fell in love with him. His talk of banks and stocks,
The shortness of his English coats, the splendor of his socks,
Made such a deep impression on the maiden's simple breast
That I gave up my visits there—by special request.

This Squirter chap condoled with me in nauseous English slang—
Said he, "Keep up your spirits, boy, you shouldn't care a hang;
Some othaw gurl may favncy you, some gurl with lots of chink,
And here the young barbarian evolved a hideous wink.

I bottled up my agony, though at this lapse of time
I wonder that I did not start on some career of crime;
No matter, I was quite resolved to be revenged on both,
And I am not the kind of man to break a solemn oath.

One day young Squirter called on me—said he, "Now, Doctor A.,
I thought I'd look you up, you know, I'm out of sorts to-day;
I'm regularly off me oats, I cawn't endure me grub."
(Observe the neat vernacular made use of by the cub).

I took his pulse, his temperature, and rapped with skilful care
Upon his manly thorax, in search for symptoms there;
But, no! the rascal's heart and lungs were free from all complaint,
And strong as iron boiler-plates, and fresh—as fresh as paint.

I said, "See here, young gentleman, a rattling bad attack
Of sacro-spinal-curvature is threatening your back;
The coats you have been wearing were preposterously short,
And gave your spinal column an inadequate support.

"So go, lay up recumbent on a horizontal bed,
Nor dare to move, without my leave, your body, arms or head;
For rest, remember, *perfect rest*, may still avert disaster,
Assisted by some pilules and an Epispassic Plaster."

I clapped a blister on his back—a blister acres big;
I gave him soothing senna tea in thumping mugs to swig,
And SILVER NITRATE PILULES, then, I caused him to consume,
And kept him close secluded in a quiet, darkened room.

Perhaps, mamma, you're not aware how silver nitrate works—
Prolonged in little doses it within the system lurks,
And stains a man a bluish-black—his whole expanse of skin
Adopts the cheering color one associates with sin.

He took his little pilules, then, in simple child-like hope,
(I always knew he'd hang himself had he enough of rope)
And when he'd finished sixty pills I saw a dusky hue
Appearing on his pallid cheek to my delighted view.

When he had finished sixty more, this English-blooded fellow
Resembled very strikingly a wretched stage Othello,
And thus he stopped a COLORED GENT—just think of it, by gosh.
A thorough colored gentleman, and warranted to wash.

I told him that his skin was changed, in fact, was very black,
I mentioned Darwin's theory of colors "Harking back;"
How traits of skin and feature often skip a generation,
And roused out the volume to support my imputation.

I made it clear as day to him his ancestors were dark,
And propped my clever notion up with many a sage remark;
"What's more, you can't deny it *now*," I added, with a wink,
"Your wool has got what I would call a truly 'Negroid kink.'"

He grew convinced I spoke the truth, and said, "Alas, for me!
I never thought my ancestors a colored race could be;
Methinks I'll buy a whitewash brush, and wed a negro wench,
Or bind myself apprentice at a colored barber's bench."

Said I, "Pray do not think of it—a wide, a grand career
In Ethiopian minstrelsy is open to you here;
On proper application to a negro minstrel troupe,
I'll lay you any money that they take you—as a *supe*."

The first time that I noticed him, this evanescent moth,
Was dressed in an expensive snit of West-of-England cloth,
And expletives like "Demmittall" and "Blawst it, don't you know,"
Embroidered in an English way his fond linguistic flow.

The last time that I noticed him, behind a barber's chair
The moth was busy razoring a drunken drummer there,
And as I watched the razor dig through stubbly beard and froth,
I heard a "Lawk-a-massy-me," distinctly, from the moth.

Oh! mother dear, I couldn't die and lie in perfect rest
With such a dreadful secret like a nightmare on my breast:
My legal will and testament bequeaths, at my demise,
My kind regards to Squirter—and a lot of good advice.

My mind is strangely eased, mamma, I now can die in peace,
And render up the misspent life I only held on lease,
To travel, borne on shadowy wings, to seek that other land,
Where fuel's at a discount, and where fans are in demand.

SMIGLEY.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

MISS ATALANTA X. came home for Xmas from Whitby College, with
the astounding information that there are fourteen stones in a barrel of
flour. Old X. says he never heard of such a thing. When he lived at
Cobourg there certainly used to be one stone in a tub of butter, and
several in a load of hay. And purchasers used to find fault even about
that.

Who wouldn't like to be a friend to the Lassell girl. "None of
the girls are idle now; every spare moment is devoted to making
presents for friends at home," says the December number of *Lassell
Leaves*.

A HELLMUTH College girl writes of sleighing, that one of the
"three very important requisites to this amusement, is a nice little
sleigh" that will "hold others beside yourself."

"O MAIDEN fair, why so dejected!
Pray tell me why this deep distress,
Pray do," sighed he.
"Why, Hume proposed so unexpected,
That I said 'no' when I meant 'yes'—
Boo-hoo!" cried she.

THE most sensible view of University consolidation I have seen
presented is in the *Dalhousie Gazette* of January 13th. The conten-
tion is, that the issue is reduced to the question: What field for intel-
lectual acquirement of the first order is given by sectarian colleges?
A very small field, since Theology, together with Science, is too big a
load for the shoulders of most students; and, of course, where denomi-
nationalism prevails, Science has to play second fiddle; hence a low
standard for mental attainment. A secular university is a victim to
none of these drawbacks. One university for each Province ought, in
all conscience, to suffice for the Dominion. In England, where there
is a population of over thirty millions, there are five universities;
whilst in Ontario alone there are six or seven, with two or three more
denominational puff-balls like Western University in prospect. In
this respect—thanks to the energy of the sectarian element—Ontario is
becoming a second Ohio.

Is it by reason of the great improvement in spring-beds and mat-
trasses that people nowadays lie so easily?

TEN years ago there was in Upper Canada College a debating so-
ciety, a paper, a bowling alley, and a bagatelle table. These means of
recreation no longer exist. And still they blame the boys for being
overfond of the streets and hotels in the town.

Ten years ago the Gymnasium was a fairly good one. No im-
provements worthy the name have since been effected, and the build-
ing has come to look like a rheumatic old barn. Yet some of the 'old
boys' can't account for the noticeable decline in athleticism. I might
also put in this paragraph that the sanitary arrangements would be a
disgrace to the Central Prison.

On the other hand, what are the surroundings of the masters—
those excellent men, whose professed aim is to combine the solicitude
of the parent with the best qualities of the teacher. The Principal
has a spacious mansion; three of his subordinates have cosy quarters
hard by; whilst a fourth, who formerly occupied three apartments,
now enjoys possession of two more, one of which was reserved in better
times for the game of bagatelle.

If this is the state of things the present régime regard with favor,
by all means turn the institution into a girl's school.

ANOTHER dream dispelled, another fond thought shattered. It has
always been an article of faith with me that if a bottle of soda water
was opened at an angle of 45 deg. no possible harm can ensue.

"I am always frightened of soda-water bottles," she said; "they
explode and go all over the place."

"Because people don't know how to open them," replied Spot the Wise, as he flourished his Scheweppe. "If you only hold them at an angle like this——"

A blackened eye, a ruined dress, and two fond, young, loving hearts separated for ever.

*
*
*
BE KIND.

Be kind to your father, for while you were young,
Who loved you so truly as he,
When he'd take down a cane in the study that hung,
And fondle you over his knee?

Be kind to your sister: not many may know
The depth of a sisterly love;
She keeps all that depth for a shaky-knee'd beau,
Who fastens her ten-buttoned glove.

Be kind to your brother: wherever you are,
The love of a brother shall be—
He'll convert into ashes your choicest cigar,
And with your spare shekels make free.

Another meeting of the students attending the various colleges and academies in the city was held on Tuesday evening in the Temperance Hall—Mr. Wm. Mulock presiding. The committee appointed at the previous meeting to draw up a constitution and by-laws presented a draft copy of the same, which were considered, and a number of amendments made. The organization is to be called the "Students' Union." The following officers were elected: President, Mr. Wm. Mulock; Vice-President, Mr. E. P. Davis; Treasurer, Mr. Robert Porteous; Recording Secretary, Mr. N. Johnson; Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Mr. G. M. Wrong.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. The following is the list of the examiners for the University of Toronto for the year 1882:

Law.—T. A. Lash, Q.C., Deputy Minister of Justice, Ottawa; B. R. Osler, LL.B., Q.C., Hamilton.

Medicine.—Physiology and pathology, Geo. Wilkins, M.D., University of Toronto, Montreal; surgery and anatomy, Irving H. Cameron, M.B., University of Toronto, Toronto; medicine and therapeutics, F. R. Eccles, University of Toronto, London; midwifery and medical jurisprudence, D. B. Fraser, M.B., University of Toronto, Stratford; clinical surgery and medicine, Charles O'Reilly, M.D., C.M., McGill College, Superintendent General Hospital, Toronto.

Medicine and Arts.—Chemistry, W. H. Ellis, M.A., M.B., University of Toronto, Professor of Chemistry, School of Science, Toronto; natural philosophy, Prof. R. Ramsay Wright, M.A. B.Sc., University of Edinburgh.

Arts—Greek and Latin.—J. Fletcher, B.A., Universities of Toronto and Oxford, Professor of Classics, Queen's College, Kingston; A. Johnston, B.A., University of Toronto; J. D. Cameron, B.A., University of Toronto.

Mathematics.—Rev. C. W. E. Body, M.A., Trinity College; A. K. Blackadar, B.A., University of Toronto; and F. E. Hayter, B.A., University of Toronto.

English and History.—J. H. Long, M.A., Toronto; and E. B. Brown, B.A., University of Toronto.

Modern Languages—French.—J. H. Long, M.A., University of Toronto, Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

German.—E. Schluter, M.A.

Italian.—J. L. McDougall, M.A.

Mineralogy and Geology.—Prof. J. P. McMurrich, B.A., Agricultural College, Guelph.

Metaphysics and Ethics.—Prof. J. Gould Schurman, M.A., Acadia College, Wolfville, N.S.; J. R. Teehy, B.A., University of Toronto; and J. W. A. Stewart, B.A., University of Toronto, Hamilton.

Oriental Languages.—Mr. Cunningham Dunlop, Toronto.

Meteorology.—Chas. Carpmal, M.A., Meteorological Observatory, Toronto.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. The University Senate held a meeting in the Senate chamber on the 19th ult., and has since authorized the publication of the following report of the proceedings: The members present were, the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. Mulock), Dr. Wilson, Mr. Crickmore, Principal Buchan, Dr. Fulton, Mr. McMurchy, Mr. Langton, Dr. Larratt Smith, Dr. Oldright, Prof. Loudon, Mr. King, Mr. McQuesten, Mr. Taylor, Rev. Principal Caven, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Mr. McMaster, Mr. Justice Patterson. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. A letter was read from Pres. B. F. Austin, M.A., B.D., respecting examinations at Alma College, St. Thomas.

Mr. Falconbridge's notice of motion relative to the departments of

Greek and Latin classics was allowed to stand over until the question of the creation of the Board of Studies was decided.

On motion of Dr. Wilson, seconded by Dr. Larratt Smith, the following statute was read a second time and passed: By the Senate of the University of Toronto be it enacted, that the paragraph in the statute relating to a candidate for honors in any of the five departments of the Faculty of Arts, be amended to the effect that in the departments of modern languages and natural sciences, a candidate who in any one branch has failed to obtain the full percentage requisite for ranking in honors may, at the special recommendation of the examiners, be allowed to proceed as an honor man in the department in the following year.

This statute shall be applicable to all candidates at the examinations of 1881.

On motion of Prof. Loudon, seconded by Mr. Langton, the following statute was read a first time: By the Senate, &c., be it enacted—1. That there shall be three committees appointed, to be called, (1) The Board of Legal Studies; (2) The Board of Medical Studies; (3) The Board of Arts Studies; to whom shall be referred all proposed changes in the courses of study in the respective faculties of law, medicine, and arts.

2. That the number constituting such boards shall, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor, be as follows: (1) and (2) three members; (3) six members.

The Vice-Chancellor presented the report of the Committee on Applications and Memorials, which was adopted on motion of the Vice-Chancellor, seconded by Dr. Wilson.

Mr. R. A. Barron was then introduced, and admitted to the Degree of B.A.

On motion of Mr. King, seconded by Mr. MacMurchy, the following resolutions were adopted: (1) That the Faculty of Arts of the Western University, as soon as it has adopted a distinctive collegiate title not descriptive of a university, shall be admitted to all the privileges enjoyed by any other affiliated institution in such faculty. (2) That during the continuance of such affiliation the Western University shall not confer any degrees in the Faculty of Arts.

Mr. King gave notice of his intention of introducing at the next meeting of the Senate a statute to amend the statute (chap. ex.) respecting examinations at affiliated institutions, by enabling the University to hold examinations at affiliated institutions for all the four years instead of two as at present. The Senate adjourned to the call of the chair.

ZETA PSI FRATERNITY. Pursuant to the adjournment of January 7th, 1881, from Toronto, the Grand Chapter of the Zeta Psi Fraternity, was convened at Syracuse, N.Y., the Convention being held under the auspices of the Psi Chapter of Cornell University, and the Gamma Chapter of the University of Syracuse. The following Grand Officers were present: 1A, Albert Horatio Gallatin, New York University, '61; 3A, Edgar N. Clements, Toronto University, '79; 4A, D. C. Gere, University of Syracuse, '76. The 2A, B. T. Cable, and the 6A, Max Schwcrin, were unavoidably absent, and the 5A, W. Lyman Otis, died of typhoid fever six days before the convention met. The following Chapters were represented: Psi New York University, N.Y.; Delta Rutgers College, N.J.; Sigma University of Pennsylvania, Pa.; Tau Lafayette College, Pa.; Omikron Princeton College, N.J.; Beta University of Virginia, Va.; Phi Colby University, Me.; Lambda Bowdoin College, Me.; Kappa Tufts College, Mass.; Pi Rennselaer Politechnique Ins., N.Y.; Psi Cornell College, N.Y.; Iota University of California, Cal.; Xi University of Michigan, Mich.; Gamma University of Syracuse, N.Y.; Theta-Xi University of Toronto, Can.; Alpha Columbia College, N.Y.; Omega University of Chicago, Ill.; Zeta William's College, Mass. The 1A, A. H. Gallatin presided. Amongst other business, a Committee was appointed to report on the condition of the Omega, Phi, Lambda, and Kappa Chapters. The 4A was instructed to personally inspect all the other Chapters excepting those in the Universities of California and Virginia. The petition for the re-establishment of the Harvard Chapter was granted. The petition from McGill University, Montreal, was referred to the Toronto Chapter. It was decided to publish a Fraternity paper, commencing on Oct. 1st., 1882. Memorial services were held on the evening of January 4th, for Grand Officers Fairbank and Otis. The following were elected Grand Officers for 1882: 1A, Augustus Van Wyck, University of North Carolina, '61; 2A, E. M. Benson, University of Pennsylvania '67; 3A, S. H. Chapin, University of California '79, and Harvard University, '81; 4A, D. C. Gere (holds over), University of Syracuse, '76; 5A, C. B. Everson (for unexpired term of Bro. Otis), Cornell University, '78; 6A, E. M. Duryee, Rutgers College, '75. There were eight delegates from Toronto University, two graduates and six undergraduates. The Convention adjourned on Jan. 5th, till Jan. 6th, 1883—the Convention to be held in Boston, Mass. A grand banquet took place on Wednesday evening at the Vanderbilt House.

The report of the meeting of the Natural Science Association last Wednesday night has not been sent to us.

A meeting held in Lecture Room No. 8 was well attended by the engineers and mathematical men—Professor Loudon in the chair. Prof. Galbraith, Dr. Ellis, and Mr. Baker were present. A committee was nominated to draft a constitution.

There are 23,923 books in the Library of University College.

An open meeting of the Debating Society was held on Friday evening—the President, Mr. R. E. Kingsford, in the chair. Mr. Stevenson read an essay, his subject being, "Professors and the Profession." Readings were given by Messrs. Hagarty, Bain, and Manson; and the subject—*Resolved*, "That great circumstances produce great men, rather than great men great circumstances,"—was debated; in the affirmative by Messrs. Mackay, Irwin, Farquarson, and Macdonald, and in the negative by Messrs. Hall, Osler, Campbell, and Davis. The Chairman's decision was in favor of the affirmative.

The Residence has a new porter, an importation from Ireland. (The Minister of Education had nothing to do with his appointment). He retains the rich and melodious accent of his country's language, and has already shown pugnacious tendencies. On the whole, he ought to make a good porter.

The Conversazione will be held on February 10th, and the various committees are now at work. The committee is at present discussing the advisability of dispensing with the Orchestra, and using, as far as available, University talent.

A Mathematical and Physical Society is being formed; and there already exists a Modern Language Society, in which debates are conducted, essays read, and readings given in French and German.

On Wednesday evening Dr. Wilson delivered, at the School of Practical Science, the first of a series of weekly lectures on the subject, "Ethnology—prehistoric man; elements of diversity, and historical influence of race."

The committee-fiends and subscription-lists are now ubiquitous.

The twelfth public meeting of the Literary and Scientific Society will be held this evening in Convocation Hall. The Glee Club will give two selections; Mr. J. H. Burnham will read an essay on "Women;" and Mr. A. Henderson will give a reading entitled, "The Leaguer of Lucknow." The debate is on the subject: *Resolved*, That Provincial Legislatures in Canada should be abolished. Messrs. W. F. W. Creelman and A. E. O'Meara will argue the affirmative, and Messrs. G. S. Macdonald and J. M. Clark the negative.

The multiplication of scientific societies continues. The last formed belongs exclusively to Residence, and is a Whist Club, for the furtherance of scientific whist. There is no regular time of meeting, but hitherto no difficulty has been experienced in getting meetings together at the shortest notice.

The first meeting in Easter Term, 1882, of the University College Y. C. M. A. was held at Moss Hall on Saturday morning, 15th inst., at 11.30 o'clock. Mr. A. C. Miles, the President of the Association, delivered an earnest address on "The Crucifixion," pointed out the death of Divine love in the Saviour's coming into the world to die for men. He also urged upon those present the necessity of "moral courage" among Christians, giving Garfield's characteristic definition of moral courage, "calling the Devil the Devil to his face." Mr. G. M. Wrong followed in a short address on the same subject. After singing and prayer the meeting closed. During the present term prominent city clergymen and laymen, such as Revds. N. M. Parsons, W. S. Rainsford, Prof. McVicar, and John Macdonald, Esq., will address meetings, and it is hoped as many as possible will make it a point to attend.

TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. The inaugural meeting of the T. S. M. Medical Society was held on Saturday evening 13th inst., in the large lecture room of the school, which was well filled, the audience consisting principally of students from both the city medical schools, interspersed with not a few of the city members of the profession, and old students of the school. James H. Richardson, M.D., occupied the chair. The other members of the faculty present were: M. Barrett, M.A., M.D.; W. W. Ogden, M.B.; W. Oldright, M.A., M.D.; George Wright, M.A., M.B.; J. E. Graham, M.D.; R. A. Reeve, B.A., M.D.; and A. H. Wright, B.A., M.B., President of the Society. The President of the Society read his Inaugural Address, which dealt with the society, the school, and the profession. It was replete with humor and instruction. A discussion followed on the "Causes of the present epidemic of Typhoid Fever," introduced by Mr. W. H. Montague, and continued by Messrs. G. S. Cleland, R. M. Coulter, J. W. Patterson, M.A., and Drs. Graham, O'Reilly, Cameron, Smith, Workman, and the chairman, Mr. Montague, who said there were two theories of the exciting

cause of the disease. One was that it was a poison arising from the decomposition of organic or inorganic substances. The other theory, and that most commonly received, was that it was a specific poison from an organized germ derived from a previous case of the disease. The latter theory was the one favored by the speaker, who supported it by a number of remarkable instances. He arrived at the following conclusions:

That typhoid fever arises from a specific poison.

That there is no reason for supposing the present epidemic an exception to that general rule.

That the nature of the contagion is such that one case is more than sufficient to cause a wide spread epidemic, even a very great length of time after its occurrence.

That the prevalence of the fever in this case was predisposed to by the unusual heat and drouth of the season, and that the means by which the infection has in all probability spread include the careless disposal of discharges from the sick, the atmosphere of the city, and the well water used for drinking purposes; the imperfect drainage, and possibly adulterated milk supplied by the residents.

A pleasing feature of the meeting was the reading of a letter by the President of the Society, from Mr. E. A. Smith, of the City Pharmacy, an ex-student of the school, offering two valuable prizes for essays on prescribed subjects, to be competed for by members of the society.

After votes of thanks to the chairman and to Mr. Smith were passed the meeting adjourned. During the evening the Reading Room was lighted up and was a place of interest to the old students of the school and other visitors.

VARSAITY MEN. Vice-Chancellor Mulock has given \$100 to the library at Queen's College.

Mr. J. W. Loudon has been appointed Demonstrator of Physics.

Mr. T. W. Herridge, B.A., '81, Toronto, is a frequent contributor of poetry to the *Canadian Monthly*. In his Christmas Reverie the conception of the theme is admirable, and its working out exceedingly chaste and beautiful.

We are glad to learn from Mr. B. E. Chaffey that he is enjoying himself with his friends in Italy, but are sorry to hear of the untimely death of his dog "Tommy."

Mr. Ham. Woodruff has been appointed Deputy-Registrar of the County of Lincoln.

Mr. H. H. Collier has entered the law office of Messrs. McClive, Gilleland & Pattison, St. Catharines.

Mr. A. F. Teefy has as yet been prevented by illness from returning to lectures.

Mr. E. McKay has dropped his University course, and will go into business.

Mr. N. C. James, 3rd Year, has been appointed Classical Master in Collingwood Collegiate Institute.

Mr. R. W. Boswell, who was lately in the hospital with typhoid fever, is fully recovered.

Professor Ramsay Wright took part in the oratorio, "The Last Judgment," presented by the Philharmonic Society last Tuesday evening, and was a decided success.

Professor William Draper, the President of the University of the city of New York, died at last week.

Dr. Osler, of McGill, has published a practical Histology (Jan. 1st, 1882) for the medical students, which is to be followed by a work on physiology at once.

ARCADY.

(OR THE GREEKS AT THE FANCY BALL).

In a vale in Arcady—
When the centuries were young,
When the long years lingering hung,
Loth to pass from Arcady.

(Now, alas! the years are fleeter,
Loth to stay and quick to pass,
Men and times so changed, alas!
Even changed in Arcady)—

Sweet the shepherdesses wandered
All along those holy aisles;
To gods and heroes holy, whiles
The years were young in Arcady

And the tall Greeks there to woo them,
Came with songs and tales of love—
Songs and love in every grove—
(All now is changed in Arcady).

Oh, Arcady! sweet Arcady!
That used to stay the fleeting years,
That loved all joys and knew not tears—
Where art thou now, sweet Arcady!

Through the halls and flowery sideways—
While the music rose and fell,
Sweet to see and sweet to tell,
(Were they come from Arcady?)

Greeks and shepherdesses wandered
Looking, whispering love, as lo!
Once, a thousand years ago,
Once they did in Arcady!

Ah! my Arcady returnéd
Love 'twas made thee what thou wast!
And the human forms that past
With the years from Arcady.

This night I have lived to wander
With thy dwellers, O, most fair!
What Time brings me—do I care?
I have lived in Arcady!

H. C.

FOOT-BALL PROSPECTS.

It is arranged that some day next October Toronto University will play McGill University in the ancient City of Montreal a match at foot-ball—Rugby Union Rules. This match has to be played; there is no option in the matter. What are the prospects? Last October we were beaten, having probably as good a team as we usually play with; next October, unless we play with students in the Faculty of Law, we lose about half of last year's team, the bone and sinew. It was also noticeable last year that comparatively few neophytes played Rugby with any interest that would justify expectations of any increase in favor of the game. This is attributable to two things: First, the team for the last four years has consisted of those classes that matriculated in '77 and '78. They were the men who established the game in the University, and, although deserving all the credit that can be given to them, they kept men from the Junior Years off the team, consequently these juniors took no interest. Secondly, the game is one that calls for extra powers of endurance, not only in muscle but in bodily habiliments, for which potent reasons, most of the freshmen have preferred the association game. Something must be done to make our undergraduates take an active interest in the game. There is no lack of it amongst outsiders; witness the number of spectators at the Britannia and McGill matches, as compared with those at the association matches, and there is no lack of strong, active and muscular undergraduates. While several of the Grammar Schools and Collegiate Institutes play the association game, there are only two schools in Ontario that play Rugby—Upper Canada College, from which we get many students, and Trinity College School, Port Hope, from which institution Trinity College gets its complement of students each year. Most of the men who are to play on the team must learn the game while they are in their freshman year at the University, and the committee who are to be elected next month must strive, in the interests of the game, to encourage as many freshmen as possible to play, or succeeding years will chronicle defeats, when by a little extra exertion they could be changed into victories. The jerseys we play in are too expensive; we can't expect a man to buy an expensive outfit merely to try if he likes the game; some substitute must be got. I would advocate canvas jackets and knickerbockers. The Toronto Foot-ball Club will next year play in this costume. The jackets are untearable and inexpensive, while the unmentionables can be utilized in the winter in the gymnasium. The jersey uniform is very pretty, but its utility is questionable as compared with canvas. Besides, McGill and the leading clubs on the continent play in this costume, and experience has shown that in a first-class match canvas is preferable. Each year should have its team. We have tugs of war between the different years; why not foot-ball matches? They are nearly as exciting and much more easily gotten up than foreign matches. Out of over one hundred men in each year, surely fifteen strong enough and healthy enough can be found. Let the committee and next year's captain take hold of this idea; I'm sure they will find it practicable. Neither Knox, St. Michael's, the Baptists, or the P. E. D. School play Rugby, nor, in fact, any game. All those colleges must be aware of the advantage of outdoor athletics; why should there not be a match between the Toronto Baptist and St. Michael's Colleges, as well as between Christ Church and Magdalen; or does theological training and study take all the muscular vim from man. Matches should be arranged for beforehand and played, sunshine or rain, hail or snow. Foot-ball is the only game that can be said to flourish in Toronto University, and if we are to be beaten at our own game and on our own ground always, we

had better give up at once. Let us stop the practice of electing popular men on the committee, and only put on those who will work for the club. The credit of the University is to a certain extent at stake; and remember "there is nothing succeeds like success." There are only about fifteen men available for cricket each year, and since the Cricket Club was re-established in May, 1880, out of ten matches we have only been defeated twice. Why? The committee have been energetic, and individually worked, rolled the crease, cut the grass, watered it, and attended the practices, and, hardest work of all, got the team together. Let the coming Foot-ball Committee take example by this, and there can be no doubt but that success will attend their efforts.

THE GEOLOGIAN.

A geologist went to sup
Upon a new mince pie;
He swore that all this nightmare talk
Was but within his eye.

That night he tumbled into bed,
Amid his household gods,
When, lo! across the counterpane
Crept fourteen decapods.

"Crustacean crawlers!" cried the sage,
"Have I been taking rods?"
But as he spoke his pillow swarmed
With tetradeapods!

Poor man! the perspiration pours
(The kind one never fans),
For now the headboard's hideous with
Nine entomostracans!

He leaps, that geologist,
He strides the cold bare floor;
His dream is gone, his mind restored,
He eats mince pie no more.

—Southern Collegian.

THE GREEK PLAY.

(Circular to the Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Toronto.)

It has been decided to produce the *Antigone* in the original Greek in the Convocation Hall of the University, during the month of March next. The University Glee Club will sing the choruses arranged to the music of Mendelssohn, and the characters will all be taken by University men. The following gentlemen have been appointed to take charge of the matter: Professors Hutton, Pike and Wright, and Messrs. Vines, Kingsford, Pernet, Culham, Cameron, McCaul, Gwynne, Blake, Campbell, Lindsey, Osler, Bristol, Fairclough, Mackenzie, Boville, Wigle, Hamilton, Sykes, Vickars, Irving, Wishart, Wade, Macdonald, Gunther, Haddow.

It has been determined to give graduates and undergraduates the first opportunity of securing seats. The price of reserved seats has been fixed at \$1.50, ordinary seats \$1.00 each. The committee desire to know what support they may expect from University men, and you are requested to fill in the accompanying slip, and return the same at your earliest convenience to H. S. Osler, Esq., Secretary of the Finance Committee. There will be two representations, and you are requested to state for which evening you desire to secure seats. The securing of reserved seats will be arranged so that those who send in applications will have an opportunity of taking seats in priority to others.

MAURICE HUTTON,
Chairman of Committee.

January, 19th, 1882.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF CONVOCATION.

The following circular, calling an extraordinary meeting of Convocation, has been issued by the chairman:

The chairman of Convocation, in pursuance of section 66 of chapter 210 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, has convened an extraordinary meeting of Convocation, which will be held at the Canadian Institute, 46 Richmond Street East, in the City of Toronto, on Tuesday, the 31st day of January, 1882, at 8 p.m., for the consideration of the following matters connected with the University of Toronto, viz.:

1. The necessity of giving still greater publicity to the proceedings of the University Senate.
2. The desirability of increasing the number of Senators annually elected by Convocation, and of shortening their term of office.
3. The expediency of amending the University Act, so as
(a.) To give Convocation full control over its own organization, and the time and place of its own meetings.

- (b.) To restore to Convocation the power of deciding upon the affiliation of any college or school with the University, as formerly conferred by the Act of 1873.
- (c.) To repeal the clause of the University Act which enacts that, except as in that Act expressly provided, "Convocation shall not be entitled to interfere in or have any control over the affairs of the University."
- (d.) To reduce the quorum of Convocation below thirty.
- (e.) To remove the limit of the interval which must at present elapse between one extraordinary meeting of Convocation and the next meeting of the same character.
4. The report of the committee appointed at a former meeting to frame by-laws for the appointment of an executive committee of Convocation.
5. The report of the committee appointed at a former meeting to collect information respecting the finances of the University.
- (Signed) W. FITZGERALD.

Clerk of Convocation.

TORONTO, 14th January, 1882.

THE SENATE AND THE HONOR STUDENTS.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

DEAR SIR,—Some time ago a motion was brought forward in the University Senate by a gentleman of advanced and liberal views, providing that pass degrees should be granted to those Honor students who, failing in their final examination for honors, yet took a sufficiently high standing to entitle them fairly to a pass degree. This motion met with the hearty approval of the students. But for some unexplained reason another member of the Senate saw fit to amend this motion so as to grant the privilege only to students of two of the courses, viz., the Natural Sciences and Modern Languages. This looks very much like an unfair discrimination in favor of these two courses. Why this discrimination at all, I would ask. We get no information on this point in the published account of the meeting of the Senate. The Senate is such a dignified body that it scorns to make public the reasons for its very strange conduct; it merely says "FIAT!" and let there be no questions asked. It appears to me, however, that this secret Star-Chamber method of conducting public business is not at all in accordance with the spirit of modern, free Canadian institutions. This is a matter in which all the Honor students are vitally interested. What think you of it, gentlemen?

I am Sir, very truly yours,
DON QUIXOTE.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

SIR,—In the last issue of your paper, there was a communication on the subject of the Zeta Psi Fraternity having a Chapter in the University. Being a member of that honorable body, I read with considerable interest what J. H. B. had to say about the matter. The view expressed appears to me a narrow-minded one, but judging from the otherwise liberal tone of the epistle, I am confident the writer's opinion was hastily arrived at. Any one who had witnessed the Convention in Syracuse a fortnight ago would easily "understand how Canadian students can allow themselves to be drawn" into such an association. On that occasion there were assembled representatives from the chief universities in the Union. These young men were of as fine a university type as any to be met with in England or Germany. They strikingly exemplified the spirit and character of their respective colleges, and this variety, together with the easy and friendly intercourse which prevailed throughout, made up an invaluable and broadening experience. To meet such men under such circumstances was an education only comparable to the knowledge gained by months of sojourn in different countries. I would ask J. H. B. if a gathering like this deserves to be described as "essentially American." To any one present probably the last idea to suggest itself would be that of nationality. The invariable query was not as to what country or state, but as to what university. The term "American" does not occur once in the constitution; the society is "essentially" a university one, and, from an academic standpoint, that should be sufficient to render irrelevant any consideration of nationality. Again, I am at variance with J. H. B. when he maintains that, if a secret association exist in the University, it should be composed of Canadian students exclusively. The more widely the branches of a secret fraternity are extended, the less danger of the connexion degenerating into cliquism. The wide organization of the Greek Letter Fraternities have hitherto preserved them from this baneful characteristic of local coteries. Finally, the objection is put forth that, so far as Zeta Psi is concerned, we are isolated from other Canadian universities. I am happy to inform the objector that the isolation promises to be very temporary.

CANADIAN.

'Varsity Sport.

Below will be found a full return of the Prizes won at the annual match of the University Rifles.

Bronze Trophy and Special Prize for best aggregate score at the practices..... }Private Mickle.

General List.

1. Pte. Mickle.....	points 58
2. Pte. May.....	" 52
3. Corp. Scott.....	" 50
4. Col.-Sergt. Blake.....	" 50
5. Pte. Greig.....	" 50
6. Pte. Hall.....	" 48
7. Pte. Hagerty.....	" 46
8. Pte. Banbury.....	" 44

Non-prizemen,

1. Pte. May.....	" 52
2. " Greig.....	" 50
3. " Hall.....	" 48
4. " Banbury.....	" 44

Range Prizes.

200 yards—Pte. Fairclough.....	" 22
400 " —Col.-Sergt. Blake.....	" 12
500 " —Pte. Aikenhead.....	" 15

No staff or ex-member prizes were given this year.

The Committee on Prizes desire to thank the following gentlemen for their liberality in contributing to the prize fund: The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, President Wilson; Prof. Young, Prof. Chapman, Prof. Sandon, Prof. Pike, Prof. Galbraith, Dr. Ellis, Dr. Oldright, Capt. Baker, Mr. Vines, Mr. Vandersmissen, Mr. Hirschfelder, Mr. Manley, Messrs. Rowsell & Hutcheson.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

It has been decided to produce the *Antigone* in the original Greek, in the Convocation Hall of the University, during the month of March next.

The University Glee Club will sing the choruses, arranged to the music of Mendelssohn, and the characters will be taken by gentlemen connected with the University.

There will be two representations.

Applications for seats will be received from Graduates and Undergraduates up to the 28th day of February next, after which date other applications will be received.

Applications to be addressed to H. S. Osler, Esq., Secretary Finance Committee, from whom all information can be obtained.

Price of Tickets: Reserved Seats, \$1.50; Ordinary Seats, \$1.00.

MAURICE HUTTON.
Chairman of Committee.

20th January, 1882.

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All communications should be addressed to THE EDITOR, University College, Toronto.

Rejected Communications will not be returned, to which rule no exception can be made. The name of the WRITER must always accompany a Communication.

Subscribers to the 'Varsity will kindly send in their subscriptions to the Treasurer, Mr. A. F. Lobb, University, before the end of the present month. Persons subscribing to the 'Varsity now, can have it sent regularly from January 1st for the rest of the year, for one dollar.

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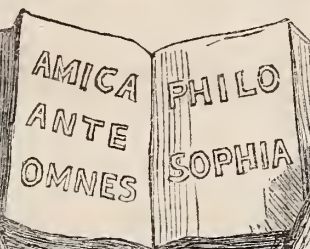
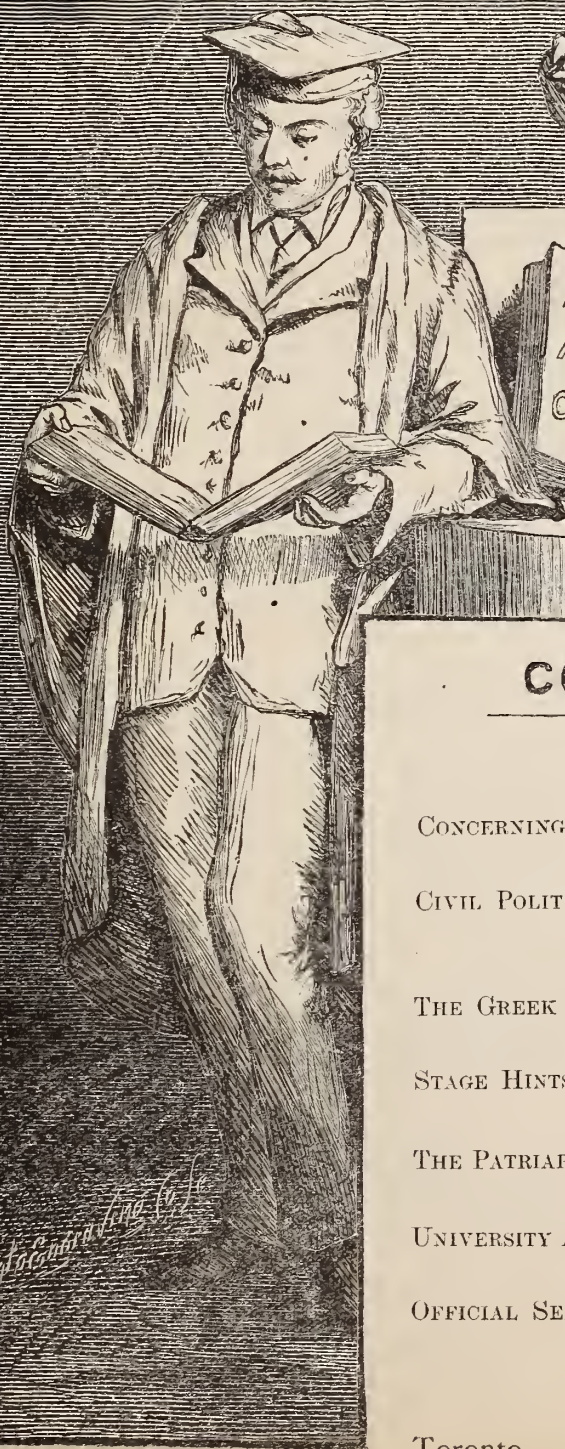
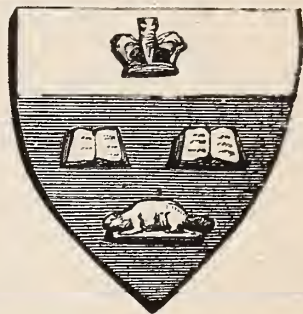
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THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

Vol. 2. No. 15.

January 27, 1882.

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CONCERNING CO-EDS.

Mr. Gibson, of Hamilton, has given notice of motion, "for a return showing what applications have been made by females for admission to any of the lectures of University College for the session of 1881-2, and the results of such applications, together with copies of all correspondence in connection therewith." It will be quite worth the while of the undergraduates to hear the discussion, if only to enjoy the turning-over which the College Council will in all probability receive.

CIVIL POLITY IN THE UNIVERSITY.

Last year, in the columns of the *'Varsity*, I suggested the creation of a sixth graduating department, which should embrace, besides the English of the Fourth Year, a comprehensive course of Political Economy, Constitutional Law and History, Jurisprudence, and International Law. I called attention then to the absurd manner in which History and Civil Polity have been dealt with by the Senate in the present arrangement of work for the Blake Scholarship, and showed that the true way out of the *cul de sac* in which the competitors for that scholarship find themselves at the end of their third year, would be to continue the same class of subjects as a separate graduating department into the fourth year. In the light of recent developments I now repeat my suggestion, and in so doing, I shall enforce it with a few considerations which have since this time last year acquired an amount of force which cannot fail to carry conviction to the minds of many who could not then see their way clear to endorsing it.

Of all the objections which I have ever heard urged against the creation of a Civil Polity Department in the University curriculum, the strongest is based on the fact that no affiliated college provides for instruction in the branches included in it. It will be seen from a perusal of the recently published report of the Committee of Senate appointed to consider the finances and requirements of the University and University College, that one of the recommendations of that Committee is the institution of lectureships in Political Economy and in Constitutional Law and Jurisprudence in University College. While I still hold that the creation of the department referred to should not be made contingent on the establishment of these proposed lectureships, I am free to admit that the carrying out of this part of the scheme outlined in the report, greatly strengthens the case I am trying to make out. The only one of the subjects I have enumerated as proper to be included in such a department that would in that event be omitted from the College course is International Law, which could be easily dealt with by a competent lecturer on Jurisprudence.

I do not intend to waste time and space in discussing other objections to the proposed new department, as most of them have very little weight. I prefer to call attention once more to one or two considerations which seem to me to render its crea-

tion highly expedient, if not absolutely necessary. Any one who is even sufficiently acquainted with the character of the University curriculum must have been struck by the extent to which, by its system of options, it affords facilities for quasi professional training. Those intending to pursue the study of Theology can devote themselves to Classics, Oriental Languages or Philosophy. Intending medical practitioners can greatly facilitate their purely professional course of study by taking up the Natural Sciences. But there is no optional department which affords an equally good incidental preparation for the study of law, and this long felt want would be supplied by the creation of such a department as the one I advocate.

But there is a more practical consideration still. Fortunately for the country an increasing number of graduates of Toronto University are finding their way into public life and the profession of journalism. It is extremely desirable that both pursuits should be to a larger extent than at present followed by men of liberal education, and a course of reading embracing Civil Polity, Jurisprudence, Constitutional History, and English, would be the best possible kind of mental discipline for the intending publicist. I need not say a word in favor of such a course on the score of its educational value. "Politics," in the best sense of the term, is the science of human government, and no subject is *per se* better calculated either to improve the mind of the thoughtful student or to win his enthusiastic devotion.

WM. HOUSTON.

THE GREEK PLAY.

It may, perhaps, be a mistake to attempt to defend the theatre, on the ground that it is a grand agent in popular education. No one, however, we may presume, is so bigoted an opponent of theatrical representations, as to deny that the stage might, by the accurate performance of the best plays, with the aid of carefully designed scenery and costumes, be utilized with telling effect towards the education and elevation of taste and mind. We venture to assert, that to have seen Neilson in "Romeo and Juliet," Booth in "Richard III.," or Rignold in "Henry V.," adds more to one's appreciation of the beauties of these plays, than scores of lectures devoted to the notice of figures of speech and the analysis of characters, with which the students in Honor English (don't be offended, gentlemen, the writer has been one himself) burden their minds, under the impression, presumably, that a play of Shakespeare cannot be appreciated unless every example of metonymy, epanalepsis, &c., can be pointed out and designated with an appropriate name.

It is not proposed, however, to discuss the broad question of the use and abuse of the stage at the present day. The question which is of most interest to University men is, why the Greek Play should not be produced at the Grand Opera House, where, confessedly, it could be produced with the grandest effect, to the largest audiences, with the least trouble and inconvenience, and with a tithe of the expense that will be incurred in attempting

the performance in Convocation Hall in a manner worthy of the University? If the College Council had taken the ground that it is more appropriate that an entertainment given by University men should be held in our own hall, one could understand this position. But the objection is not based on this ground, and the position taken is apparently this, that, as some people object to the immorality with which the stage is supposed to be impregnated, a performance in the Opera House, under the sanction of the College Council, might give offence to these squeamish individuals.

The "Antigone" itself is confessedly a splendid example of Greek tragedy, and was probably often presented to immense audiences, variously estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand persons, in the magnificent theatre in ancient Athens—a theatre, by the way, supported by the State. We University men are justly proud of the prominent position taken by our Alma Mater and University College in the advancement and enlightenment of the age, and surely we can be excused if we express our surprise that the authorities, instead of attempting to overcome, should quietly yield to such narrow-minded prejudice.

The difficulties which beset the gentlemen engaged in getting up the performance are manifold. It would be a sufficiently difficult matter to give the play in proper setting in a well-appointed theatre; but when one considers the disadvantages of Convocation Hall for a performance of this nature—its poor acoustic properties, inadequate accommodation, the expense of raising the stage and the floor to enable those behind to see, the difficulties of making proper stage arrangements—we must admire the courage of the committee in grappling with such a tremendous undertaking. We have no reason to doubt that the performance can and will be made a success, even under circumstances so adverse; and it is confidently expected that every man who pretends to take the slightest interest in the University and College will come forward, and do his best to aid in accomplishing the most ambitious undertaking ever attempted by our graduates and undergraduates.

As the author of "Sign-board Poetry" neglected to send his name with the article, we will be obliged to postpone publishing it till we hear from him.

A NEW law book, entitled "A Manual of Practical Conveyancing," by D. A. O'Sullivan, M.A., LL.B., has this week been issued by the publishers. Mr. O'Sullivan, who is a graduate of Toronto University, is already well known as the author of "A Manual of Government in Canada." It is believed that this second work will establish his reputation as an author of legal text books. Previously to the publication of this treatise there was no Canadian law book on the subject of conveyancing, and students and practitioners were compelled to rely on English works, although the laws relating to the transfer of property in Ontario and the corresponding laws in England differ widely in many respects. The new book will be of great assistance to students, and we hope to see it adopted as a text book by the Law Society, as has already been done with the "Manual of Government."

In common with much greater periodicals, the 'Varsity has its critics, who never fail to express disapprobation—always, of course, in the most friendly and agreeable manner. Such criticisms vary extensively, as might be expected. One college journal imparts the enlightening information that our pages would be more sparkling and readable if divided into three columns instead of two; our more immediate guardians generally confine themselves to the caustic nomenclature of western criticism; and above all, who has not experienced the blighting influence of the man who, with the careless superiority of the *Saturday Review*, casually remarks, that he "does not think much of it." Now, we have no wish to interfere with this cherished function to carp and criticise. But as our critics thus impliedly assume their capacity for greater and better things, it is only fair to point out to them their unkindness in withholding from the readers of the 'Varsity as well their refutation of errors, as whatever little things of their own

they may have hitherto neglected to publish. The editorial staff is not perplexed every week by the difficulty of choosing from a huge mass of contributions. By all means let some of our detractors abandon the barren task of desultory criticism, and give us their assistance in improving whatever has failed to meet with their approbation.

In almost all European Universities, one evening is set apart by the students for the purpose of attending the performances at the various theatres, and this is known as their "theatre night." As the students of Toronto are a theatre-going body, there is no reason why they should not move to establish this old country custom here. This is aimed at in some American Universities to-day. The advantages to be gained are many, noticeably the promotion of friendly intercourse among students of the various departments and professions, as well as a saving of that part of their pocket money set aside for amusements. The manager of the Grand Opera House has signified his willingness to make a reduction in the ordinary prices to students, on their establishing a "theatre night." The best place to bring this question up for consideration, it seems, would be at the meeting of the Students' Union to be held to-night.

STAGE HINTS.

In ancient times old Pericles
Saw fit to legislate,
So needful did he deem it
Each Greek to educate.
That every Dorian subject,
Once a week at any rate,
Should attend the great Lyceum,
At the expense of the State.

Now, because Canadian people
May ery out, Hold on! Wait!
You're running to perdition
At a headlong 2.10 gait;
The doors of public theatres
Are barred us: schoolboy's fate;
And we're forced to play "Antigone"
On a stage 'bout 6 by 8.

Ye weird old Theban senators,
Till your college course is run,
You still are henpecked students,
Hardly more than twenty-one
To work you in your proper place
In Convocation Hall,
You must roost on either side upon
A bar nailed to the wall.

Kreon, you're on so often, if
You know what you're about,
Go into training first of Mareh
To avoid a crowding out.
If you, your wife, and Hæmon's corse,
Get once wedged in yon vice;
Sophocles' Antigone never will
Be represented twice.

Now as some little trouble
May crop up at this point,
By some one's metacarpal bones
Being squeezed out of joint;
I suggest this innovation:
In manipulating Hæmon,
Pull him through by an endless chain,
While no one else is on.

Well, narrow as the boundaries are
Of this Liliputian stage,
They're not as narrow as the views
Of those hoary men and sage,
Who, for fear it might engender
In Toronto's verdant youth,
A tendency to run to see
Or Anderson or Booth,

Have ruled with mighty wisdom that,
To have the play at all,
It must be acted on the stage
Of Convocation Hall.
This is the means by which you can
Bend students to your will;
Get profs. concerned; and then 'tis made
A somewhat easier bill

THE ASHCAT.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

A TORONTO schoolmistress was putting a company of juveniles of the gentler sex through their facings in the spelling-book; and came to the word, "lad," of which, according to custom, she asked the signification. "For courtin' wi'," was the prompt reply; and I place the definition on record for the benefit of future lexicographers.

"I UNDERSTAND very well," said one of the lights of the Third Year to a Fifth Year Residence man, "why you don't work after dinner; you want to digest your food. But why shouldn't you work when you get up in the morning?"

"I want to digest my sleep."

ONE of the big guns of the Fourth Year in Metaphysics, says that the number of thinkers in the world is very small, but the number of men who think that they are great thinkers is very large.

WHY should not the lawns in front of Upper Canada College be added to the field on the west side to form one play-ground? The masters are too well provided in quarters and salary to afford a pretext for depriving the boys of elbow-room for their physical education. The gymnasium might then be placed on Adelaide Street and a cinder track between the College Avenue and John Street, without unduly encroaching upon the cricket and foot-ball field, whilst the grounds between the Avenue and Simcoe Street afford a situation for fives' courts, a racquet court, &c.

If these lawns cannot be utilized for the benefit of the boys, they should be converted, along with those about Government House, into public squares. Land is not so abundant that a large area near the heart of the city should be set aside for the use of a few individuals who are too well cared for in other respects. Even the pleasure of simply viewing ornamental cultivation is obstructed in this instance by high and hideous fences.

Mr. Bell in the assembly on Wednesday spoke in favor of removing the College to the environs of University College—the vacancy to be taken up by the Parliament buildings. If the improvements I have alluded to are somewhat impracticable, then the suggestion of the member from West Toronto is one that fits the case, since it would have the two-fold effect of giving the taxpayer more worth for his money and of bettering the lot of the college boy.

THAT was a mean boy who, knowing that nice young fellow from the Residence was still in the drawing room with his (the boy's) sister, slipped down gaily towards midnight and rang the breakfast-bell.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

COLUMBIA. This college, formerly King's College, was founded in 1754, and in 1787 was placed under the care of twenty-four trustees. The funds came from voluntary donations of the State and of individuals, Joseph Murray, a lawyer, bequeathing his library and fortune to the college, amounting to \$25,000. The botanic garden, then situated about four miles from the city of New York, and containing some 2,000 plants, was purchased before 1818 by the State for the sum of \$73,000, and given to the college, on condition that it should be removed to its vicinity. In 1811 there were 103 students. The faculty of medicine was incorporated in 1807.

This college, like many other northern colleges, is agitating the co-educational question. This is getting to be a practical issue, and should receive full discussion.

AMHERST. Amherst has given up holding examinations.

YALE. Yale holds the foot-ball, base-ball, and boating championship of American colleges.

HARVARD. The library is kept open on Sundays, and on the afternoon of that day lectures are given on Biblical History.

Harvard scholarships amount to \$25,000 annually.

ANN ARBOR. A Latin play is to be produced at Michigan. One of the comedies of Terence or Plautus will likely be selected.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE. A grave near Kingston was robbed, and the police, followed by the female relatives of deceased, searched Queen's for the body from cellar to garret. This sort of thing happens often at Queen's.

TRINITY. An effort is being made to raise \$100,000 for the purpose of establishing professorships in Theology and Physical Science, and for the erection of a new chapel, at Trinity College. A circular has been sent to the leading church people in Canada asking their assistance.

The Rev. C. W. E. Body, new Provost of Trinity College, was Sixth Wrangler at Cambridge, Fellow of St. John's College, and Tyrerwhit Hebrew Scholar.

An order has been issued by the Dean, making it obligatory on all attending lectures to live in Residence, save those whose parents reside in the city.

Monthly examinations are held now: a step in the direction of high school procedure.

A graduate barrister of three years' standing gets his B.C.L. at Trinity by simply paying a fee.

The *Rouge et Noir* is a sixteen page journal published four times a year at Trinity. The business management have a "design on hand at present of making the paper a monthly magazine, which might obtain for itself a recognized position among the literary efforts of our country." Bravo! Business management.

MCGILL COLLEGE. Lectures commenced at McGill on Thursday, 4th inst., and everything is now in full swing again. The valedictorians for this year are as follows: Law, R. A. Klock, B.A.; Arts, N. T. Rielle; Applied Science, I. H. Burland; Medicine, T. O'Brien. Glancing at this list, I think we are justified in looking forward to quite a literary treat on Convocation day.

The preparations for the annual dinners are already commenced, the usual meeting of the Applied Science men being the first on the list. Last year the Sophomores went for a drive to the back river, where a good supper, and the usual speech-making and songs, afforded a very enjoyable entertainment. Such a way of spending the evening is much preferable to the ordinary down-town affair.

There is to be no Founder's Festival this year, which will be a great relief to all concerned. It was proposed at the beginning of the session to have substituted a students' ball for the festival, but the project was open to innumerable objections, and soon died a natural death. The difficulties which interposed were of such a character that we think the committee elected to carry out the design were quite justified in letting the matter drop.

The work in the new museum building seems to be progressing slowly; but little remains now to be done, and the whole will likely be finished early in the spring. The use of the college buildings has been offered and accepted for the meetings of the American Association, which are to take place here in August. It is to be hoped that the museum will be in order before that time, and that the collection presented by the Principal will be in position. By the way, the value of the collection is estimated at \$15,000, no mean gift for the College to receive.

On Friday evening the question "Shud fonetik spelling be adopted in the English langwedge?" was discussed at the University Literary Society. We are glad to say that the Society is coming to life again, and that the President, Mr. Archibald, means to take an interest in it and make it a success. "Should the Chinese immigration into North America be checked?" was the question at the Undergraduates' Society, which, after a very instructive and lively debate, was decided in the negative. The speakers were Messrs. Greenshields, Rogers, Wright, Lee, England and Hunter. After the debate Mr. Weston gave a humorous selection, which closed one of the pleasantest evenings yet passed since the opening of the Society. The President, Mr. J. R. Murray, occupied the chair.

Nothing has been heard lately of the introduction of the new curriculum, and we hope sincerely that this unnecessary reform is to remain in the possession of its stately originator.

The hockey match with the Quebec Club came off on Friday evening, and resulted in a draw. The general expectation was that the College would have been beaten, even the gallant captain himself refusing to back his side. But fortunately the men showed to advantage, and upheld the honor of the Alma Mater. The team, after a little more practice, will be very formidable, and we look forward to the match with the Victoria Club with confidence. The names of the players on Friday were Messrs. Brown, Foster, Low, Smith, Arnton, Collins and Green.

At the last meeting of the Reading Room Committee it was determined to invest in a new carpet for the room, a move which has been taken not a bit too soon. We would suggest that next year some kind of easy chairs be provided, as the present ones are very uncomfortable, and the expense would not be too great.

The annual Science Dinner came off on Tuesday at the Richelieu Hotel, and was a great success. C. W. Trenholme, who attended as representative from Arts, was much applauded for the eloquent way in which he replied to the toast of his faculty.

At the Undergraduate Society, the question as to the influence of increased wealth upon the morals of a nation was discussed. The debate was not the best which we have heard in the Society; indeed, the only speech worth mentioning was that of Mr. Pedley, which was really very able as well as amusing. The President, Mr. J. R. Murray, read an essay on the "Applicability of the Republican form of Government to England of the present day," and Mr. Unsworth gave a reading from Tennyson. On the motion of Mr. Greenshields, seconded by Mr. England, the Special Committee were empowered to make arrangements with Mr. Weston to deliver one of his lectures before the Society on Friday, 3rd February. His lectures, we believe, are very interesting, and he will no doubt attract a large house.

There is some talk of a foot-ball match to be played on the ice in the Victoria Rink sometime next week. The project we suspect will hardly be carried out, although if it be attempted it will be sure to draw the crowd.

The college paper of the leading university of Virginia recently contained, as its principal article, a dissertation on duelling, advocating the upholding of the duello.

There are, at the present time, nearly four hundred female physicians in active practice in twenty-six of the United States.

Professor Max Muller has been elected Curator of Bodleian Library in place of Dr. Rolleston.

A new ladies' college, called Alma College, has been established at St. Thomas, Ontario. The Principal is Rev. B. F. Austin, M.A., a graduate of Albert College, Belleville.

Over 5,000 students attended the lectures of 215 professors at Berlin University last year.

Cambridge has conferred the degree of B.A. on two ladies.

A convention of the opponents of secret societies was held here this week, and closed by nominating Rev. Jonathan Blanchard, of Wheaton, Ill., for President of the United States in 1884; and Rev. John C. Conant, of Connecticut, for Vice President. There were about two hundred delegates present from various parts of the country—mostly cranks.—*Chicago Evening Journal*.

During the past fifteen months the sum of \$19,000,000 has been given by individuals in the United States for the cause of education.

There are 7,000 Americans now studying in German schools and universities. The American Consul at Wurtemberg estimates that \$4,500,000 has thus annually been expended in Germany.

In the present Congress of the United States thirty-four senators and one hundred and thirty-eight representatives are college graduates.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. The University College Natural Science Association held its first meeting for Easter term on Wednesday evening (Jan. 18th)—the President, Dr. Ellis, in the chair. Dr. Ferguson was proposed as an honorary member, and Mr. W. P. McKenzie for an ordinary member.

The collection of skulls made by Mr. S. Phelps, was voted to be given to the University Museum.

Mr. Lawson brought forward a motion that the Senate be asked to substitute Mills' Inductive Logic for Pass Civil Polity. After some discussion, this motion was carried. A paper was read by Mr. O. Weld on Post Cretaceous Geology. Dana's division of this period into Glacial, Champlain and Recent was taken. The rival "Iceberg" and "Glacier" theories were discussed, and also the formation of terraces and sea-beaches in the Champlain period. Mr. D. O. Cameron read a paper on the salt beds of Western Ontario. He described their position, discussed their probable formation, and explained the process of manufacture in Goderich.

Two of the refractory freshmen who had to be doctored for insubordination last November, were turned out of the Classical lecture room on Tuesday by the Professor for the same reason.

The Glee Club is to take part in the Conversazione at Osgoode Hall.

The prices of tickets for the Greek play has been fixed at \$1.50 for reserved, and \$1 for ordinary seats. The Finance Committee are now receiving signatures as vouchers for tickets. The idea is to give the graduates and undergraduates the priority of choice of seats, so that up to the end at least of the present month these will have the selection. A short time previous to the play a plan will be opened, and those having subscribed for seats will be the first choosers.

The music for "Antigone" has arrived, and practice was commenced by the Glee Club on Thursday last, 47 members being present. Those gentlemen, graduates or undergraduates, who would like to sing in the chorus, should join the club at once; the second tenor and first-bass parts are especially weak. There are now two practices each week, on Monday and Thursday, at 4.30 P. M.—Mr. W. H. Blake is expected to take the part of *Choregus* in "Antigone." Mr. H. B. Wright is the present accompanist.

THE circulars to the graduates of Toronto University, enclosing slips with which to apply for seats for the Greek Play, will be mailed before Monday. It is to be hoped that all wishing to obtain tickets will apply at once. If those who do apply will empower the Secretary, or some friend, to look after securing their seats for them when the box plan is opened, it will insure safety to themselves as well as avoid the possibility of dissatisfaction to all.

A MEETING of the Mathematical and Physical Society is to be held to-day (Friday) to receive the report of the committee appointed to draft a constitution.

The following petition to the College Council has been circulating for signatures among the undergraduates for the past few days.

"Whereas the current expenses of the Gymnasium Association amount to about \$250 per annum;

"And whereas the committee has found it impossible to raise the above amount by collecting;

"And whereas it would be a great misfortune to the students if this institution had to be closed for want of funds;

"We, your petitioners, do humbly pray and suggest that the Council may see fit to increase the present College fee to \$11, the extra amount to be devoted to the support of the gymnasium, which shall be under the management of a committee to be appointed by the students."

The petition has already been signed by all of the Committee of the Gymnasium Association, and by nearly 250 other undergraduates.

A MEETING of the undergraduates of University College will be held this (Friday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing representatives in the Student's Union. This College is entitled to elect seven representatives, a larger number than any other college in the Union. A meeting of all the representatives of the Union will be held in Temperance Hall, Temperance Street, on Saturday, February 4th, at 8 o'clock P.M.

DURING the recent cold weather the reading-rooms were so badly heated that Residence men were forced to read in their rooms, and many others to leave the reading-rooms and go home. Now that the weather has got warm again, we expect to have full-steam on all day.

THERE are registered this year 356 students.

'VARSITY MEN. Mr. W. D. Pearman, M.A., since leaving University College, has edited an edition of Cicero's "De Segibus," which is said to be excellent.

Mr. A. H. Grose was called home to Whitby on Tuesday, on account of the death of his sister.

Mr. B. E. Chaffey, B.A., '81, is now in London, having spent a month in Florence.

TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. The meeting of the students for the election of representatives to the executive committee of the Students' Union is called for the 26th inst. The feeling amongst the students at present is, that it is now too late to devote much time to any schemes in connection with the Union this session.

KNOX COLLEGE. The number of new students entering the Theology Course proper this year is fourteen, making a total of thirty-six in theology exclusively. The Residence of the College is at present filled to overflowing, the rooms being occupied by seventy-five students. Beside these, there are about twenty-five boarding privately in the city, thus making a total of about one hundred, who are working with a view to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church.

ONE of the fancy dressed at Government House was a lady from Hudson's Bay, whose toggery, to quote the dailies, informed by the personage in question, was a "complete suit of furskins, coat with fur inside, and the outside profusely ornamented with beads and metal; a bandan round the head containing a large solitaire diamond in centre, with other jewels set in pure gold on either side, and in form of a fern-leaf, a cross, and two beetles; a heavy gold chain, with a watch in an ornamented skin pocket."

A REASONABLE DOUBT.

"When young men and women are brought together, their conversation is not characterized by a tone of frivolity, but is elevated by their mutual studies."—S. B. ANTHONY.

When in his chair the Soph perceives
His neighbor's fingers taper
Drop betwixt his "pony" leaves
A slip of tinted paper,
Writ and rewrit from rim to rim,
And signed, "Your loving Mamie,"
Will he reply in Sanskrit hymns,
Or answer her in paradigms
Of *eimi* and *tithemi*?

When from the ivied College Hall
The lights begin to glimmer,
And forth they stroll at even-fall
To watch the starlight shimmer;
And not a soul is nigh to hear,
While silence soothes the senses—
Say! will he murmur in her ear
A lecture on the lunar sphere,
Or acromatic lenses?

Exchange.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

SENATE CHAMBER, January 13th, 1882.

Prof. Loudon gave notice of the introduction at the next meeting of the Senate of a statute amending the statute in the Faculty of Arts, by providing for (1) the omission of the mathematical work for junior matriculation from the mathematical work required in the first year; (2) the substitution for the present fourth year course in mathematics of two separate courses, the first embracing mathematics and astronomy, and the second physics.

Dr. Oldright gave notice that at the next meeting of the Senate he would introduce a statute to amend the statute regarding Local Examinations for Women.

The Vice-Chancellor presented the report of the Committee on Finance, which is as follows:

To the Senate of the University of Toronto:

GENTLEMEN,—The committee appointed to report upon the income and expenditure of the University of Toronto and University College, and to consider the best means under the circumstances of improving the efficiency and extending the usefulness of these institutions, begs leave to submit the following report:—

After due consideration of the whole question, it appears that the available resources of the University and University College are altogether inadequate to render these institutions as complete as they should be in regard to the strength of the staff, and all the aids and appliances necessary to the highest kinds of teaching. Whilst our poverty of means is to be regretted, it is, on the other hand, a matter for congratulation that there exists such abundant evidence of progress and of pressing necessity for greater activity to meet the intellectual wants of the country. Prominent among the causes which render urgent an addition to our forces may be mentioned the increase in the number of students and the considerable extensions which have recently been made in revising the curriculum to the various courses of study. Many new classes have thus been rendered necessary, and the labor of the instructors largely increased, more especially in connection with the practical courses in science and honor work generally.

There are, moreover, other and equally cogent reasons which point to the necessity for making additions to our teaching strength. In certain branches, such as constitutional law and political economy, students have not hitherto had the benefit of any teaching; and it is essential that instruction in these branches should not be neglected whilst they are considered worthy of forming a part of a liberal education.

Nor should we lose sight of the duty incumbent on the University of promoting the advancement of learning by offering every encouragement and facility to those graduates who desire to devote themselves to special lines of research.

Having regard to such considerations as these, your Committee is of opinion that the teaching staff should be much larger than it is at present, and should consist of separate professors or lecturers on Greek, Latin, French and Italian, German, English, Hebrew, History, Botany, Constitutional Law and Jurisprudence, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Mental Science, Chemistry, Physiology, Geology and Mineralogy, Zoology, Political Economy, together with a Demonstrator of Physics, a Mathematical Tutor, a Classical Tutor, and such other assistants as the numbers of certain classes might render necessary.

Besides these, there should be established certain fellowships, whose holders should have teaching functions, according to the scheme proposed at a subsequent part of this report. Nor can the institution be considered complete without the establishment of an observatory, in which event there would be added a professor of astronomy. Such a scheme of reorganization would also necessitate a large expenditure on library, museum, and laboratories.

For the purposes of the University, there has for some time been a most pressing necessity for an Examination Hall, the numbers of candidates undergoing examination at the same time being now so large that they fill to overflowing Convocation Hall and all available lecture rooms. To all this is to be added the consideration of the question of providing facilities for the higher education of women.

The expenditure involved in such a reorganization as is indicated above, would extend far beyond the available resources of the institution, and it is submitted at present only with the view to the consideration by the Government of the question whether they would propose such an increase of funds as will enable a complete reorganization to be effected.

If the scheme for reorganization is to be confined to the present available resources, it becomes necessary to state what these are.

The income from the endowment for the year ending June 30, 1881, amounted to \$65,696, the main items of which are shown in the appended statement marked "A."

Some increase to the revenue may be expected during the next ten years, as park lots at present vacant are gradually brought under lease; and the sales of the comparatively small quantity of remaining lands throughout the Province will also afford some slight increase.

On the other hand, if allowance be made for the gradual reduction in the rate of interest, and for losses arising from loans and uninvested funds, it is possible that the income derivable from the endowment may be materially reduced.

The only other source of revenue consists of fees, which for the year ending June 30, 1881, were:

University.....	\$3,269 50
University College.....	3,327 00
	<hr/> \$6,596 00

which, being added to the receipts from the endowment, \$65,696, make a total revenue for the last year of \$72,292.50.

Dealing with the revenue for the next few financial years, the average income cannot be estimated higher than as follows:

From endowment and subject to charges presently to be mentioned.....	\$65,696 00
Fees on present scale.....	6,596 50
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$72,292 50

By an arrangement made some time ago to acquire certain University property for public purposes, a sum of \$20,000 of public money is expected to be placed at the disposal of the University on condition that \$10,000 of its own funds in addition (making in all \$30,000) are expended in the erection of a building for examination purposes and other objects absolutely necessary to the efficient working of the institution. This will involve a reduction in the income of \$600, being the interest on \$10,000. Deducting this sum from the above \$72,292.50, there would remain \$71,692.50, as the average annual income for the next few years, without allowing any provision for losses on investments, or by reason of funds being uninvested.

The expenditure for the current year, including the payment of pensions, will, it is estimated, reach \$67,914; and it is not likely to be reduced during the next few years. This amount, it should be remarked, does not include any sum for extraordinary or unforeseen expenses. With regard to the amount (\$4,866.66) paid for pensions, it is to be hoped that several years may elapse before further charges are created under this head. It seems clear that some general equitable plan ought to be adopted, whereby contributions should be made by the professors, and other members of the staff, towards a superannuation fund, and the amount of allowance and conditions of retirement declared. In this connection it would be well to consider how far the Canadian Civil Service Superannuation System, with such modification as the difference of age involves, on entrance, might serve as a basis.

It is possible that the plan of reserving a portion of the salary, and creating thereout a fund for each professor, bearing interest meantime, and payable, principal and interest, on retirement, might be more suitable. In view of the recent increase in the salaries, the present time seems especially suitable for the settlement of this question. Meantime the charge for retiring allowances must be placed at \$4,866.66.

There will be an increased charge for heating, and incidental expenses connected with the new Examination Hall, of about \$400. And it is proper to allow for such special expenditures as occur in most years, an average sum of at least \$1,000.

This brings the estimated expenditure up to \$69,314, as against an estimated revenue of \$71,692.50, leaving an estimated balance of only \$2,378.50.

These figures make it clear that the available margin is very narrow, and that even for the most indispensable improvements it may be necessary to propose a resort to the only remaining resource—an increase in the sale of fees.

The plan of improvement to be suggested is therefore limited as far as possible, and is confined to those points which seem most urgent and of most obvious importance, and to those methods of action which involve least addition to the expenditure.

The existing staff is as follows: *Professors*—Classics, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, History and English Literature, Logic, Metaphysics and Ethics, Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, Natural History, Agriculture. *Lecturers on*—French, German, Italian, Oriental Languages. *Tutors in*—Classics, Mathematics.

It is proposed to establish in addition two lectureships—one in Political Economy and one in Constitutional Law and Principles of Jurisprudence; the salary of each lecturer being \$800 a year; and to appoint a Demonstrator of Physics at a salary of \$1,200 a year.

It is proposed, further, to inaugurate a system of fellowships, whereby graduates of approved merit and possessing special qualifications for teaching may, for a limited period, furnish most valuable assistance in the work of tuition, while they are at the same time engaged in pursuing some special line of study.

These fellowships should be held upon the condition of giving instruction under the control of the professor in the branch in which the fellow-

ship is awarded, and should be granted by the Faculty with due regard to the merit of those available, and their fitness for the discharge of the functions for which the fellowships are created. It is proposed that each fellowship should be tenable for three years at a salary of \$500 a year. It is necessary that the number of these fellowships, and the departments in which they should be granted, should be settled with reference to the smallness of the available funds, and to the urgent need for increased teaching power in certain departments, subject to such modifications and additions as changed circumstances and experience in the working of the new system may suggest. For the present, it is proposed that there shall be eight fellowships, allotted to the various departments as follows: two in Classics, one in Mathematics, one in Physics, two in Modern Languages with History, two in Natural Sciences. The annual charges involved in these proposals would be, for

Fellowships.....	\$4,000
Lectures.....	1,600
Demonstrator of Physics.....	1,200
	<u>\$6,800</u>

From this sum, however, is to be taken \$700 already charged for the temporary appointment of a Demonstrator of Physics for the current year; so that the additional expenditure to be provided for under the above heads is \$6,100. The estimated available surplus, already stated at \$2,378.50, being taken from this, there would remain a deficiency of \$3,721.50.

To meet this deficiency, pending the possible improvement of the net income from the other sources referred to, it would seem that the only immediately available means for making the requisite additions to the teaching staff is an increase of the fees of the two institutions. As this can only be effected by the joint action of the two governing bodies, it is recommended that the Senate invite the co-operation of the Council of University College for the purpose of meeting the deficiency in question.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) WILLIAM MULOCK,
Vice-Chancellor.

Toronto, Jan. 11th, 1882.

STATEMENT "A."

Showing Capital and Estimated Income for Year 1881-82 (June 30.)

SOURCE.	CAPITAL.	INCOME.
Debentures	\$792,656 00	\$46,155 00
Mortgages	182,953 00	12,509 00
Sales of land, balances unpaid.....	49,523 00	2,971 00
Park rents		5,630 00
Other rents		600 00
Bank stock.....		28 00
Total		<u>\$67,893 00</u>
Income as above.....		<u>\$67,893 00</u>
Bank account overdrawn, \$36,610 10; interest 6 per cent.....		2,197 00
		<u>\$65,696 00</u>
University fees		3,269 50
University College fees.....		3,327 00
		<u>\$72,292 50</u>

STATEMENT "B."

Estimate for the year 1881-1882.

Bursar's office	\$ 2,600
Law costs.....	200
General incidentals.....	200
Salaries and wages (including pensions, \$4,866 65).....	42,094
Scholarships.....	4,855
Examiners	2,750
Prizes and medals, University	350
" " College	400
Printing and Stationery—	
University	2,200
" College	500
Advertising—	
University	100
" College	50
Fuel.....	1,500
Museums—	
Natural History.....	330
Geological.....	100
Ethnological.....	100
Library.....	2,650
Water and gas.....	400
Building and grounds.....	3,000
Incidentals—	
University.....	150
College.....	150
Physical Laboratory.....	500
Chemical materials.....	100
Telephones.....	115
Rent—President's house.....	800
Insurance.....	1,700
	<u>\$67,914</u>

N.B.—The item of \$1,700 for insurance is not an annual charge, as that secures insurance for three years.

On motion of the Vice-Chancellor, the report was received.

The Vice-Chancellor presented the report of the Committee on Applications and Memorials, which was adopted, on motion of the Vice-Chancellor, seconded by Dr. Oldright.

On motion of Prof. Loudon, seconded by Mr. Gibson, the following statute was read a second time and passed:—

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted:

1. That there shall be instituted three Standing Committees, to be known as

The Board of Legal Studies.
“ “ Medical “
“ “ Arts “

to whom shall be referred all proposed changes in the courses of study in the respective Faculties of Law, Medicine and Arts.

2. That in addition to the Vice-Chancellor, who shall be *ex officio* a member of each Board, the members constituting the said Boards shall be three for each of the two first mentioned and six for the last.

Mr. King's motion concerning examinations at affiliated examinations was allowed to stand.

Moved by Mr. Falconbridge, seconded by Mr. Taylor, and carried, "That the statute respecting the degree of LL.D. be referred to a committee consisting of the President of University College, Mr. Langton, the mover, and seconder, the President to be the convener of the committee."

The Vice-Chancellor gave notice that at the next meeting of the Senate he would move for the appointment of the members of the Boards of Studies.

Dr. Wilson gave notice of the following motion: That a committee be appointed to report on the advisability of instituting a degree in science to constitute a post graduate degree, with special examinations in the sciences, to be open only to candidates who have already proceeded to the degree of B. A., and that the following gentlemen be the committee to report, viz:—

The Senate adjourned to the call of the chair.

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There will be two representations.

Applications for seats will be received from Graduates and Under-graduates up to the 28th day of February next, after which date other applications will be received.

Applications to be addressed to H. S. Osler, Esq., Secretary Finance Committee, from whom all information can be obtained.

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Chairman of Committee.

20th January, 1882.

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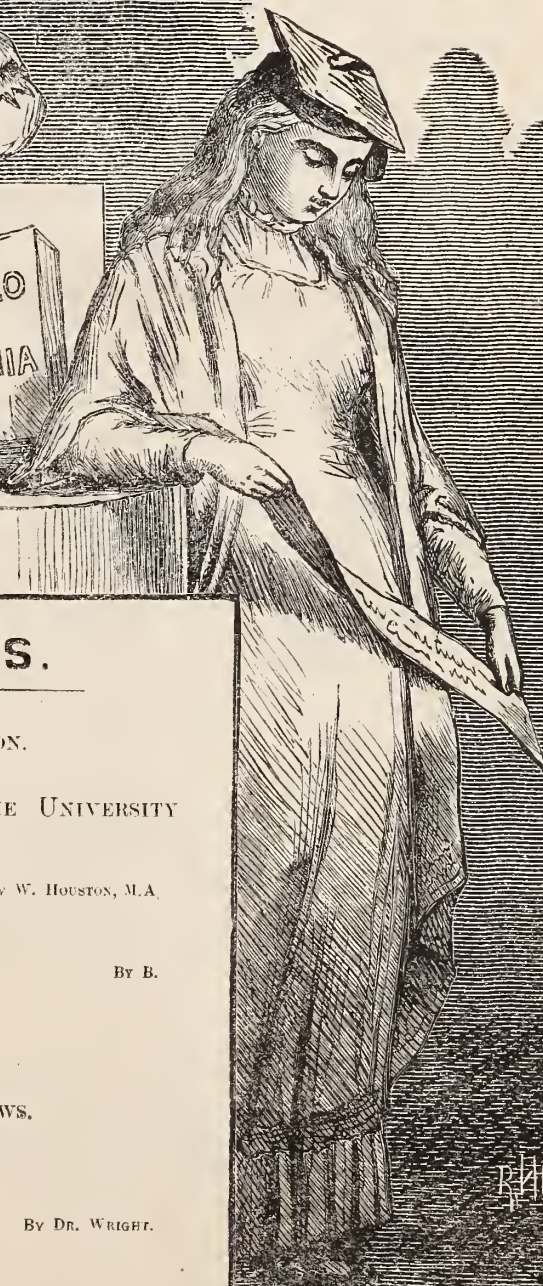
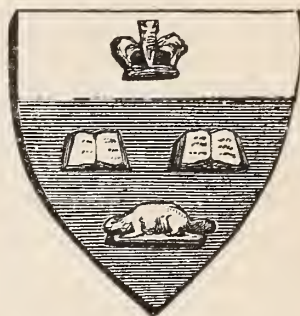
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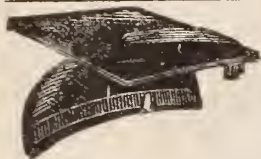
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THE MEETING OF CONVOCATION.

Once more after the lapse of a year has Convocation met; once more has the privilege of discussing University matters been exercised, and the efforts of a few enthusiasts have for a moment galvanized into activity the almost inanimate mass. What is the cause of the apathy and lack of interest in University matters which has so remarkably distinguished our graduates? It is incomprehensible to us. The subjects proposed for the consideration of the meeting were vitally important. They involved questions of organization, of executive management, of finance, and yet, out of all the graduates in Toronto, only enough could be got together to justify the holding of a meeting with the number required by law. There must be something wrong. Is it that while undergraduates little is done to teach them to have an affection for their college—a pride in their Alma Mater, and a spirit of *camaraderie* for one another? We fear that there has been in the past too much reason for this suspicion, and that here we have one cause for this undeniable lack of interest. Is it that the commercial spirit of the country is so strong that men of letters are ashamed of their acquirements? We are afraid that there is something in this reason. Is it true that time and again efforts have been made by a few zealous spirits to counteract such a disastrous state of things, and that as often as the attempt has been made it has been sneered at, laughed at, caballed against, and suffered to die from want of support by those in authority? We fear that this reception has been given too often to the well-meant attempts of those who desired better things. The issue presented before graduates is very clear. Do they desire that once they are entitled to add a couple of letters to their name, that from that moment they should drop their studies—forget the noble lessons which they learned in pursuing those studies—deprive themselves of wealth greater than riches can give—allow their college, for want of sympathy and material support, to lag behind in the line of advance in knowledge, when by judicious and well-directed united effort they could place that college well in the van of those noble institutions whose object it is to spread the light of knowledge over the darkened minds of men. What higher aims could be proposed? What course of action could be indicated more fitted to advance not only the mental but the material condition of their country? There is nothing so expensive as ignorance; there is nothing more valuable than knowledge.

We believe that those who press the claims of Convocation have these views, and we rejoice when we behold the signs of a determination on the part of graduates of the University to assert their rights to be heard in regard to her affairs. The meeting on Tuesday was conducted in a way which augurs well for the success of future meetings. If it be once understood that work is to be done—talk to be frowned down, while a fair chance is given for the expression of divergent views—and the battle is half won. The recommendations carried by the meeting were:—

1. An assertion of the right of the graduates and the public to know what is being done in the way of legislation on University matters. The original resolution moved on this point was too vague in its terms. The amendment carried was precise, and showed by its wording the real desire that exists on the part of the graduates, at all events, to be fully informed of what transpires at Senate meetings, without any attempt at interference with questions of discipline or management.

2. The increase of elective Senators from fifteen to eighteen—the election of six each year instead of three—the change of the term of office from five years to three. This vote is only a re-affirmance of what Convocation once before requested, and almost succeeded in getting carried. That it did not succeed is largely owing to its own supineness. Had there been the keen desire for the change, that there should have been, a proper committee would have been appointed to follow the matter up. But that was not done. A committee was appointed which neglected to press the recommendation, and after being embodied in the first reading of a Bill, probably for the very purpose of giving the supporters of the reform an opportunity of urging their views, in the second reading it was withdrawn, and no change was made. We are glad to see that this time the fault has been remedied, and a strong, well-chosen committee appointed to work the matter up. Possibly this time again there may be a failure to secure the reform, but we imagine that if the body of graduates once understand that such a moderate request has been twice balked, no power in this Province will be able to resist their united action in its favour on another occasion. But we hope to see the Minister of Education and the Legislative Assembly pursue a course of liberal and enlightened acceptance of the deliberately expressed wish of graduates.

Other minor amendments were carried, valuable as accessories in working out a measure of reform.

The introduction of a discussion on the subject of the financial position of the University led to a disagreeable conflict of opinion. Upper Canada College has so many friends in Convocation that the proposal of a spoliation of that institution in favour even of the University, could not but lead to a breach of that harmony which should characterize such a body as Convocation. Moreover, it would be prudent for those who advance the idea of the spoliation of Upper Canada College to recollect that University College has plenty of enemies, and that *mutatis mutandis*, the arguments applicable in support of the plundering of Upper Canada College are also capable of being used in support of the despoiling of University College. We earnestly hope that whatever position graduates may be compelled to take as politicians, they will not forget that as graduates they should be very cautious before they proclaim any doctrine of the spoliation of any sister institution. To say nothing of the iniquity of such a proceeding, it is imprudent. The adjourned meeting is to be held on the eighth instant, at the same place, and it is hoped that there will be a full attendance, and a deliberate discussion of the best means for the assistance of the University. We will ourselves endeavor to discuss the subject at an early date.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AND THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

In a series of papers which I contributed to the 'Varsity a few weeks ago I endeavored to make clear all that is implied in

the term "affiliation," as used to describe the relation between the University of Toronto and those colleges which are "affiliated" to it. In this paper I propose to explain more particularly the relation existing between the University of Toronto and University College, and as this is a question on which there is some confusion of thought, I shall appeal to higher authority than myself for confirmation of my views. The University of Toronto is an examining and degree-conferring body which is prohibited by statute from teaching, and which is directed by statute to admit to its examinations on reasonable conditions all who make application, no matter where they may have received their education. University College is closely connected with the University financially since they subsist on the income derived from the same undivided endowment, but it is under separate and independent academical management, and while its special function is to teach it has no power to confer degrees. That the majority of graduates and undergraduates of the University have been educated in the College while the majority of the College students have passed or intend to pass the University examinations, does not in any way destroy the distinction between the two—a distinction which the recent affiliation of other colleges to the University has brought into much greater prominence than it formerly had.

I am happy to be able to cite in support of the above view of these institutions the opinions of two eminent men who have long been honorably and usefully connected with the University of Toronto. In 1860 a Parliamentary Committee was appointed to consider petitions from the supporters of certain denominational colleges for a share of the income from the University endowment. This application was resisted by both the Senate of Toronto University and the Council of University College, Mr. Langton, who then held the position of Vice-Chancellor, appearing on behalf of the former, and Dr. Wilson, then a professor in and now President of the College, for the latter. Their statements are amongst the most valuable commentaries we have on the University Act of 1853, and I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of directing to them the attention of all who wish to understand the real functions and mutual relation of the two institutions. Speaking of the above statute, and comparing it with the one passed in 1849, Mr. Langton said:*

The Act, therefore, goes on to establish the University as a distinct body; to constitute University College out of the teaching staff of the former University as a College supported by the state endowment; and the 17th Section enacts that all existing colleges in Upper and Lower Canada, and such others as may afterwards be so declared, shall have all the rights of affiliated colleges, and that students who have pursued in any of them the course of study prescribed by the University shall be as eligible for degrees and other distinctions as those educated in University College.

The passages I have emphasized state with admirable precision the true theory of the University of Toronto as defined by the Legislature. Mr. Langton went on to say that under its constitution, "instead of pursuing all their studies in Toronto, students might be allowed to pursue them anywhere, as in the University of London," and added:

I entirely concur in the views stated by almost all the gentlemen who have appeared before the Committee, that the true policy is to have one central body for conferring degrees which judges of candidates only by their proficiency in the subjects of examination prescribed without regard to the college in which they have pursued their studies, or indeed whether they have been students in any incorporated college at all, a point strongly insisted upon by the Oxford Commissioners (p. 213 et seq., Heywood's Edition) and sanctioned by the revised charter of the University of London. For such a system of university education the Amendment Act makes provision, and the statutes framed by the Senate are adapted to give it effect.

The last assertion was quite true at the time Mr. Langton made it; but any one who looks at the regulation in the Arts

curriculum respecting attendance at lectures can see for himself that it is not true now. The liberal intentions of the Legislature in this respect have been defeated by the requirements there laid down, so that no man* can now take a university degree without spending at least one session in an affiliated college. Mr. Langton, in continuation of his statement, dwelt strongly on the fact that no "exclusive privileges" in relation to the University of Toronto had been conferred on University College by either the Government or the Senate, and that the University scholarships were as open to non-students as to students of that institution. "A student of Queen's or Victoria may hold one, if he can obtain it, and may continue to pursue his studies there; or a young man who can come up to the standard may hold one, whether he belong to any college or not." As no student of Queen's or Victoria can now hold a scholarship in the University of Toronto and pursue his studies at his own college; and as no "young man" can now hold a scholarship and pursue his studies without attending an affiliated college, Mr. Langton's statement on this point will serve as a valuable indicator to show how much narrower the University of Toronto is in its twenty-eighth year than it was in its eighth. The only other citation I shall make here from Mr. Langton's evidence is the assertion, put in the form of a question to the Provost of Trinity College, "that the Oxford Commissioners strongly recommend that students unconnected with any college should be admitted to the University, specially to meet the case of persons of maturer years, and that the same system is pursued in the London University;" and the following expression of his opinion on the position of University College:

I entirely concur in the general principle of the London University, that students, wherever educated, should have the same facilities for obtaining scholastic honors—the principle upon which our University was constituted, and which has been fully acted on by the Senate.

No one ever makes the blunder of regarding London University and London University College as practically one and the same institution, and the sooner the time comes when no one will either intentionally or unintentionally confound our own University with University College, the better it will be for both institutions, unless we are to have a complete consolidation of the two.

Dr. Wilson's statement before the committee was briefer than Mr. Langton's, and it did not deal so fully with the relation between the University of Toronto and its affiliated colleges, including University College. On this point, however, he made a few remarks which amply corroborate Mr. Langton's view of that relationship. Speaking in defence of the system of options in the University curriculum he said:

In reference to the whole system of options, I am surprised that the gentlemen who advocate the interests of Victoria and Queen's College fail to perceive that, so far from involving any injustice to affiliated colleges with an inferior staff to University College, they are the very means of placing all on an equality. . . . Permit me to add that no opinion is more unfounded than that which supposes that the professors of University College desire any monopoly of the University of Toronto, its examinations, scholarships or other privileges.

Dr. Wilson even went so far as to disclaim on behalf of himself and his colleagues in University College any "desire to monopolize the endowment of the Provincial University," and speaking of State aid to denominational colleges, he made the following significant statement:

In England also the London University confers degrees and university honors on students presenting themselves at its examinations, from Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan Methodist, Congregationalist, Baptist and other denominational colleges; but they neither receive nor claim any other share of the University funds, excepting the common right enjoyed, not only by all their students, but by every one possessed of the requisite knowledge wheresoever acquired, to compete for the University Scholarships. In these respects, therefore, the University of Toronto fully carries out the plan adopted by the London University.

It certainly did so when this statement was made; just as certainly it does not do so now, as I have already pointed out. In another part of his evidence Dr. Wilson said:

If, therefore, the Province provides an adequately endowed and well-appointed Provincial College to which every youth in the Province has free access, without any distinction of sect or party; and also provides a University to grant degrees, not only to such students but to all who are found

* The quotations are from the Parliamentary Blue Book published at Quebec in 1860. The italics are my own.

* The softer sex have in this respect a decided advantage, for which, however, the ladies are primarily indebted to the illiberality of the College Council rather than to the liberality of the University Senate.

qualified to pass the requisite examinations in like manner without reference to sect or party, they can have no just ground of complaint who, declining to avail themselves of the Provincial institutions to which they have free access, choose to take their preparatory training under professors and teachers appointed by their own denominations.

In view of the unmistakable intention of the Legislature, as embodied in the University Acts of 1853, 1873, and 1877, and of the above interpretation of these statutes by men of admitted eminence and experience, it is to be hoped that we have heard for the last time that Toronto University and University College are practically the same institution. They are very different institutions; and were the policy of those who seek to identify them allowed to prevail, the result would be speedy disaster to both. In that event the proper course would be to make them one in name as they would then be in reality.

WM. HOUSTON.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

"THE work of editing a College paper is freely given, without thought of reward or even of praise." *Berkeleyan* (University of California). Since reading the above the Firm is conscious of a just feeling of pride. We know the work is given freely, but we had been all in the dark as to the reward and praise. Now that we know about these also, can we remain in a virtuous state of indifference to their seductive influence? Every one of us, from the Chief down to the Imp, has nobly decided that he can.

OF course, when the mouse dies a natural death, it's quite another matter as regards the tail. A Wellesley student (those Wellesley girls are such swells at science) has advanced the theory that it's to act as a tombstone when mousey's buried. I am inclined to believe this theory to be little better than a mere assertion. At the same time I am at a loss for a more plausible explanation. Perhaps the *Cornell Review*, which seems to know (what nobody else does) all about the doings of people who lived before Tlion was burnt, might condescend to give a solution of this un-Homeric problem.

MISS DIMPSEY declares that, whenever she reads of the wrongs of Ireland, her heart goes "pity Pat."

SOME naturalists at Yale are concerned as to why the cat invariably swallows the mouse head first. They evidently know nothing of the native genius of cats, or they would not ask such silly questions. It is in order that the tail of the mouse may come in at the end of the meal as a tooth-pick.

La Verité, the semi-official Ultramontane organ of Quebec, well represents its kind. The columns of the paper are taken up with sensational alarms as to coming religious and political revolutions, the inevitable consequence in the abandonment of the principles of the Ultramontane party. In the last issue there is published, at the wish of the Archbishop of Quebec, the letter of Cardinal Simeoni, which rebukes the turbulent faction at Montreal, who opposed the establishment in that city of a branch of Laval University. In transmitting the Cardinal's missive, the Archbishop requests that no editorial comment be made thereon. M. Jardivel carries out the behest with very bad grace; in fact, though observing the letter of the command, he practically eludes it, as I judge from the following ebullition:

"Certain persons, who certainly ought to know better, have it seems sneered a good deal at our articles in which we spoke of the four streams of opinion which are beginning to flow in the country: Gallicanism, Liberal-Catholicism, Indifferentism and Radicalism. In the view of these persons, all this is pure delusion. All very fine, good friends; you may laugh whilst there is peace. But twenty-five years hence, when education shall have been secularized, and our schools, colleges, and our Catholic University passed under the control of laymen, your laugh won't be so loud."

In the best interests of the sister Province, it is to be hoped that the time allowed by M. Jardivel for the fulfilment of his prediction may be shortened. If the French population of Quebec have to wait another quarter of a century for the blessing of an unsectarian university, their fate is a hard one. Without that acquisition the Lower Canadians must continue to possess inviolate the worst educational system on this continent.

SPOT has a definition: GRAVE, an ugly hole in the ground, which, lovers and poets wish they were in, but take uncommon pains to keep out of.

It is rumored in the college press that a Cornell man has been seriously hurt by an accidental discharge of his duties.

CALIFORNIA. The Faculty of the University of California has suspended for the rest of the term fourteen sophomores convicted of hazing, and has voted that in future all culprits shall be visited with summary expulsion.

PRINCETON. Some twenty freshmen have appeared at the bar of the civil court, to answer to the charge of stoning a professor's house, breaking young trees and demolishing sixteen street lamps. It is thought they will serve a term in the State prison. Some of the juveniles of this institution once indulged in rather a similar freak. For the sake of the institution we published nothing about it; still these young men will gather from the action of the aggressed at Princeton how leniently they have been dealt with.

MCGILL COLLEGE. A meeting of the corporation of McGill University was held on Friday, 25th of January, when the examiners for the year were appointed and several important alterations made in the curriculum of the University. Last summer it was rumored that sweeping reforms were about to be carried, but no more was heard of the matter for a long time, and most people thought that it had fallen through. Quite an excitement was therefore aroused on Thursday when it became known that the change had been effected. The most important features seem to be as follows: The Matriculation has been made more difficult, as candidates must now pass in two Latin authors and in two Greek authors, although if they pass creditably this will allow afterwards greater exemptions than at present. In the Third Year mathematics may be exempted like other subjects, and some foreign language or Hebrew may be substituted for Latin or Greek. Optics have been removed from the ordinary course in the Third Year, and in the Fourth Year it has been made possible for ordinary candidates for B.A. to receive an exemption from mathematics. The rule for exemptions too has been changed, so that they may be granted to students who have passed first-class in their selected subject, although they may not have passed second-class in all the rest.

The committee appointed by the governors to inquire into the library dispute, have recommended that Prof. Markgraf be removed from the position of librarian at the end of this session, and that Mr. Taylor, the present assistant, be raised to the post. This arrangement is sure to give general satisfaction, as Mr. Taylor has been well known since his connection with the college for his affability and administrative tact.

Messrs. Green and Street, Applied Science, are at present in the hospital with typhoid fever, Mr. Street's being we believe a very serious case. Mr. W. Hunter, President of the Junior Year in Arts, is also laid up with pleurisy.

The question is beginning to be asked, why McGill cannot support a college paper when even the Presbyterian College is able to do so. We certainly cannot see why another attempt should not be made to start one, and if possible to get the Presbyterian journal to amalgamate. If this were done, and if all the other affiliated colleges were asked to co-operate, a very fair monthly could be published. The great point would be to select able men to take charge of the undertaking.

The usual meetings at the debating societies came off on Friday evening. The subject of Mr. Weston's lecture to be delivered before the Undergraduates Literary Society on Friday, 10th inst., is "A trip up the Pacific to Alaska, with some sketches of that great land."

THERE are over one hundred and fifty college papers published in the United States. Many are monthlies, more fortnightly, and fewest are weeklies. Yale has one daily, Harvard two and Cornell one. There are eleven college papers in Canada, at least: the *Acadia Athenaeum*, from Wolfville, N. S.; the *King's College Record*, Windsor, N. S.; the *Dalhousie Gazette*, Halifax, N. S.; the *Spectator*, St. Laurent College, Montreal; the *Queen's College Journal*, Kingston; the *Acta Victoriana*, Cobourg; the *Rouge et Noire*, Trinity College, Toronto; the *Knoxite*, Knox College, Toronto, (manuscript); the *Hamilton Portfolio*, Hamilton Ladies' College; and the *Helmuth World*, Helmuth Ladies' College, London.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. The Glee Club is to sing *Alouette*, and the Drum March, at Osgoode.

An ordinary meeting of the Literary and Scientific Society was held in Moss Hall last Friday evening—the President in the chair. Messrs. J. J. Elliot, H. E. Reid, and R. R. Cochrane were received as members. In the Senior Division Mr. Baird read an interesting essay on "A Query on Punishment." Messrs. Wiltie and Hughes gave readings, which showed that it is no easy matter to read well without preparation. The debate was on the question, "Is Hereditary Aristocracy Beneficial to a Country?" Messrs. Ames, Balderson and Bowes spoke on the affirmative, and Messrs. Wissler, Levisonte and Leslie on the negative, the speeches showing no lack of originality, but sad lack of preparation. After a few remarks from the chairman on the debate and the question, decision was given for the affirmative.

In the Junior Division (the 2nd Vice-President in the chair) Mr. J. L. Campbell read an essay on "The Life and Works of Wordsworth;" and readings were given by Messrs. Bristol, Dewart and Wilgress. The same question was debated as in the Senior Division, by Messrs. McPherson, Buchanan and Ormiston on the affirmative, and Messrs. McIntyre, Osler and McLeod on the negative. The decision was left to the meeting, and given in favor of the negative. On the society coming together again some discussion took place as to the advisability of having another public meeting this year, and it was decided that on account of the conversazione and "Antigoni," no further public meeting will be held. The President read a communication from the President of the Harford Union, sent with their Constitution. The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to acknowledge the receipt of the communication and establish a correspondence with the Harford Union. Roll call showed an attendance of nearly 100 members.

According to announcement, a meeting of the students was held in Moss Hall last Friday afternoon to choose representatives to the Students' Union. There were about 150 present. Mr. Creelman occupied the chair, and Mr. Dewart acted as Secretary. It was moved and carried that the representatives be chosen according to years, viz., two from the Fourth, Third and Second, and one from the First Year, seven being the number to which the College is entitled. The ballot was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows: Fourth Year, Creelman and Clark; Third Year, Lobb and McPherson; Second Year, Bowes and Holmes; First Year, H. E. Irwin. A membership roll being opened, 32 were enrolled as members. The first meeting of the representatives will be held in Temperance Hall, Temperance Street, next Saturday, at 8 p. m.

The University College Natural Science Association met in the School of Science on Wednesday evening. Dr. Ferguson was elected an honorary member, and Mr. W. P. McKenzie an ordinary member. Mr. G. A. Smith gave to the society a new classification of Silicates, which compares favorably with the classifications now in existence. For the purposes of students who are preparing for examination it is especially adapted. Mr. W. Bradley read a paper on a Section of South Joggins, in Nova Scotia, in which he described the different strata of the place and their surroundings. He also mentioned the more common fossils, illustrating by examples collected while there last summer.

Rehearsals of the Greek play are held every Saturday. To-morrow, Convocation Hall will be used for this purpose.

The translation of the "Antigone" that will be used for the libretto is by Lewis Campbell, M. A. Oxon., LL.D., Glasgow, Professor of Greek in the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, and has kindly been lent to Professor Hutton.

The conversazione tickets are now in the hands of the committee for distribution, and work is progressing favorably. It is expected that no difficulty will be experienced as regards finances, though no efforts will be made to build up as large a surplus as last year. The scientific display will be much more elaborate than last year, and promises to be one of the most attractive features of the entertainment. The Music Committee has found no difficulty in making up an excellent programme. On the whole, the conversazione promises to be a grand success.

The armory is to be one of the points of interest at the approaching conversazione.

Miss McManus and Miss Millie Hillary are to sing at the conversazione.

Miss Alice Cummings, of Hamilton, who carried off the scholarship in Moderns at the Junior Matriculation examination of 1880, is to play at the conversazione.

Company drill was resumed last Tuesday under Lieutenant Acheson.

The battalion is likely to go to Kingston on the 24th May.

The annual dinner of the University Rifles takes place to-night at the National Club.

TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—At a general meeting of students held on the 26th ult., Messrs. R. M. Coulter and J. H. C. Willoughby were appointed to represent the school on the executive committee of the Students' Union. At the same meeting a committee of one from each year was appointed to receive the names and fees of those wishing to join the Union; and it is confidently expected that the Toronto School will have a larger percentage of her students on the roll of the Union than any other affiliated institution.

A business meeting of the T. S. M. Medical Society was held on Friday evening 27th ult. with the 2nd Vice-President in the chair. The roll of the Society was increased by some twenty new members, and among the names proposed for membership was that of our first lady candidate. Several new publications were ordered for the Reading Room, the constitution was ordered to be printed, and other business of an important character was transacted.

DANDY-LINES.

On a charming summer night,
When the stars in lustre bright,
Took advantage of the absence of their queen;
A fourth year Mathematic man,
With sunken eye, pale face and wan,
Invited by the sparkling skies,
Which winked at him with myriad eyes,
Went forth to view the scene,

But fatigues of calculation,
Had brought on great prostration,
So he gently laid his form upon the ground.
Then this mathematic nob,
Opened wide his hairless gob,
And there settled in his face a look profound.

Then he raised his thoughtful eye,
To contemplate the sky,
And solve astronomic problems in his brain;
And he soliloquized, "I'd fain,
Skip that man this coming May,
But the thing's as plain as day;
There's no blessed aeyrotat,
Nor any such as that,
Can ever get my coveted B.A."
So as it was near a river,
From care himself to deliver,
He quietly rolled himself therein.

MORAL.

If in mathematic men,
Such aims predominate,
Let them take a gal away,
To the smooth and glassy bay,
There to freely skate.

B.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

(By the President of the Toronto School of Medicine, Medical Society.)

Before commencing my brief remarks, which will be included under the rather formidable title of an "inaugural address," allow me to thank the members of the Toronto School of Medicine Medical Society for the pleasing mark of confidence which they have shown me by electing me to the position of first president of a society which has been established under such auspicious circumstances. I will consider it a great pleasure and high honor to act as your president during the remainder of this year, and I will cheerfully add my efforts to yours to make this organization, what I feel assured it will be, a perfect and thorough success.

I shall say something about—(1st) The objects and prospects of our society; (2nd) The school with which we are connected; (3rd) The profession we have chosen.

The society will include the teachers in the school, who will be members *ex officio*, and all students and graduates from the school, who are admitted under the conditions laid down in the constitution; and it is hoped that this will include all the students who are at present, or may hereafter be in attendance, together with a large majority of the graduates. In order to encourage the graduates to join, it has been decided to admit them as life members upon one payment of the ordinary annual fee. Our objects are to have a literary and scientific medical society, whose members will read original papers on medical subjects, which will be followed by discussions, or give critical readings from scientific medical authors, or present clinical cases and pathological specimens for examination. Some may think we are ambitious, and undertaking too much. I don't think so. I see no reason why we cannot conduct the society in the same way as ordinary medical clinical societies are conducted. Although we may not exhibit the ripe wisdom of a Jenner or the oratorical abilities of a Paget, still we may have papers and discussions both entertaining and instructive. I have too much confidence in the zeal, energy and ability of our class of students to believe that they will recognize the possibility of anything like failure in connection with this undertaking. I place great reliance in the enthusiasm of undergraduates, and I believe that this society will not only be successful, but will be able to set a good example in many respects to some of our societies throughout the country, including the Toronto Medical Society, which, in a city containing nearly 200 doctors, can barely muster an average attendance of 20. If we have any such miserable number present at any of our regular meetings, I shall indeed feel sadly disappointed.

We are also to have a reading room and library, which is to be managed by the officers of our society. The need of something of this kind has long been felt, and the students have raised funds during late years with which to procure a number of daily and weekly papers, but the results have not been in all respects satisfactory. Such papers have been destroyed before the majority have had any chance to read them, or used for various ignoble purposes, such as making them into balls to shie at each other's heads; and rumor says that these deadly weapons have even found their way into the lecture rooms during lecture hours, and narrowly escaped falling on the devoted heads of some of our lecturers. Under the new *regime* all papers and medical journals will be placed on files, and carefully protected in the large and commodious room set apart for that purpose. At the same time

a commencement has been made towards a library, a number of books having been ordered; and it is expected that in a comparatively short time, this library will become very valuable to both the students and the undergraduates living in the city.

Of the school with which we are connected I need say but little. After a vigorous existence of 39 years it occupies to-day a place in the front-rank of our medical institutions in America. I will not refer to anything in its past history, excepting the fact that its present prosperous condition is due to the faithful and untiring exertions of the senior members of the faculty, under the most adverse and discouraging circumstances, for many years after its organization. Their indefatigable zeal, industry and perseverance, together with their well known ability—each being a thorough master of his department—overcame all obstacles, and advanced the institution to a position which commands the respect and confidence of such large numbers in this and other countries. The school must certainly be congratulated on the fact that these men are still able to take charge of their departments; still exhibit the same energy which carried them through difficulties years ago; still take the same deep interest in the welfare of the students under their charge; and in teaching you are able, through their long and broad experience, to make their instructions thoroughly practical in a way that the mere bookworm knows nothing of. Allow me to express a wish which I am sure is yours as well as mine: may they long be spared to occupy the positions they have filled with so much ability and with such successful results for many years; and may it be the highest ambition of the younger members of the teaching staff whom they have associated with them, to so work that they may become fit successors to such worthy men.

The Toronto School of Medicine never occupied a better position than it does at the present time; it never had a more faithful and earnest class of students; and there never existed a more kindly feeling between teachers and students than now. I was much pleased with a remark made by a member of this society when discussing the subject of the election of a president. I suggested the advisability of choosing some one outside the teaching staff of the school for the position, as done in other societies, as, for instance, the University College Literary and Scientific Society. His reply was that, although such was the fact, there appeared to exist more intimate relationship between teachers and students in this institution than generally existed in other colleges, and the members of the society preferred a member of the teaching staff to act as their president. Nothing can be more gratifying than the knowledge of the existence of such a cordial feeling, and nothing can do more to insure and increase the popularity of the school. May it ever continue; may the teachers ever welcome in the most kindly manner every new student who casts his lot among us; may they ever be courteous, considerate and patient with those to whom they impart their instructions; may they ever take the deepest interest in the success of all who graduate from this institution!

We look upon our students as reasonable intelligent beings, young men who have completed their general education, and after careful deliberation have chosen the profession of medicine as the work of their life, and we endeavor to inspire confidence by working faithfully for their advancement. We make no attempt to command respect by clubbing them, after the manner of those valiant men, the members of the Toronto Police Force; in fact, so far as I am personally concerned, notwithstanding the authority vested in me as the president of this society, I would deem it highly imprudent under any circumstances to make an attempt to club the stalwart curator of our reading room and library.

The profession we have chosen! It is often called the noble one. We are very fond of calling it such ourselves. Perhaps some would like to think the logical inference follows that we are all very noble in our character, disposition and conduct towards our fellow-creatures; and yet I fear that men exist in our profession of whom it would take an exceedingly critical examination, both macroscopical and microscopical, to discover much that is truly noble. I don't care to hear too much about such nobility; I don't care to see the members of any profession endeavor to surround themselves with any such pretentious mantle, and fancy that they hold a monopoly of all that is just, virtuous and charitable; I prefer to think that true nobility of character may be exemplified in any man, whatever his profession, calling, or occupation may be, and must be judged solely by his own individual actions in his own peculiar sphere.

It may be interesting to consider the opinions held by the public concerning our profession in the past, and compare them with those existing at the present time. Four hundred years ago the occupation of a surgeon—or a "bleeder," as he was then called—was considered one of the most menial, and placed on a par with that of a butcher and executioner. Long after this time, or about 300 years ago, we may get a good idea of the status of the physician by reading an advertisement which appeared in one of the newspapers. I take this item and others which follow from Dr. Whittaker's exceedingly interesting introductory lecture on physiology. The following are the words: "Wanted, in a family who have had bad health, a sober steady person in the capacity of doctor, surgeon and man mid-wife. He must occasionally act as butler, and dress hair and wigs. He will be required to read prayers, and to preach a sermon every Sunday. A good salary will be given." The writers of those days were in the habit, when they did notice physicians, of referring to them in the most contemptuous way as ignorant knaves or fools. It is scarcely pleasant to contemplate the fact that our profession, which we consider at least a respectable one, should within comparatively recent times have been held in such contempt. Perhaps it would become us to feel and show something like violent indignation over the fact that our predecessors should have been placed on a par with butlers, barbers and preachers, but we would do well to first inquire as to the causes. Let us examine some of their methods of treatment. The following elegant prescription, Sterne tells us, was given to him by his physician: "A cock flayed alive and boiled with poppy seeds, then pounded in a mortar and

afterwards passed through a sieve. There is to be one crayfish in it, and it must be a male one; a female would do more hurt than good."

We have an account in the Annals of Louis XIV., two centuries ago, of the illness with consumption of one of the principal ladies in the Court. "On consultation the doctors bled her in the arm; next week they bled her in the temple. Strange to relate, she was still worse on the following week, and the consultation was more anxious still. But there were resources in medicine in the days of the Great Emperor. The doctors bled her again, this time in the toe." It is believed they never bled her any more; but there is no record of the doctors having been hanged.

We are further told by Dr. Whittaker that small-pox was treated in accordance with the doctrine of signatures. The bed-covers were red to bring the pustules to the surface. The bed furniture and bed-hangings were all red, and red substances were to be looked upon by the patient, and the very drinks were red. John of Gaddesden, physician to Edward II., directed his patients to be wrapped up in scarlet dresses; and he says that when the son of the renowned King of England (Edward II.) lay sick of the small-pox, "I took care that everything around the bed should be of a red color, which succeeded so completely that the prince was restored to perfect health without a vestige of a pustule remaining."

Under these circumstances, can we wonder that a profession should have been held in contempt when its members totally ignored the necessity for scientific research, when they did not even exhibit the first grain of common sense or good judgment. We turn with a great deal of pleasure from this sad though rather ludicrous picture, to a consideration of the position held by the profession at the present day; and in doing so, we find a marked change. I don't wish here to be led into anything like self-glorification, but I think I may be permitted to say that at the present day, on this continent at least, no member of society commands more love and greater respect from his fellow-citizens than the faithful physician who does his work honestly and well. At a recent medical school dinner I heard the Premier of the Ontario Government, while eulogizing the profession, refer to the fact of the large number of doctors in the Local Legislature, there being eight, and out of the eight seven were good Grits, and the other doctor was such a jolly good fellow that he ought to be a good Grit too. This was of course a dreadful way to speak of that poor solitary Tory medico, but as far as I could understand, the whole tenor of his speech was to show that the great strength of his government, which had for so many years so successfully withstood many violent Tory onslaughts, was entirely due to the strong support that he received from the medical members in the House. I suppose, on the other hand, we may infer that the strength of the Dominion Government lies in the fact that the Minister of Railways is a doctor, and the hope of the country is that he may carefully watch and administer a suitable pill, when required, to that huge and dreadful monopoly, the C. P. R. Syndicate, which it is feared will devour every green thing in the land.

As to the opinions of the public, I will say nothing more, but quote the words of England's noble Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, in a recent speech: "And speaking of the body of the profession even as an observer from without, it is impossible for us not to notice the change; it is impossible for us not to see how far more strongly now than of old the medical man of to-day conforms to those general laws of common sense and prudence, which are, after all, universal laws of human life in every one of its departments. It is impossible not to see his greater and more sustained earnestness of purpose, that elevated sense of the professional dignity, that general exaltation of his aims in the exercise of his profession."

Why is it that in a couple of centuries such a marked change has taken place in the sentiments of outsiders respecting the profession of medicine? The reasons may be easily found in the wonderful advances made during the interval in the various departments pertaining to medicine, especially mechanics, chemistry, physiology and pathology. Many able and industrious men, such as Harvey, Hunter, Haller, Bell, and others, whose name is legion, have spent their lives in laborious scientific investigations, and the result of their labors is the knowledge which we may now possess respecting the circulation of the blood, respiration, the nervous system, and the various organs of the body with their functions. The invention of the microscope alone has opened up a vast and formerly hidden field for examination. Dr. Perre, of University College, London, says: "Hippocrates' patients measured only six feet by two, and the external inspection of them with the unaided eye was a matter which could be accomplished in a few moments. At the present day, when, magnified by the higher powers of the microscope, man is practically as high as Mont Blanc and about a mile in width across the shoulders, we physicians, metaphorically speaking, laboriously crawl over him like pigmies on some huge hill-side."

From accurate knowledge, thus founded on a scientific basis, we are now taught the rational treatment of diseases, which presents such a strange contrast when compared with the ignorant and absurd empiricism of the past. As this scientific basis on which one's knowledge rests distinguishes the medicine of to-day from that of the past, so will your scientific training, I trust, distinguish you from the ignorant quack and dishonest charlatan, who may for a short time flourish by your side. While, however, it is of the greatest importance to acquire a thorough scientific knowledge of your profession, it is equally important that you also devote your energies to the acquirement of an acquaintance with the practical. In an obscure case you should, in the first place, make every effort to arrive at a correct diagnosis, and when you have reached this point, or as near it as you can, you should go on to pursue your treatment with equal assiduity. If, after a thorough examination of your patient, you look as wise as an owl, and explain in very scientific terms, which he cannot understand, and which perhaps you don't understand yourself, that grave complications exist in connection with his internal economy, and possibly he may collapse, or, in another event, taking an opposite view of the case, possibly he may not collapse, and do not at once put forth your most strenuous endeavors to effect a cure, your patient may become disgusted, and send off for your neighbor, Dr. Praxis. It is

contended by some that the tendency of the age is to pay too little attention to the practical, especially in therapeutics, or in other words, that we cultivate the science of medicine at the expense of the art. I believe that there is sometimes some foundation for such a contention; and I myself have witnessed consultations by very able men, where over an hour was spent in making out a diagnosis, and about two minutes consumed in the discussion of the treatment to be pursued. Perhaps there is not as yet in this country much danger of becoming too scientific, and from this cause not sufficiently practical; but I think there is at the present day a great danger of our students becoming sceptical about the virtues of medicines; and I consider it a grave misfortune for any young man to commence the practice of medicine without a lively and intelligent faith in the remedies he prescribes. If he possesses not such faith, he is less apt to become imbued with that enthusiasm which invariably leads to success, and he is less likely to inspire that confidence among his patients which is so necessary for their sake as well as his own. If all I have said on this subject is true, and I think there can scarcely be any doubt about it, the inevitable conclusion follows, that it is not safe to neglect anything in your course, whether it be scientific or practical in its nature. If, however, I were allowed to suggest any omission on your part, I would ask you to refrain in the future from indulging in any midnight promenades up Yonge Street with your friends the Bobbies. I can hardly think them advisable in any respect, notwithstanding those great *moral benefits* which, under such circumstances, the policemen must derive from their association with medical students. By the way, it is said that rather an interesting episode happened one evening, not a hundred years ago, when a student of this city, while walking arm in arm with a policeman, asked the latter if people ever mistook him for a post and tied a horse to him, to which Bobby replied, not yet, but it might come to that, as he now had an ass fastened to him.

Before concluding, I think I may safely congratulate those students here present upon their choice of a profession. While it is, without doubt, a laborious and exacting one, it, at the same time, presents as many and as varied opportunities for usefulness as any occupation under the sun. While you may not be able to accumulate vast fortunes, you may at least obtain a respectable competency, and save something besides for the necessities of old age. May such be your experience, one and all! Your responsibilities will be great and serious, and you must assume them to their fullest extent as soon as you become settled in practice. At any moment such an emergency may arise that the life of a mother, a father, a darling child, some fondly loved one, may depend upon your sound judgment and prompt action. May you acquire a fund of both scientific and practical knowledge, which will always correctly guide your conduct in such momentous emergencies. Your chances of observing human nature, while studying patients as well as their diseases, will be ever continuous; and you will often find the apparently genial, affable and generous society man transformed into a selfish churl at his own fireside. On the other hand, you may find the man who is thought by the world to be cold and stern, changed in his own home to a cheerful, fond and considerate husband and father. You may find a frail woman at times as weak as water, and yet, when the life of a loved one becomes endangered, she may exhibit, through long and anxious weeks, powers of endurance and physical strength entirely unknown to ordinary giants. May you be keenly and wisely observant at all times, but may you use the knowledge thus obtained solely for the benefit of your patients. In your daily work as a "family physician," you must of necessity be admitted into the houses of those under your charge on terms of greater intimacy than ordinary friends, and you must learn much given to you in confidence which is not intended for the outside world. May Heaven preserve you from making any improper use of such privileges, and confidences; may you love your profession above all earthly things; may you be filled with a zealous enthusiasm which will never know any discouragement; may kind Providence give you the strength, courage and the perseverance to overcome all obstacles; may you earn the gratitude of your patients, which is better than gold; and finally, may prosperity ever attend you and yours.

TOMMY GRAY.

A tom-cat sits upon the garden fence,
And warbles wildly to its mate—
"Oh! when the world has gone to bed,
I love to sit and mew-till-late."

But whilst that cat did sit and sing,
Up springs a boarder mad with hate,
Who shoots that cat to fiddle-strings;
He also loves to mu-til-ate.—*Tech.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

RECENT CHANGES IN THE MEDICAL CURRICULUM.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

DEAR SIR.—At a meeting of the Senate held on November 25th, a committee consisting of Drs. Oldright, Richardson and Fulton was appointed to consider the question of practical examinations in forensic chemistry and hygiene. It is, however, only with the former subject the writer here proposes to deal. On reference to the latest medical

curriculum, we find that physiological chemistry is required at the second professional, and forensic chemistry at the final examination. It might be interesting to the laity, and, indeed, to the great majority of the medical profession, to know what is included under these high-sounding names. With regard to the former, I believe I am strictly correct, having taken the course, when I say that the only thing of any importance to the ordinary practitioner included under physiological chemistry, is an analysis of urine, normal and diseased, which any one with an ordinary knowledge of chemistry can accomplish in a few lessons, and yet the School of Practical Science demands a fee of \$10 for instruction in this subject.

With regard to the other subject, forensic chemistry, so little is known as to the meaning of the term even by the Senate themselves, that that body has thought it necessary to appoint the above committee to find out. That committee has reported, and yet I fail to discover anything not already included in the practical chemistry of the first year, or the physiological chemistry and histology of the second year. And yet the School of Practical Science demands another fee of \$10 for instruction in this subject.

If the Senate were a body appointed to determine how to obtain the largest amount of fees from medical students, they could not perform that work more faithfully than at present. If, as the writer has heard suggested, it is the desire of the Senate to make a good appearance on their curriculum and class lists by multiplying subjects, they can still do so, and relieve the students of at least one fee by requiring both physiological and forensic chemistry at the same examination.

In conclusion this may seem to be a small matter, but, when taken in connexion with numerous other fees and grievances not so easily remedied, which medical students have to bear, it becomes a matter of considerable importance; and these considerations are offered at the present time in view of the meeting of Convocation on the 8th inst., when Dr. Oldright, who is generally credited with the initiation of the numerous changes in the medical curriculum, may have an opportunity of justifying himself to his constituents.

MEDICO.

NOTICE.

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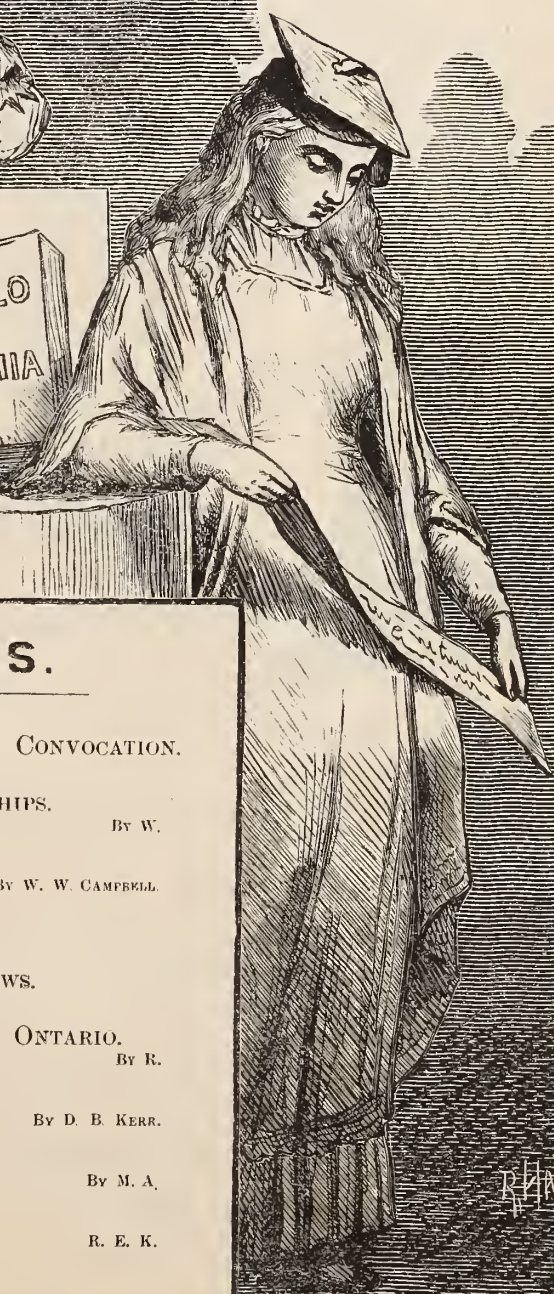
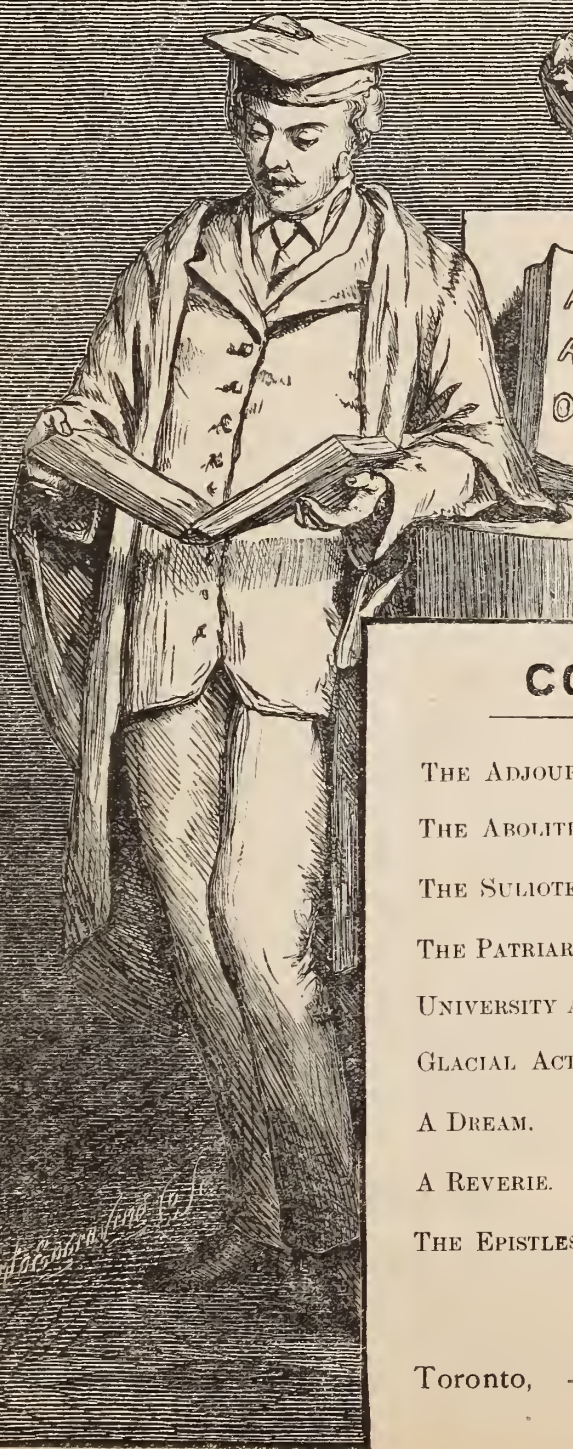
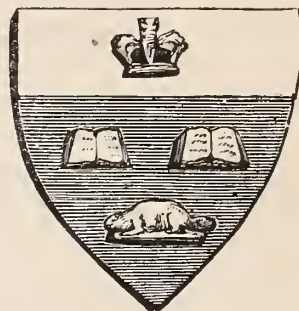
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THE 'VARSITY:

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THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF CONVOCATION.

The adjourned meeting of Convocation has been held. A resolution has been passed approving of the proposed scheme of fellowships and lectureships—and thereby pledging Convocation to a support of an increased expenditure to carry out this view; as it appeared from the Financial Report that the income from the endowment and fees was insufficient to carry out the proposed changes, it became necessary to suggest some mode of meeting the deficiency. How was this deficiency to be met? The Senate says, "Increase the fees; put the funds of the University of Toronto and University College, thus increased, into a common purse, and pay the lecturers and fellows." Convocation, when the matter is thus presented, says: "No! increase the fees," and "also reduce your scholarships." Such was the second motion carried in Convocation, and such is the result of the solemn deliberation of the Senate in the first place, and of Convocation in the second place.

To our mind, a great opportunity has been lost. There was a chance of putting on record some opinion, either of the Senate or Convocation, that a new line of policy should be adopted; no mere cutting or tinkering, but a line on which to appeal to the people of this Province. "Our institution is in need of funds—will you help us?" No such appeal is suggested by either body. No attempt is made to see whether the Legislature will not help us; nothing ventured upon except a little paring here and a little snipping there. Have we no men among us who can propound some original, wide-viewed, bold conception to bring before the public our just claims? There was an attempt at the meeting to bring about such a result. A motion was made urging the appointment of a committee of the Senate to make investigation as to a plan of general affiliation with the view of thereby securing legislative aid. The motion called forth some discussion, but was withdrawn in deference to the feeling of the meeting that the subject was too wide a matter to be dealt with in that shape. We regard it as unfortunate that neither the Senate nor Convocation should have the courage to grapple with the question before them. Both bodies say the reforms are urgently necessary, and yet all they can do between them is to recommend two courses of action, the effect of one of which is to render the entrance of men into University College more difficult, and of the other to take away from them what was acknowledged by prominent speakers in Convocation to have been a most material assistance to them. If there were objections to a general affiliation, surely there might be other grounds on which to appeal to the Legislature. We cannot help feeling that both the Senate and Convocation have failed in their duty in this respect, and we can only point out to them the fact that if the sacred cause of education is to be properly fought out here it is by no timid, small line of action, but by a bold, large-hearted policy—one capable of enlisting the sympathy of the people at large. We are afraid that to the present attempt the Virgilian line too well applies—*non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis*.

THE ABOLITION OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

A meeting to consider the advisability of petitioning the Senate of the University of Toronto, to abolish scholarships, medals and prizes, will be held at Moss Hall, on Saturday afternoon.

I have long waited for some concerted action to be taken in this matter by undergraduates, and trust that this meeting will be but the beginning of a determined effort to abolish scholarships and medals. The fact that the meeting is called by some dozen men, all of whom have taken scholarships, is significant. The objections to the system now in vogue are many. One of the strongest is that while the prize is held dangling before the eyes of students, they will throw themselves eagerly into the struggle, and neglect outside College matters of every kind. The obtaining of first-class honors should be a sufficient stimulus to ensure zealous work. Scholarship men as a rule, take no active part in the various College Societies, and really know very few of their fellow undergraduates. I would like to get students to believe that one of the chief advantages of a College life, is the broadening and elevating influence, that can be effected by social intercourse at the College Literary and other societies. Students have no opportunity of knowing each other at any other place, at lectures they meet, and after lectures they are too busy with their studies to occupy their time with anything else. What are the facts at University College? The Literary Society is attended each week by from thirty to fifty students, and there are not more than thirty members who are really regular attendants. The majority of men who graduate have had no experience in public speaking, and if suddenly called upon to say a dozen words in public, would be literally speechless.

A prospective medalist said in my hearing a few days ago, "If all first-class honor men were ranked equally, I would cut off two hours a day from studying and devote it to general reading." The fact is, that with the present keen competition for first place, men are obliged to devote their whole energies to the work of their course alone without doing any other reading. The result is men of one idea. The tendency of our curriculum is in this direction anyway, and this evil tendency is encouraged by the present system. Men who are real students will put in most of their time at standard reading, and if the getting of a first-class does not require every moment, they will spend it in reading that which will enlarge and broaden their views.

I believe, too, that the present system is unjust. To give the man who stands first a scholarship, while the next man, perhaps, only a few marks behind, gets nothing, though he may be as good a man, is manifestly unjust, and the system prohibits a division of the scholarship.

But even though no objections could be urged against scholarships in themselves, the money spent upon them is urgently required in another direction. Chairs in Political Economy and Jurisprudence are crying needs in University College. True, the Senate proposes to remedy this by appoint-

ing lecturers, and to pay their salaries by raising the college fees. I believe that these departments are the most important practical ones in the college, and instead of lecturers we should have professors in each of them. To pay the salaries of the lecturers by raising the fees, indirectly means that each student will be taxed ten dollars to pay for the scholarships given. It can very fairly be questioned whether this is just to the majority of students. If scholarships must be given, it should be done by private individuals. If the Senate wishes to get scholarship endowments, the quickest way to effect the purpose will be to let the public understand that any scholarships given must come from them.

I hope that the result of Saturday's meeting will be a unanimous appeal to the Senate for the abolition of the present system.

W.

THE SULIOTE.

A POEM OF THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The din of the battle was hushed on the plain
As the even stole out through its portals of flame,
And night wandered down in her garments of gray,
And threw her dark veil o'er the dusk of the day.

Not the clatter of steed or the rattle of drum,
Not the word of command from the lips that were dumb,
Not the flare of time's trumpet could wake in their pride
The bosoms all hushed by the rivulet's side.

Alone on the plateau the tremble of trees,
The dream of a murmur that stole from the seas,
And the low sobbing night-wind that moaned over head
As it breathed in the ears of the dying and dead.

For the blossoms might mingle on mountain and lea,
The harvest moon kiss the sweet lips of the sea,
But the echoes that wake the soft hush of the glen
Had fled to the silent valhalla of men.

But a dreamer to-night slept alone on the vale,
And he passed at the hush when the even turned pale;
His gift to his land wandered red from his breast,
But the war-drums were hushed when he passed into rest.

No more he will see, as in boyhood's young dream,
The cottage smoke curl by the mountain gorge stream;
No more he will hear in the bright misty morn
The mountain crag echo the goat herder's horn.

The soft eye that dimmed when she bade him farewell,
Must wait all in vain his return to the dell;
The trees and the streams when the suns were so glad,
The sweet home of childhood when he was a lad.

So must change all our mem'ries, the scenes are the same,
But the loves and the voices are only a name,
As a soft wind at noontide steals over the heath,
Through the sun and the shadow we move on to death.

No one there at even came over the grass,
No gentle foot woke the soft rest of the pass,
No one in the dreamy dusk knelt by his side,
Or sobbed out a prayer as the suliote died.

But out there alone where the soul in its flight,
With the rivulet wandered out into the night,
He stretched him alone on his cold earthy bier,
Ungrieved by a mourner, unwept by a tear.

And the leaves may be green on the mountain glen tree,
The soft breath of midsummer come from the sea,
The long years may pass over Vardara's vale,
As stealth at even the flight of the quail.

But the suliotes passed to that dim distant shore,
Where the home on the mountain shall see him no more,
Where never the night winds may rustle a tree,
Or waken from sleep as they pass to the sea.

HURON.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

How we always loathed that instructor of our youth who told us, in the face of our better judgment, that a pound of feathers weighed as heavy as a pound of lead! How we always longed to get his bald head under a fourth-story window and experiment thereon with both.

* * *

Of the "preachy" fellows I've any acquaintance with, the biggest is the 'Exchange' man of the Williams *Athenæum*. His last sermon is on the management of college papers, and is full of pulpit twang. Here is an example of what he wants to teach:

A first-class college paper should not be carried away by every wave of popular prejudice that may move through its college; its position is above and in advance of the general tone of the students as a whole; it represents the better element always, and not necessarily the average. From its very position, it should be able to discover much of what is unreasonable and hasty in these feelings of antagonism towards professors and college officers, which are apt to exist among students.

This is quite prodigious. What a comfort it must be to be now unwashed by waves of popular prejudice, especially if those prejudiced happen to be the subscribers on whom the existence of the paper depends. I would like to see the superior beings who are above the general tone and think the average very small potatoes. It is a pity too that we have not one of these mortals to tell all about our hasty antagonism to the College Council *in re* Co-eds. I do wish I could believe that Spot, the imp, and others of the Firm belonged to the 'better element' of which the *Athenæum* editors are members. Then at last the 'Varsity' might please a shadowy minority by giving up the ghost within six weeks. Good-day to you, little deities of Williams!

* * *

"Who was the greatest Athenian poet?" asked the schoolmaster. "Periklès," replied the slow boy in the farther seat; "he was versed in war, versed in peace, and ver——" But the pedagogue interrupted him to say that was the verest he'd ever heard; and just then lightning struck the antique tower of the village school, and, without coming to a vote, the house adjourned.

* * *

A tale of woe and valorous deeds comes from a western town. The scene opens with the maiden and youth skating. The intelligent family dog Carlo is also present. "If you want to see a comical sight just watch Carlo after this stick," and accordingly the youth (who has never been seen at the College without that stick) sends it whizzing over the ice. Off rushes the dog at top speed, slides over in attempting to stop, and—crashes through.

The melodrama now begins, for the poor brute's attempts to get out are ineffectual. "Oh," exclaims the maiden in accents piteous, "what is to be done? We can never return to your aunt's without dear old Carlo." The youth, in mental review, passes rapidly over the points of the situation; he sees it is a critical one; he feels the chance has at last turned up to distinguish himself before Miss ——; and he knows what everybody else in his Year knows, that he is a powerful swimmer. With a look of stern decision, the reply is returned to his companion's exclamation, "He *shall* be saved." Within seven twinklings of an eye he grasps a rail and plunges.

I now come to tragedy. The Arctic water numbs the muscles of the intrepid swimmer, and the weight of the animal is too much for him to push up on the ice. The youth just managed to crawl out. Carlo sinks.

* * *

In the *Chronicle* (Michigan University) of January 21, there is a letter by 'Quills' to his chum. The theme is a description of a girl he meets at a dance in the "delightful hug," where he is stopping. Taking advantage of the abundant supply of expressions from *Patience*, an ingeniously-prolonged account is given of "Æsthetica's" attractions.

Her Oscar Wilde sentimentality is awfully (*sic*). Her appearance is just quite. Her dancing is extremely utter. And her conversation is really too too. Never before had I realized the full capabilities of our venacular (*sic*).

To judge from a half column more of such desperate verbiage, the capabilities of the vernacular are alarming. Another column is devoted to showing how the damsel's æsthetic diet would be an economical boon to a man of small means; the same distressing effort after humorous effect being kept up throughout. But the acme of the writer's repulsive style is reached in the concluding paragraph, part of which I quote:

As she took my arm with a nestle-close-to-me air, I felt thrills of delight traverse my spinal column. A young man more sentimental than I am (you know I am a plain, matter of fact, romantic sort of creature) would have said

that his heart thrilled with rapture; but then his sentimentality would prevent his being calm and observant enough exactly to locate the origin and path of those sensations; but I was collected, I analyzed my sensations, and knew those thrills, which are vulgarly supposed to agitate the heart, ran up and down my back. We had a very pleasant little talk. It is unnecessary to relate our conversation while in this twilight seclusion. She detained me till her partner for the next dance ferreted her out. To make a long story short, I led her out to water eight times that evening. Inasmuch as I enjoyed the society of another more, you can imagine that these frequent imbibings became, to say the least, monotonous.

I owe an apology to my readers for bringing before their notice such coarse and indelicate language. When, however, a public and flagrant breach of good taste occurs, it is admittedly proper to protest in a like public way. The University of Michigan is No. 1 among the innumerable universities in the Western States, and, to a certain extent, the *Chronicle* is No. 1 among the Western college prints. In virtue of this position, the paper has been looked upon as reflecting undergraduate tone and life not only in Michigan but in other institutions in the West. Did the elective board of editors believe that the offensive vulgarity of the above extract would be displeasing to those whom the *Chronicle* represents? If *yes*, the inference is that they are not influenced by the decorous sense of the students; if *no*, then the assertion by some Eastern college papers as to a lack of culture and refinement in Western undergraduates is strongly confirmed.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

PRINCETON. The Freshman class at Princeton this year have been making themselves obnoxious. The removal of sign-boards, mutilation of trees, lamp-posts and other landmarks constituted their innocent amusements. A more ambitious band, however, repaired to the railroad track and killed time in the harmless diversion of "Greasing the Rails." The officials of the road, strange to say, did not appreciate their considerate attentions, and a legal process in the civil courts has left the young gentlemen (?) considerably out of pocket, and considerably cooled their infantile ardor.

CORNELL. The Freshmen of Cornell decided to hold a supper on Friday, Feb. 3rd, and the Sophomors were equally determined that they shouldn't. The college authorities, it was rumored, would interfere, but this report proved groundless. The action of the Sophomors towards the Freshmen hitherto has already been reported, and to retaliate the latter retained 84's prophet from attending his supper. About two o'clock on the morning of Feb. 3rd about forty Sophomors abducted the president and vice-president of the Freshman class, and started with them *en route* to Rochester. On the way there the Freshies succeeded in wiring their friends at Ithaca of their whereabouts, and a hot pursuit was started by students and detectives. While in Cortland and on the road, the Freshmen persisted in singing college songs so as to leave a good trail for their pursuers. The party was overtaken at Syracuse by a detective and two Freshies, while dining in a restaurant, and conveyed safely to Ithica in time for the banquet. During the day of the supper another capture was made, but the victim reached home in time for the banquet. While the supper was progressing a crowd of Sophomors collected on an adjoining roof and hurled bottles of odorous liquid at the windows of the banquet hall, only one of which however reached its desired destination. Several other attempts were made to interrupt the exercises. A large body of Sophomors waited for the Freshmen to come down the front stairs to supper, expecting to break thin bottles of odorous chemicals among the crowd; but as the Freshmen went down the back stairs this little scheme was also frustrated. An attempt was also made to blow out the gas, but the "blower" was discovered and dragged out before he could make it work. During the progress of the supper a grand rush was made by the Sophs. for the dining-room doors, but they were too strongly braced from within to yield, and before the Sophs. could do anything the hotel men had succeeded in driving them off. At length the Sophs. gave up in disgust and left the scene.

Sophokles' (Edipus Tyrannus has been holding the boards lately at the Globe Theatre, Boston. Mr. George Riddle, a Harvard graduate, assumes the leading rôle, speaking in the original Greek while the other characters spoke in English. This arrangement was found anything but satisfactory, and though the setting of the play was faultless, yet for this and other reasons the new departure was not a success.

There are only three Colleges on the continent possessing departments of Political Science: Columbia College, New York; Cornell College; and the University of Michigan. We hope before long to add a fourth name to the list.

About seventy Harvard students attended in æsthetic costume Oscar Wilde's lecture in Boston and behaved very well, but the students of Rochester University while at his lecture in their city behaved in a most disreputable way and had to be taken in hand by the police.

MCGILL COLLEGE. Three theses have been sent in to the Dean of the Faculty of Arts from candidates for M.A. They were all, we believe, on theological subjects.

At the last meeting of the corporation Associate Professor Moyses was raised to the Chair of English Literature; Dr. Leach having been superannuated. The retirement of Dr. Leach makes it necessary to elect a new dean, and it is generally supposed that the vice-dean will take his place. Who may succeed the vice-dean we cannot say.

There is no snow-shoe club at McGill this year. Men seem to have very little time for that kind of thing, but it is rather a pity to let the club die, and we think efforts ought to be made next year to revive it.

Another institution which seems to have become defunct, is the College Y.M.C.A. Probably the attendance did not justify the president, Mr. H. Hague, in continuing the meetings.

Speaking of things decaying, we would suggest to the Professor of Natural Philosophy that he have his electric battery renovated not later than next year. It has now, we believe, been in use for over thirty years.

Dr. Robinson in seconding the address in the Local House, claimed that the curriculum in our colleges and universities was far from being well adapted to advocate the cause of science.

PICKERING COLLEGE. Amongst the educational institutions of Ontario that are commanding public favor, we must give a prominent place to Pickering College. This college has been established by the Society of Friends for the purpose of educating young people of both sexes irrespective of their religious denomination, and it is conducted under the control of a committee of the Canada Yearly Meeting. The college buildings are situated in the brisk little village of Pickering, on an eminence commanding a magnificent view of Lake Ontario and the surrounding country. While candidates are prepared for the intermediate and teachers' examinations, and for the University examinations of Junior and Senior Matriculation and First Year, very much after the manner of high schools and collegiate institutes, there is ample opportunity afforded young men to obtain that most useful acquisition, a sound business education, and for young ladies to become accomplished in the fine arts—music, drawing, and painting. In this college students are taken in hand and prepared for any examination they may wish to pass, either professional or otherwise, and are free to devote themselves to the work required without having subjects forced upon them not required by the examination in view, although they may at their discretion take up any subject taught in the college.

Another feature is the commercial class, where, besides the regular business education, a student may acquire a knowledge of phonography at no extra expense, whereby he may at any time command a respectable livelihood. The departments of painting and drawing are well presided over by Mr. E. S. Shrapnel, A.R.A., some of whose pupils have already won repute. The reading room and gymnasium are liberally supported; they also boast of a literary society, while prominent men from a distance are secured to deliver courses of lectures at stated times.

We hear that the society is securing additional accommodation for the increased number of resident students, and we are pleased to see that the work turned out commands the respect it deserves.

TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—The regular meeting of the T. S. M. Medical Society, which should have been held on Friday evening, has been postponed for a week, owing to the *Conversazione* in University College.

At a meeting of the medical students, held in Trinity Medical School, on the evening of Saturday, January 28th, the Medical Students' Christian Association, which had been allowed to lapse, owing to the absence of its chief executive officer, was re-organized for the present session with the following officers: President, J. Johnston, B.A. (Lond.), Trinity Medical School; Vice-President, S. Stewart, B.A., Toronto School of Medicine; Secretary-Treasurer, T. D. Meikle, Trinity Medical School; Councillors, J. W. Patterson, M.A., Toronto School of Medicine, and W. McIntyre, Trinity Medical School. The meetings are held in the two schools alternately every Saturday from 8 to 9 p.m.

The *Presbyterian College Journal* was by mistake omitted from the list of Canadian college publications last week.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. The usual Annual Dinner of the University Rifles, took place on Friday evening last at the National Club, and as usual with K. Co., the parade on the occasion was full. Among the guests were, on Capt. Baker's right, Vice-Chancellor Mulloch, Lt. Col. Arthurs, and Mons. Pernet; and on the left of the chair, Col. Otter, and Capt. Manley, Adjutant of the "Grenadiers." The Vice-chairs were filled by Col. Sergt. Blake, and Sergt. Wishart. After a toothsome spread had been fully discussed, and the customary toasts duly honored, along with the toast to Armory Sergt. McKim, received with great applause, the tables were abandoned for the billiard room and parlor, where the rest of the evening soon passed, thoroughly enjoyed by all. In replying to the toast, "Regiment and Regimental Officers," Col. Otter, highly complimented the Company on the greatly increased efficiency it

had showed, and the fine physical appearance it had presented, during last season's parade, and gave also some wholesome advice as to the keeping up and improving of the standard already attained. The influence exerted by such reunions on the *esprit-de-corps* of the Company was fully exemplified, and the evening voted the most pleasant spent by the Company since it was gazetted by Capt. Croft, in 1862.

The Modern Language Club, which was organized last fall, is growing in numbers and influence, and bids fair to more than realize the expectations of those who organized it. This is largely due to the practical character of its meetings, special opportunities being afforded for acquiring a facility in speaking and understanding the modern languages. The meetings are held in Moss Hall every Saturday afternoon, English, French and German being taken up in turn. Besides readings, recitations, essays, and debates, there are interesting conversational discussions of authors and topics connected with the course of study, and critical examinations of works on the curriculum. These meetings tend to bring the students in this department closer together, and greatly help to promote a mutual feeling of goodwill among them. The kindly interest in the success of the Club shown by the various professors in the department of Modern Languages, as evinced by their presence and assistance at the meetings, has done much to further the prosperity and usefulness of the Club. Mr. VanderSmitten entertained the members at his residence on Saturday, 28th ult., and greatly added to the interest of the meeting by participating in the programme. Monsieur Pernet is to preside at the French meeting this week. An interesting programme has been provided and a good meeting is expected.

The weekly prayer-meeting of the University College Y.M.C.A. was held in Moss Hall on Saturday, 11.30 a.m. The subject chosen for the day was, "the Power of Prayer." The leader, Mr. J. T. Fotheringham, gave a short address, and was followed with a few remarks by two of the other members present. The meeting was well attended, and the interest well sustained throughout. A business meeting of the Association immediately followed. Two gentlemen were elected members, and the names of six others were proposed for membership. Treasurer's report showed a surplus on hand after paying all current expenses. The report of the Hymn-book Committee recommended the purchase of new hymn-books—some with words and music, the remainder with words only. After a short and lively discussion the report was adopted. It is hoped the result will be a marked improvement in the singing at the meetings. The Association would earnestly ask its members to consider it their duty to give a fair proportion of their time to this part of their college work, and to allow no other work to crowd the Y.M.C.A. out of its proper place.

'VARSITY MEN.—Mr. F. F. Manley, M.A., took the leading *role* very successfully in "Ours," as produced by the Grenadier Regiment at the Grand Opera House last Monday.

Since M. Pernet's return from Europe, there has been a marked increase in the attendance at the French classes. The interest that M. Pernet evinces in his work, kindles a like enthusiasm in the French students, and has made him deservedly popular among them.

THE DREAM.

A TALE.

Once on a hot summer afternoon a little girl, tired with play, lay down to rest under the shade of a great oak tree that stood on the outskirts of a mighty forest. The wind made a rustling above her in the boughs so pleasant and delightful that at last she fell asleep, and then there came to her a beautiful dream. A little fairy sprite, she thought, flew down to her from the overhanging branches. The tiny being had on a dress of the softest blue, and wore in her hair a bunch of blossoms of many sorts. The sweetest odors accompanied her wherever she went, and her voice, when she spoke, was exceedingly musical.

"Pray, who are you?" murmured the little girl in her dream; for the vision smiled pleasantly at her, and she was not at all afraid.

"I am the Spirit of the Wind, little girl," said the radiant apparition, in a voice that sounded strangely like the song of the breeze in the tree-tops, "and I have slid down from my green bower to have an hour's chat with you; so lie a little towards me here in the shade, and I will tell you what I do to pass my time."

"You never work, I am sure," said the little girl. "See! I am very much larger than you, and yet I never do anything but play."

"You shall hear," replied the spirit. "I am a great traveller. There is not a spot of earth over which I have not passed. I fly round the earth for my pastime, night and day, year in, year out; and I hear and see all that is said and done among men. I have ever been a tricky and sportive creature, of a variable temper, loving dearly to have my

own way. At times when I am in a happy frame of mind I carry myself gaily as I go along. I frisk over the summer waters and green fields of the sea, where many a strange and wild shape comes up to taste the joy of my presence. And I shed balm over the earth, and rock the trees to rest with a weird enchanting song.

"Moreover, I take joy in playing pranks upon mortals, being ever ready to steal away their secret thoughts and fancies, and to make them common as the air; and for this I have always had a bad name; for through this means lovers and traitors, and all manner of men, I have in my time utterly scouted and put to shame.

"But such pleasures are tame compared with those I enjoy when I am in a really sportive mood. Then I draw a veil of obscurity over the face of the earth, and intercept her nightly communion with the moon. I jar the steeples of great cathedrals, and set the bells a-ringing at dead of night; and I sweep past towns and away over wide plains, where the lonely peasant wakes in a fright as I pass, thinking that the whole frame of nature is crashing about his head in a final uproar, and from thence I stalk over the trackless snows of lofty mountains, and go raging across the sea, where I make great ships my toys. Small as you see me now, I am mighty then.

"But I tire soon of putting forth my strength; I don't often indulge in such moods. As a general thing, my greatest crime is to keep tossing flurries of snow in the faces of wayfarers in winter time, and that is no very serious offence.

"And then I am often very kind to mortals, as in these hot summer days, when I bring coolness and country odors to invalids, who bless me as a beneficent spirit. To others, too, I am generous, for I turn wheels for them, which keep vast machines in motion, and they are thus enabled to earn their living. Men have indeed cause to love me; for from immemorial ages I have wafted their vessels and rich argosies, laden with the necessities and luxuries of life, from land to land, across the intervening deep: and, besides, I drive in from the ocean flocks of massy clouds in spring and summer time; and thus I am the true fertilizer of the earth, when the seed is sown, and the restorer of the ripening harvest when thirsty for lack of rain.

"No doubt, you think me very young to talk in this strain; but know that I was born when the world first had its beginning, and my father is the sun, whom you see day after day riding in the heavens.

"But though I am so old, I am still youthful to look at; and my soul is like that of a young maiden, to the full as fresh and tender, so long as it is spring and summer; only I grow cold and harsh in autumn and winter, until the repristination of the year.

"And now I must bid you adieu, for my father has commanded me to breathe over the earth and cool the air, heated with his fiery glances."

As she spoke her little body swelled to a vastness that reached the clouds; a fierce frown wrinkled her brow, and her unbound hair floated out behind her; and spreading her mighty wings, she flew away, casting a deep shadow upon the world.

"Jane, Jane," said a voice just at that moment, "get up. I have been looking for you. A terrible storm is coming on."

The little girl awoke upon hearing her name. "O, father!" she cried, "I have seen the Spirit of the Wind."

"Well, my child," said her father with a smile, "we shall all, I think, before morning see quite enough of the wind; but come, we must get within doors at once."

So saying, he took her hand and led her home, while the battle-mented tempest threw a gloomy scowl, which at every moment grew deeper, over the face, so lately calm, of the summer evening.

D. B. KERR.

GLACIAL ACTION IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

The writer attempts in the following article to set forth, in a bird's-eye view, the changes which Western Ontario has undergone since the time when, Venus-like, she emerged from the waves of a silurian sea; dealing with the subject in such a manner that it may appear at least intelligible if not interesting to the general reader. The attainment of this end necessitates some preliminary remarks concerning the geological character of the country, which the youngest student in geology may well be supposed to know; yet I have to bear in mind that some of the readers of the 'Varsity may not even have entered the portals of this science. *In limine*, therefore, the reader must understand that all rock formations, having reference to their origin only, may be divided into three main divisions: Eruptive, Sedimentary and Metamorphic. Eruptive rocks have had an igneous origin, and, as the name indicates, originally forced their way to the surface from the interior of the earth, in a molten state. This class includes crystalline varieties, as granites, syenites, etc.; and uncrystalline, as trap, trachytes, etc. The sedimentary rocks have been formed under the agency of water. They are nothing more than the sediments deposited at the bottom of lakes and seas, consolidated by heat and pressure. These rocks are always strati-

fied, and bear intrinsic evidence of their origin. The commonest varieties are sandstones and limestones. The origin of the third class is not very well understood, but it seems clear they are the combined result of both igneous and aqueous action. These rocks are crystalline like the granites and syenites, and are stratified like the sedimentary class. Metamorphic rocks, under the name of the Laurentides, occupy almost the entire country north of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers and Lake Superior, and occupy in Ontario a triangular area, of which lines connecting Kingston with Nottawasaga Bay and Brockville with Pembroke, form the sides, and of which the St. Lawrence, between Kingston and Brockville, is the truncated apex. Between these last mentioned towns this formation crosses the St. Lawrence and extends through Eastern New York, under the name of the Adirondacs. All of Ontario, west of this area, is composed of sedimentary strata, which have been classified with reference to their lithological and palæontological characters. These strata form a series of roughly paralled belts, running north-west and south-east; the earliest member being the Trenton limestone, abutting on the Laurentian series to the east, and the latest member, the Hamilton shales, in the counties of Lambton, Essex and Kent. All these strata were formed very early in the earth's history; in fact, at the very dawn of vertebrate life.

From the time when the waves of a silurian sea were driven back by the gradual elevation of the land down to the close of the Pleiocene period, the western part of Ontario has remained high above the reach of submarine agencies, and has been a spectator of the wonderful evolutions going on throughout the other parts of the globe. It seems probable that during these numberless æons of time the topography of the country changed but little, and its general aspect was very much the same as we find it at present. Some important differences, however, there were; the mantle of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, which now envelopes its surface, were then absent, as also were the extensive sheets of fresh water which form the most characteristic feature of the Province.

A number of discoveries made during the American Geological Survey have given rise to a theory ably advanced by Prof. Claypole, of Antioch College, Ohio, and supported by Dr. Dawson, of Montreal. He states that the basins of the great lakes were formerly occupied by the channels of two or three great rivers. One of these, called by him the preglacial Mohawk, taking its rise in the neighborhood of Manitoulin Island, traversed the valleys of Lake Huron, the St. Clair and Detroit rivers, and Lake Erie, thence flowed into Lake Ontario through a buried channel lying somewhere along the course of the Welland Canal, but instead of reaching the Atlantic by way of the St. Lawrence, passed south at Oswego to Lake Onondaga, and thence along the Mohawk and Hudson River valleys to the ocean. We cannot pretend to enter into all the evidence which has been adduced in support of this view. It consists mainly, however, in this: deep artesian well borings have shown that the beds of the Detroit, Cuyahoga, and Maumee Rivers at Detroit, Cleveland and Toledo respectively, are formed by deposits of clay, gravel and sand, some 200 feet deep, filling up the ancient channels of these rivers, which had been originally chiselled out of the subjacent rocks. The conclusion drawn from this is thus expressed by Claypole: "Now, a river cannot excavate its bed below the bottom of the valley or lake into which it flows; and as Lake Erie does not much exceed 200 feet in depth, it follows of necessity that the bottom of the channel of the Cuyahoga and the bottom of the lake are nearly in the same level. It is impossible, therefore, to doubt that at the time when this older Cuyahoga flowed along its now buried channel, the Erie valley had been excavated to its full depth, and that whatever was the agent we cannot attribute the erosion to the ice of the glacial era, since both valley and river equally belong to preglacial times."

"There is no reason to believe that the river at Cleveland was much larger than now, while it is absolutely certain that it flowed at least 200 feet below its present level, or nearly in the bottom of the present lake. We may hence safely conclude that the lake had no existence, and that the bed of the Cuyahoga continued into the wide, open vale of Erie, without meeting any such inland sea as that in which it now falls, and emptied itself into some larger stream then flowing east, and through the valley." Corresponding buried channels have been discovered near Port Colborne, at the southern entrance of the Welland Canal, at Oswego and Syracuse, in New York State. It seems extremely probable that, contemporaneous with this preglacial Mohawk, the region about Lake Superior was drained by a branch of the Mississippi rising somewhere in the neighborhood of Nepigon Bay, and that the course of this river was not south-east along the present valley of the St. Mary's River, and thus into Lake Huron; but winding its way in a generally south-westerly direction, its course carried it a little west of the present city of Marquette on the south shore of Lake Superior, along the depression at present occupied by Green Bay, Lakes Horicon and Winnebago, and from thence it followed an almost direct line to the Mississippi, 400 miles distant, joining that river where the city of Rock

Island now stands. A similar depression passes south westerly through the State of Illinois, connecting Chicago with the Mississippi, which probably represents the buried channel of a preglacial Michigan, and there appear to be good grounds for presuming that the waters of Georgian Bay emptied into the valley of the preglacial Mohawk by way of Lake Simcoe, Rice Lake and the Trent valley. The fact that the bed of the St. Lawrence at the Thousand Islands is 400 feet above the floor of Lake Ontario clearly establishes the impossibility of the preglacial Mohawk finding its outlet to the ocean by that passage.

This region of primeval forest, one endless sea of waving green, save where a silvery thread marked some tributary of the Mohawk, and over which an eternal silence brooded, was soon to witness a most tremendous display of Nature's power and the forces at her command. The true interpretation of the hieroglyphics which Nature has left to mark the wonderful occurrence which now took place, is, and probably ever will remain, a matter of controversy among geologists. There seems to be a consensus of opinion, however, in favor of the view that a mantle of solid ice, at least 6,000 feet thick over Ontario, covered the eastern side of our continent as far south as southern Pennsylvania. This passed away; animal and vegetable life re-occupied the desolated country, but again was destroyed by the returning ice sheet. Dr. Dawson, of Montreal, believes that all the phenomena can be explained by assuming the northern portion of the continent to have been depressed beneath sea level, and an Arctic current freighted with icebergs to have passed over the country in a south-westerly direction into the basin of the Mississippi. The best feature of this latter theory is, that it explains how the St. Lawrence valley has been cut out of the Laurentide Mts., which the former fails to do, and is supported by the general direction of the striae or abrasions made by the ice upon the surface of the rock throughout that district. An elevation of land to the line of perpetual frost would, perhaps, be sufficient to give this thickness of ice, and alteration of level certainly did take place; but in addition, Mr. Croll has pointed out that the earth's orbit is becoming more circular every year, and will continue doing so for 23,980 years after A. D. 1881, after which it will become eccentric at the same slow ratio, and points out that, at the maximum of eccentricity, one hemisphere of the globe will have a lengthened winter over which the heat of summer can have no effect, while the other hemisphere will have a perpetual spring. Calculations made by Mr. Stone show that the last maxima of eccentricity were reached 200,000 and 800,000 years ago. The latter may represent the first ice period and the former the last. Although it may forever remain uncertain how far these views are correct, there can be no doubt that this epoch was one of exceeding cold. The moisture of the atmosphere became congealed in such enormous quantities during the year, that the solar heat had practically no effect upon it, and for such a long period did this process continue, that, as calculated by Prof. Dana, the ice attained a thickness of 12,000 feet over the Laurentide Mountains, 6,500 feet over New England, 4,000 over Long Island, and extended out into the ocean a distance of from 50 to 90 miles, forming a line of sea coast having perpendicular cliffs of ice fully 500 feet high. The southern limit of the ice may be represented by a line starting at the point of intersection of the 40° of latitude and the Atlantic coast; thence it proceeds westward through southern Ohio, where it turns north-west, and passing south of Chicago, strikes the Mississippi at Rock Island, and ranging between the meridians 90° and 120°, continues north into Manitoba.

R.

(To be continued.)

A REVERIE.

LINES WRITTEN AFTER READING CARLYLE'S ESSAY ON BURNS.

We stand beside the fire and see
The purging of the noble soul
Within the cauldron's seething roll,
With awe and strange expectancy.

Will it the scathing strong endure
This burning out of false and dead
With flames of hope and healing fed;
Will it the triumph issue pure?

Will not the stern refining flame
That quick-consumed Burns' ardent life,
With jarring wars and noisy strife
"Twixt lofty hopes and greed of fame,

Prove fatal to a lesser soul?
No; not if in humility,
And nerved with Christ's ability,
It struggle ever towards the goal!

M. A.

THE EPISTLES OF PLINY.

IV.

The discussion which was entered into some weeks ago in the English papers concerning ghosts and spiritual visitations, was an instance of how the human mind, dissatisfied with its meagre knowledge of the Great Hereafter, grasps eagerly at any clue which may possibly lead to some satisfactory solution of the problem of the unknown future. The letter which we now translate shows that the world does not possess much more information about the question in our time than it did in the days of Pliny. Just as we have eminent scientific men nowadays discussing spiritualism, so we find grave philosophers in Pliny's time arguing about the existence of ghosts. It is perfectly plain from the tone of the letter that Pliny believed in them devoutly. How many men in our acquaintance will back him up in the belief.

After describing the apparition of a prophetic female to one Curtius Rufus, an event which was not unusual in the lives of Roman worthies—as witness Numa and Egeria, Tarquin and the Sibyl, the Elder Drusus and the German Wala who stopped him from crossing the Elbe, Marius and his Jewish prophetess—he proceeds, amid every circumstance of horror, as follows (vii. 27):

"There was at Athens a house spacious and convenient, but with a bad reputation and haunted. In the silence of the night sounds could be heard, and if you listened more carefully, a noise of chains was heard at first some little distance off, then approaching nearer. Soon a ghost would appear; an old man worn away with leanness and emaciate, with uncut beard, with dishevelled hair. He bore chains on his feet and hands, and shook them as he walked. Wretched nights were passed in watching by the inhabitants of the house; sickness and death from increasing fright ensued; for sometimes, even although the spectre was absent, the recollection of the vision remained in the mind, and the very fact that the cause of the fear was not present induced fear. The house then became deserted, and remained lonely and untenanted, being left entirely to that monster. But it was advertised as being 'For Sale' or 'To Let,' as somebody might take it in ignorance of the trouble. There came to Athens a philosopher named Athenodorus, and read the notice. He heard the price asked, and having suspected from the cheapness of the offer that there was something wrong, he made inquiries and learned the whole matter, but nevertheless rented the house. When it begins to grow dusk, he orders his bed to be made up in the front part of the house; has brought to him his tablets, his pen and a light. He sends all his servants and family into the back part of the house, and applies his mind, eyes and hand to writing, so that his thoughts might not by being idle invent for themselves uncanny sounds or vain fears. At first, as everywhere, the silence of the night, then iron began to be struck, chains to be shaken. He never raised his eyes or stopped his pen; but did his best to fix his mind and not pay attention with his ears. Then the noise began to get louder, and even to come quite close, and now to be heard on the threshold, now within it. He looks; he sees, he recognizes the spectre as described to him. It stood and pointed with its fingers like a person calling. He indicates with his hand that it must wait a little, and again applies himself to his tablets and pen. It commenced to shake its chains over the head of the writer; he sees it again, as before, motioning to him. He delays no longer, takes the lamp and follows. It went with a slow pace, as if loaded with chains. After it turned into the yard of the house, suddenly vanishing, it deserts its companion. He places grass and heaped up leaves on the spot as a mark. On the next day he goes to the magistrates and asks them to order the place to be dug up. There are found, held by chains and mixed up, bones which the body, decayed by time and being in the ground, had left bare and worn away. After being collected they are publicly buried. The house afterwards was deficient in properly constituted manes."

Could anything be more terrible? Have we not here a genuine old-fashioned ghost story, one to be told in the twilight when the long shadows are creeping along the walls, and the fitful play of the hearth-fire sends a trembling light over the darkening room? Are we not reminded of long dark galleries, creaky stairs, dark windy nights, when every gust bears with it its warning of impending woe? The world may have been more childlike in Pliny's days than now, but when we read a book like *Footprints on the Boundary of an Unknown World*, or the *Night Side of Nature*, or attend a spiritualistic séance, we are led to doubt whether, after all, there has been so great an advancement. The Romans were peculiarly superstitious, but it has only been with the introduction of steam and the telegraph and printing that we have shaken off the notions which troubled them, and some of them are not satisfactorily disposed of to this day. Sceptics there were among them, and bold ones. P. Claudius, in the First Punic War, was a little in advance of his age when he told the person who had charge of the Sacred Chickens, in reply to a statement by that officer that the chickens would not eat—*Then let them drink*. The gods avenged the chickens, and Claudius lost his fleet. Another courageous man established a re-

putation for immense boldness. When a viper had twisted itself around a couple of files, and he was anxiously asked what it could mean, he answered that it meant that a viper had twisted itself around two files. But such examples are rare, and possibly, on a calm view of the situation, we may be said to have improved in this respect on Pliny's contemporaries. We cannot forbear giving the conclusion of the letter we have partially translated, leaving our readers to make their own comments.

"I have a freedman named Marcus, not an ill-educated man. A younger brother was sleeping with him in the same bed. He seemed to himself to see somebody sitting on the bed, coming close to his head with shears, and even cutting his hair off his head. When it was light, he himself was sheared round his head, and the hair was lying all round. After a short interval of time, the re-occurrence of what had then happened gave it credence. A boy was sleeping in a dormitory among several others. According to his story, there came through the windows two beings in white robes (? angels) and sheared him as he lay asleep, and returned in the way by which they had come. Day showed him too shorn and his hair lying about." *

We are sorry to add that Pliny is obliged to confess that nothing serious happened as a consequence of these prodigies, although he was afraid that it meant the loss, not only of his own locks, but of his own head. He had no doubt that the event would have led to that if Domitian had lived a little longer. Fortunately Domitian was removed, and Pliny lived on to amuse his leisure by writing for our benefit to an old friend the letter we have given. Pliny seems to have been fond of the marvellous; and in the thirty-third letter of the ninth book, tells a wonderful story of a tame dolphin, which is worth reading. Probably he inherited a liking for such pursuits from his uncle, whose faculty for digesting information was so great that he may be said to have lived on reading and on making notes. He had a secretary, and in the winter made him wear gloves, so that his writing should not be impeded by the cold. He left one hundred and sixty commonplace books behind him, filled with all sorts of information true and untrue; and with such a model before him, who can blame Pliny if he ventured on speculations upon unusual subjects.

Have we not here the prototype of the main incident in the *Stumme Liebe* of Musäus.

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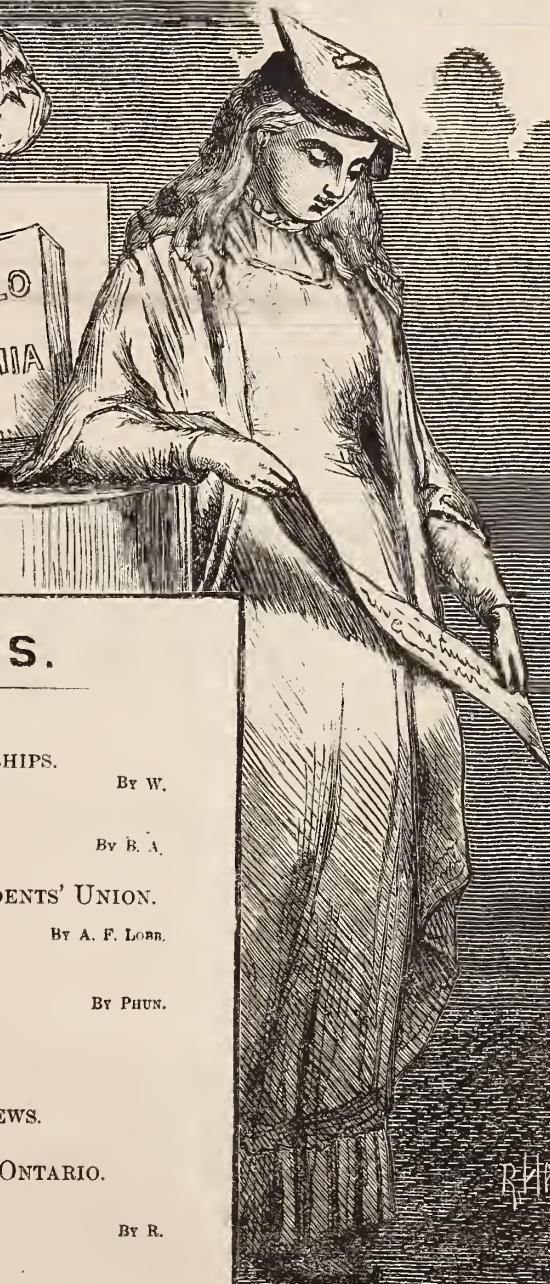
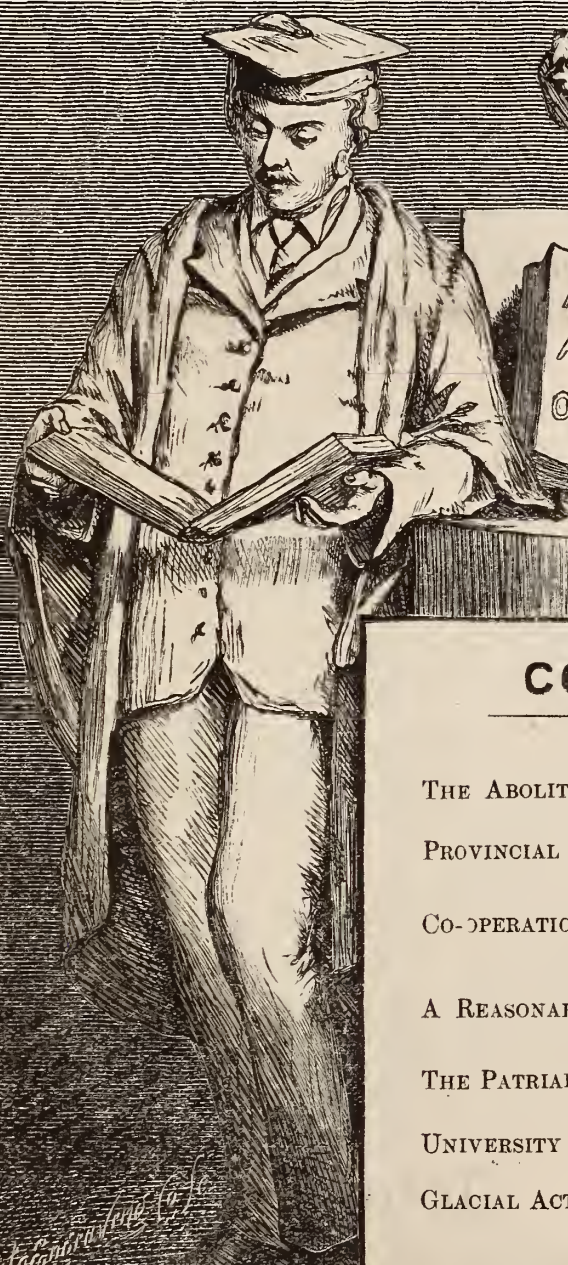
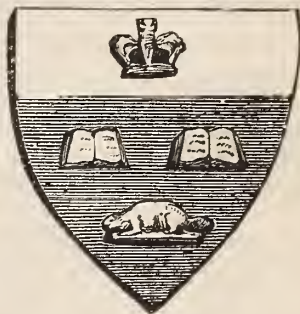
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A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

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THE ABOLITION OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

The meeting at Moss Hall on Saturday, referred to in these columns last week, was largely attended, and the question of the advisability of of petitioning the Senate to abolish scholarships and medals was fully discussed.

The first motion proposed was :

"That a petition be presented to the Senate of the University of Toronto in favor of the abolition of medals, scholarships and prizes; such petition to be presented to another meeting of undergraduates for ratification."

It was moved in amendment to this :

"That while recognizing the necessity of instruction in jurisprudence, constitutional history and political economy in University Colleges, this meeting declare itself in favor of the present system of scholarships and medals."

After a long and exhaustive discussion, the original motion was carried by an overwhelming majority. The only argument that the opponents of abolition placed weight upon was, that if scholarships were abolished, men who now go through the University either would not go through at all or would be greatly delayed in doing so. The answer to this argument was pointed out. The man who possesses sufficient ability and energy to take a scholarship throughout his college course, will not be prevented taking a University education because he did not secure a prize of \$150 a year. In two years he could save more than the total amount of the scholarships he would receive; and if he started out for himself in life at as early an age as most Canadian youths who are without means do, he could graduate while nearly as young as his more fortunate fellow-students possessed of means. Besides, for every one man who gets through the University depending on his ability to obtain a scholarship, there are a dozen others who are equally dependent on their own efforts, and who get through without any external assistance. The man possessed of more ability than these men have, should be as capable of helping himself as they are. As a matter of fact, however, the majority of those who obtain scholarships would go through the University uninterruptedly without them.

A strong argument against abolition, and one which was not mentioned on Saturday, is, that men who are going into law or medicine, might, if there were no scholarships in the arts course to help them, abandon it altogether, and devote their energies exclusively to obtaining their professional education. In answer to this we say, that supposing a man to take the senior matriculation examination, if he were going into law, it would only require one year longer to get through both arts and law courses than through law alone, as the Law Society deducts for graduates two years from the time under articles. As to medicine, few medical men take the arts course anyway, and those who put themselves through would probably do so by teaching, for which they would require an arts education.

But surely there are broader grounds upon which we must view this question than the assistance of a dozen needy students. No one denies that this object is a most commendable one, but it is unfair to practise it when injustice is done to students as a class, and we hold that the present system does this in more than one way.

It was stated on Saturday that if scholarships were abolished men would be driven from this University. We believe that instead of drawing men to the University the present system drives them away. Men who take scholarships and medals are considered *par excellence*, the best men in the University, and those who are not fortunate enough to get these are ranked in the popular mind as men of no ability or

learning. Students possessed of good ability yet content to acknowledge ledge that there may be others with more than they have, in choosing the University they will attend, and seeing the keen competition here, despair of securing any of the prizes offered, and unwilling to be ranked as second class men, go to some other University. We hold that all first class honor men should be ranked equally, and when we see the injustice that is done by granting prizes to only the men who stand first, the remarks of one of the speakers at the meeting seems not too strong: "The present system is not only *bad* but *infamous*." If the Senate is at present too closely wedded to the system of scholarships to part with it, they might at least effect the desirable reform of ranking all first class honor men in the graduating class equally as none of the arguments in favor of scholarships apply to medals.

The course now open to undergraduates is concentrated resistance to the present system. There will be much opposition at first; unreasoning conservatism will oppose any change. We will be, and have been, told that this is a matter that students have no business to interfere with; but if the question is strongly agitated and kept before graduates and undergraduates, we *must* triumph, for we have right on our side.

W.

PROVINCIAL VICE-ROYALTY.

Those who were present at the opening ceremonies of this Session of our Local Legislature, witnessed a scene that strikingly exemplified the lasting and disheartening influence of prejudice. With royal promptitude, at the proper moment, a carriage, drawn by foaming steeds, and bearing the Lieutenant-Governor, dashed up to the Legislative Hall. A corps of volunteers guarded the historic precincts of that venerable building, and successfully accomplished the double task of presenting arms to His Excellency, and of overawing the revolutionary populace without. Within, the Chamber presented an animated and impressive appearance. The diplomatic corps resident in the city relaxed for the nonce from the cares of international intrigue and finesse, and showed their brilliant uniforms to the best advantage. These, with the gorgeous costumes of the ladies, the venerable aspect of the Judges, the conscious modesty of the members, and the presence of the mace, were all calculated to make the casual spectator believe that the constitution was still safe. Had he any lingering doubts as to this, they were finally dissipated when the Speech from the Throne (what a resounding phrase!) was read in grandiloquent style by a stoutish gentleman in a cocked hat, with an amazing quantity of gold lace strewn in reckless profusion over his uniform, while a youthful officer struck stained-glass attitudes on his right. The speech read, the Lieutenant-Governor drove back to Government House and oblivion, and the members, after the regulation number of adjournments, settled down to the exhausting task of struggling with the Address.

Now, while deprecating any aimless tampering with the Constitution, it must strike every one who will for one moment forget mere prejudice and custom, that all this is out of place in

so democratic a Province as Ontario. The ill-concealed ridicule of uninterested spectators showed at once their appreciation of this useless ostentation, though perhaps but few paused to think that underneath all this tinsel there lay a positive wrong to the community at large. Speakers on both sides at the last public debate expressed themselves clearly and well on this subject, pointing out that this useless parade is a matter of serious importance (when we consider that it costs enormously out of proportion to our resources); serious, because through an ill-directed and pressing economy, deserving institutions are forced to lead a starved and undeveloped existence.

I would submit for careful consideration the following facts in this connexion. In the first place the Lieutenant-Governor is allowed a yearly salary of \$10,000 from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Dominion; in addition to this, there is an annual appropriation from the Provincial Treasury of \$10,000 more. Government House and the grounds attached (worth at least \$300,000) would, if sold and the proceeds invested, yield a yearly income of probably \$20,000. Adding these sums, we have a capital sum (say \$800,000), representing an income of \$40,000 per annum unproductively invested, and conferring no earthly benefit on anybody but the fortunate politician who chances to be Lieutenant-Governor. Now, it would do neither the constitution nor the country any harm if the Lieutenant-Governor's salary were put at \$1,200 a year (a sum not thought too small by the wealthy and populous State of Ohio) and a suite of rooms in the Government Buildings, sufficient for the transaction of business, allowed him. The annual appropriation could still be made and applied, together with the interest on the sum realized by the sale of the Government House, to the sole use and benefit of the University of Toronto. As the denominational colleges have never objected to the present wasteful application of this sum, they obviously could not consistently object if it were to be made productive of good in the way I have indicated.

I now hand the active advocacy of this scheme over to the members of Convocation on the one hand, and of our Local Assembly on the other. The former, unsparing critics of both the University Senate and the Provincial Assembly, cannot surely refrain from seizing the opportunity of redressing a grievance and confirming upon their *Alma Mater* so substantial a benefit. Members of the Legislature (always rigidly economical in the interests of their constituents) who have attacked Upper Canada College, and thus sought to abolish an institution which, even from the most unfriendly point of view, has done the country good service, must, if they wish to be both just and generous, first remove that institution whose expensiveness is in an inverse ratio to its usefulness. How instructive it would be could we have from both bodies an unbiassed and candid expression of opinion!

B. A.

CO-OPERATION AND THE STUDENTS' UNION.

The Executive Committee of the Union will report at the mass meeting on Tuesday next three methods of co-operation in purchasing College books and instruments. The first of these is, that dealers who now make specialties of either arts and medical law books or surgical instruments, allow a discount to students of the different faculties, members of the Union, and thus secure the exclusive patronage for their particular supplies. This system is at once simple and certain. The dealer, by a liberal discount, secures a monopoly, and trade opposition guarantees the purchasing student against fraud and exorbitancy. Unfortunately for this, as I think, the best system, no dealer will co-operate.

A Students' Emporium, where books may be ordered and delivered, within a reasonable time, at a fair advance on cost to proprietor, seems at first sight to possess many advantages. Losses from the accumulation of dead stock would be avoided; certain and ready sale saves the interest on capital invested. These items must give the emporium a high vantage-ground. However, in actual business there are weighty offsets. The discount allowed by publisher to retailer is, as a matter of fact, computed on the gross amount of the order given. Publishers of College books also publish a much larger proportion of miscellaneous works (*vide* MacMillan's Catalogue). In a supposed case a city dealer orders \$5,000 worth of books, of which \$500 worth are collegiate; the discount allowed on the college books is determined by the magnitude of the whole order, and is, of course, considerable. The proprietor of the emporium orders the actual quantity of college books required, \$500 worth. His discount is a mere bagatelle. With this great advantage in buying, the dealer can lower his prices to Union figures, and since the obligation to buy at the emporium is not on moral grounds but purely one of self-interest, the emporium becomes an opposition book store with no advantages of general trade, and patronized only at the caprice of the student. The proprietor of the emporium would expect the Union to pay an officer from their funds to assist him in the selection of books; this of course lessens the economy aimed at, and entails upon the executive the control of what will be found to be, practically, an uncontrollable officer. The annoyance caused by delay in delivery and the mistakes of inexperienced ordering will force the student who wants a work at once to purchase elsewhere, and leave the emporium unvisited.

Between these systems, advocated for united operation, there exists what may be termed the wholesale system. This is purely coöperative, and obtains with manifest advantage in several local student communities at present; for example, in Knox College and McMaster Hall. A student, solely for the sake of the saving accruing to himself, induces several fellow-students to join him in the purchase of necessary works. The order thus reaching a respectable total, a discount of 25 per cent. may be obtained from wholesale dealers in the city, and a very appreciable economy effected.

To co-operate thus as a union would demand the appointment of a salaried secretary, adept in each branch of college literature, to arrange payments, collect orders, and procure the right editions. No representative committee could conduct the ordering satisfactorily, since their courses are different; and unless these gentlemen were paid, they could not give the time and care necessary to the performance of this important function. Clearly, to reap the full advantage of this system, it must be operated locally.

As a delegate to the executive, recognized as yet indeed only by the courtesy of its members, and an ardent admirer of the spirit which inaugurated this Union, I exceedingly regret to seem to attack what is assuredly the keystone of its permanence. But why base its continuance on any such hazardous undertaking? To establish a book emporium, which, in the opinion of men of experience, both in and retired from business, cannot succeed, and which confessedly the intending proprietor will conduct as an accessory and as an advertisement to a drug and other special business, would perhaps lower booksellers' prices for a time; however, they by combination, and from the absence of any moral obligation on members, would compass the suspension of the emporium, and make students at once the laughing-stock of the commercial world, the dupe of persuasive inexperience, and the victims of now established and vengeful monopolists.

Let each community adopt the wholesale system locally; the students in the different courses of University combine to reap a common benefit in new books if desired. And as a means of exchange in second-hand books, which the proprietor of the proposed emporium in no way contemplates, let there appear in the University journal, at a merely nominal charge, a list of books to be disposed of by graduating classes, or wanted by undergraduates in the different years. If the name of the work and address of the seller is published, the second-hand bookseller, with his paltry prices offered, is done away with.

This plan would be co-operation without complication, co-operation between student and student, between University men and their University press. Does this necessarily sacrifice the Union? No. It has other objects, and if the Union prevents the operation of these local systems, which alone can be successful and appreciable, if to support the Union undergraduates must forego immediate and tangible advantages for the distant and imagined benefits of a reckless venture, the interests of the communities demand that the Union should abandon co-operation. Amend the constitution so that meetings may be called when the interests of the students demand them, abandon co-operation as a Union and develop it locally; the Students' Union becomes a Parliament with executive and broad objects, and leaves its constituents to enjoy the manifest advantages of localised co-operative economies.

A. F. LOBB.

In another column will be found a letter from Junius, Jr., which purports to set forth the views of those who think that the time for getting up the Greek play is too short, and hence that the representation should be postponed till next fall or spring. Of course it will be apparent to all, that if each man says to his neighbor, "Behold! the time is short," and works himself into the belief that it is actually impossible to get up the play in the time allowed, the play will not be produced in such a way as to make it the success it should be if to be produced at all. Now, it seems to us, that all that is wanted is a little of that back-bone which is generally to be found lacking in our undergraduates whenever a scheme of somewhat more stupendous proportions than ordinary is proposed. The actors are rehearsing twice a week instead of once, as is stated in the letter referred to, and the music is getting on as well as could be expected, when it is known that it is among the members of the Glee Club that most if not all of the despondency in regard to the play and its production exists. It surely is a little premature to say that the play cannot be got up, although there is some show of reason in the remarks by Junius, especially in his reference to the time expended at Harvard in rehearsals in comparison with the time allotted here. We would suggest that the preparations be continued till the last moment, short of incurring any actual expense, and then if it be found impossible to produce the play, in the natural order of things, it must needs be postponed till some time in the next academic year. By pursuing this method, nothing will be lost in the way of preparation already done. The feelings expressed by Junius, however, seem to be by no means confined to a few, and a thorough examination of the position of affairs will be now quite in order; and any expression of opinion on this subject, both *pro* and *con*, through these columns, will be gladly welcomed, so that we may not bring lasting disgrace on the College by making a failure, when success of the highest order can alone be tolerated, through going blindfolded into a *cul de sac* of uncertainty.

REPLY TO "A REASONABLE DOUBT,"

IN No. 15.

Oh, no! he'll say, "It's very mild;"
 "Pray, Miss, beware the gutter."
 "Oh, view the high and lustrous moon;"
 "Say, isn't she just utter."
 And then he'll stroke his soft moustache;
 Or fix his giglamps closer:
 And then he'll sigh, or perhaps he'll sneeze,
 Or perhaps propound a poser:
 As thus, "Do you read Tennyson
 "And do you like his 'Princess'?"

"It's awful clever, don't you think?"
 If she assents he winces,
 And slides off to the carnival,
 Or cart-wheel style of bonnet,
 Or perhaps describes his little dog,
 And makes weak jokes upon it.

And oft in midst of study brown,
 A missive disconcerts him,
 'Tis sure to be, "You'r fooling me,"
 Or something else that hurts him.
 Or just some simple question, as
 "What is the French for 'winking'?"
 Or, "Do you know your hair's awry?"
 And quite prevents him thinking.
 And if at lecture, taking notes,
 His ardent mind he fixes
 To catch the points, his neighbour laughs,
 And thus the subject mixes.
 And if he chance to look around,
 He catches some eye smiling,
 Grey, brown, or blue, from thought profound,
 The wretched Soph. beguiling.

PHUN.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

In its last issue the *Crimson* takes up the cudgels on the side of Mr. Oscar Wilde, and its remarks might form a supplement to the article in the *New York Sun* on the part played by the Freshmen at the Boston lecture. This is the only college paper I have as yet seen which contains any words appreciative of Mr. Wilde's claim to respect and admiration. The tone and style in which other prints have expressed themselves seem to have been borrowed from the outside press, and the information vouchsafed in regard to his character and aims were taken from the same source. The greater number of those employed by daily papers to furnish contributions on subjects of the day fulfil their task fairly well when confined to ordinary social and political topics. This class of contributors have been called upon in many instances to 'dish up' something on the 'aesthetic movement.' The subject not being one on which the dictionaries and the cyclopedias of the newspaper office could furnish the usual amount of material, the writers had to fall back on the scanty stock supplied by English comic papers and the extravaganza *Patience*. Hence it has come about, that nine out of ten accounts concerning Mr. Wilde, are made under the inspiration of a mental picture, consisting of attenuated forms, unnatural attitudes and inane gazers at flowers. However wretched this sort of criticism, its wretchedness was not too much for the gullibility of several college prints, including those of Yale. The climax as to ignorance of what constitutes aestheticism was reached in the revolting boorishness of a correspondent in the *Michigan Chronicle*. The *Crimson* shows a sincere wish to form a fair estimate of Mr. Wilde, and maintains that "he is a young man of rare poetic ability, fine poetic achievement, grand poetic promise." This lavish meed of praise is doubtless well meant, but if it is intended to convey the idea that Mr. Wilde's best title to fame rests or will rest on his poems, the mark is altogether missed. As he said, in conversation at Boston, the object of English aesthetes is to teach the poor, the working people, to create beauty by educating them in design, and endow them with fine and permanent taste in handicrafts. This is a noble mission which opens a road endless in possibilities of refinement. Mr. Wilde will merit durable renown if in this respect he will prove to be a successful missionary.

* *

Of course it was a printer's error. But why should it not set a fashion? Why should not certain invitations run honestly? "Mr. and Mrs. ——— request the pleasure of your presents at their daughter's wedding." Unhappily in this particular case, the undergrad at the Residence who got the notice is for the time being—to use his own somewhat doleful expression—"strapped."

* *

SCENE: A smoking car on G. W. R. Train draws up at station.
 CONDUCTOR (entering): "All tickets ready."

SPOT (disappearing under the sofa, to passengers): "Gentlemen, I trust to your honor."

* *

It appears that at Cornell the Freshmen have an annual banquet, and the Sophomores an annual conspiracy to upset the arrangements for

that festivity. I proceed to compare two sorts of opinion on this apparent antagonism between two Years.

I. In Toronto, the press and some of the undergraduates too, judging from the published comments on an occurrence of last term, would say that this was a "disgraceful" state of affairs; that the Freshmen were the victims every year of an "outrage" that these Sophomores were "unmanly and cowardly."

II. In Cornell they presume to look upon things somewhat differently. On the last occasion of the banquet a few in the class were unable to attend; they had been kidnapped. The snatching party were denounced by the outside press and got into hot water with the Faculty. The Freshmen, however, instead of echoing the indignation of the papers and the authorities, decided to acknowledge themselves as participators in the abduction. In the words of the *Cornell Era*, every one knew that this affair was something expected and perhaps welcomed by the Freshmen. It was no more than a game in which in the earlier part the Sophs. played more skilfully. No one doubts that the Freshmen would have been greatly disappointed had '84 resolved to let them have their supper without opposition. The Freshmen felt certain that they had outwitted the Sophs. But the Sophs. played a skilful game and well nigh won. What there is to make such a loud noise about we cannot see.

Those who want men to go through their University in the manner that some people adopt when marching up a church aisle, should be embalmed as precious remnants of darker times. But when they officiously express sympathy for Freshmen who, as in the above case, had rather be without it, the sympathizers are a nuisance to the public and an annoyance to the institution their remarks affect.

* * *

BACON has recorded, that "Augustus Caesar died in a compliment; Tiberius in dissimulation; and Vespasian in a jest;" but Amos Thickett Morgan, student at the Yale Theological Seminary, has done the best time on record, for he died in a clap of thunder.

* * *

In early childhood I remember being told of a girl who could see with the top of her head, and tell what time it was with a watch laid under her hair. Quite recently, in Yorkville, I was shown an old woman who had the sense of smell concealed in her right ear. Now comes one of the editors of the *Oberlin Review* (Ohio), who is said to hear with his mouth. He will probably publish his reminiscences under the title, "What the Keg Told Me."

* * *

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

THE number of students in the United States is 25,570.

IT is rumored that Columbia will soon publish a daily.

ETON College, England, has 890 students.

THE student taking the highest scholastic honors at Yale the past year was a Jew.

MCGILL. Mr. H. Street, of the class of '83 in Applied Science, died of typhoid fever on Thursday, 9th ult., at the age of eighteen years and ten months. Mr. Street was a member of the Reading Room Committee, an ex-Vice-President of the Undergraduates Literary Society, ex-Secretary of the Scientific Society, and a member of the Football team. The funeral took place from the hospital on Saturday morning at 7.30 a.m., and was attended by over two hundred students.

On Thursday evening the Reading Room Committee adjourned after the reading of the minutes, on the motion of Mr. J. R. Murray, as a mark of respect to their late member just removed.

Mr. Weston delivered his lecture on Alaska at the Undergraduates Society on Friday evening last. The subject matter was rather interesting, but the lecturer's delivery was rather poor. A letter was read by the Secretary from the Corporation of the University stating that they had handed over to the Faculty of Arts power to deal with the Society, especially in the matter of honorary members. Mr. Turner gave notice that on that day fortnight he would move, seconded by Mr. MacKay, "that a Committee of five be appointed to communicate with the University Literary Society and the Faculties of Law and Medicine, with the view of re-establishing a College paper." Before adjournment a vote of regret at the death of Mr. Street was carried.

On account of the Medicals failing to subscribe the amount estimated, the Sports' Committee this year are called upon to face a large deficit of over sixty dollars. This will no doubt be a warning to future committees.

At the Undergraduate Literary Society on the 2nd, the question: "Would the United States Government be justified in forcibly suppressing Mormonism?" was decided in the affirmative by a majority of one. Mr. A. Lee read an extremely able and exhaustive essay on "Language," in which were included some original verses, which have already been

published, and which have met with much friendly criticism. Mr. Kirkpatrick also gave a reading. On the motion of Mr. Turner, seconded by Mr. Greenshields, an article was added to the constitution, by which in future those who fail to take the part assigned to them without due notice to the Special Committee are to be entered in the minutes as defaulters.

The following are the B.A. candidates for honors this year: Mental and Moral Philosophy, Messrs. L. Gregor and I. H. Rogers; Classics, Mr. H. J. Hagne; Natural Science, Messrs. Ami, Lafleur, Trenholme, and A. W. Smith; English Language and Literature, Mr. N. T. Rielle; Modern Languages, Mr. J. L. Morin. There are no candidates for mathematical honors.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. One of the places of interest at the Conversazione last Friday was the armory of the University Rifles, which has been lately improved in many respects. There is now in the centre of the room a large stand for the arms, made of chestnut wood, against which the rifles are stacked, while above the rifles the sword-bayonets are suspended on brass hooks against scarlet cloth, which set them off very well. This whole stand is on castors and can be moved into any position with ease. Around the sides of the armory there are arranged cupboards for the great-coats, pants and tunics, while in three corners of the room, at the intersection of the cupboards, there are hooks, one in each, for haversacks.

The busbies are arranged on railings over a closet which contains canteens.

The pouches are suspended from pegs all around the wall, over the cupboards and against the chestnut wainscoting. This high wainscoting, with the pouches at intervals of one foot all around the room, together with the green tint of the wall, lit up by a new gas chandelier, showed the armory off very well on Friday evening. Other features are the new Linoleum oil-cloth, and the portable hinges which enable the door to be lifted off at a moments notice, so that K. company may have easy access to their arms. The knapsacks, etc., are always put away according to their numbers, so that the men may know exactly where to get their accoutrements. The armory is heated by a steam coil, and we hope soon to have military pictures of interest on the walls, such as "The Army" and "The Navy," etc., besides the photograph of the company. The whole cost of furnishing the armory is about \$150.

Capt. Baker especially, besides the other officers, not forgetting the able help of Mr. McKim, deserve all credit for the efficient way in which they have expended the funds.

THE Residence Dance, held in the dining hall on Friday evening after the Conversazione, was a grand success. The number of tickets was limited to 150; each residence man, besides the graduates, receiving four. This filled the hall, although it was by no means crowded. The music (three harpers) sounded very well from the gallery, and kept good time. The corridors were decorated with Chinese lanterns, while the dining hall was decorated with flowers. Taking this as a precedent, we hope that the practice of having a dance at least every year will become established, so that the outside world may see that the residence men are not as bad as the *Globe* would make out. And now that the students' union, the Conversazione and the dance have gone off so well, let us put forth every effort to make the Greek worthy of our present reputation.

THE report of the Conversazione has unavoidably been held over till next week.

THE regular prayer-meeting of the University College Y. M. C. A. was held in Moss Hall, on Saturday, 11.30. The subject for the day, "God's Gift," was briefly and pointedly touched upon by the leader Mr. R. Haddon, who was followed with a few remarks by two others. The meeting was well attended, but it was not so lively and vigorous as it should have been. The new hymn-books were used and appeared to give unqualified satisfaction. It would be well if those who are able to read music would sit in the front seats on the night when the books with the music are distributed. The meeting next Saturday (18th) will be addressed by Rev. H. M. Parsons; a large attendance is requested.

AN adjourned meeting of the undergraduates has been called for Friday evening, after the meeting of the Literary and Scientific Society, to decide upon the form of the petition to the Senate in favor of the abolition of medals, scholarships and prizes, and to choose a committee to obtain signatures.

DR. WILSON entertained the Second Year at his home last Saturday evening.

THE subject for discussion at the next meeting of the Literary and Scientific Society is "Annexation v. Independence," and at the following meeting will be discussed the comparative advantages of a general debating society and special department societies. The latter question ought at present to possess great interest, on account of the so-great multiplication of special societies.

THE annual meeting of the Toronto University Football Club was held in Moss Hall, Wednesday afternoon, about forty members being present. The following officers were elected for the next year: President, A. D. Creaser; Sec.-Treas., G. H. Duggan. Committee, 3rd Year, George, Campbell, G. Gordon; 2nd Year, Brown, Henderson, E. Wright; 1st Year, Coleman, A. B. Thompson, Vickers.

A VERY interesting French meeting of the University College Modern Language Club was held on Saturday afternoon. After routine business, M. Pernet took the chair, and gave a short address, dwelling on the position and influence of the French people, and the importance of acquiring a knowledge of the French language. Readings were given by M. Pernet and Messrs. Johnson and O'Flynn. An essay by Mr. H. H. Dewart on "L'Etude des Langues Modernes," insisted strongly on the necessity of oral practice. A very interesting discussion on La Fontaine's Fables followed, in which the majority of the members participated. M. Pernet's presence and assistance added much to the success of the meeting.

About sixty undergraduates turned out to Prof. Fowler's phrenological lecture, Wednesday night, attracted, not by the lecture, which was a shallow and egotistic farce, but by the prospect of seeing a prominent undergraduate phenologically examined. They were not disappointed.

The conversazione has turned out financially successful. Though little canvassing for subscriptions was done among the graduates, there will probably be a surplus of between \$75 and \$100.

A QUESTION.

Here we are in youthful vigor, toiling amid the dust and heat of life's great battle for golden grains of learning. Buoyed up by an emulative spirit, or weighed down by pensive melancholy, we strive for some title of distinction or a mental education, that *soi-disant* refinement of the mind, as worthy of tireless effort.

Reflect a moment and consider. What avails this panting after something that always lies beyond, lured as it were by some promised greatness sung to our eager ears by that siren, Ambition? We are all like leaves clinging to the tree of our earthly life; one is born to unfold at the top, just as there are intellectual kings amongst us; others take their various stations up and down, all subject alike to the caprices of the fitful winds, which in the way of life hurt us not, for we are strong; but in the autumn one by one, we—faded human leaves—yield to the bitter blasts and sink—in vain we, pausing, flutter—sink to the earth which, opening, hides our decayed forms in its dark breast.

What then, undergraduates, avails your labor; you may shine as the glowworm, then lost to sight; one murmur of applause to you—then lost to fame?

B.

GLACIAL ACTION IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

(Continued from our last.)

This enormous accumulation of ice over the eastern part of our continent north of the fortieth parallel, which we were engaged in describing last week was not motionless, but had a perceptible movement southward. That such a movement does take, has been pointed out by Dr. Hayes, of Kane's Arctic Expedition, who states that a glacier covers a great stretch of country on the north-west coast of Greenland, the movement of which is quite apparent, even in places where the inclination of the country is scarcely discernible. The power of this solid mass of moving ice, over a mile in thickness and exerting a pressure upon the surface over which it passed of over 300,000 lbs. to the square foot, can only be measured by the debris of clay sand and gravel to which it gave rise, and which in Western Ontario alone forms a deposit ranging from 50 to 200 feet in thickness, covering the entire district. The rocky floor was split up by the frost and ice, and pieces torn away were rolled along beneath the foot of the glacier until they were crushed into powder, while the lower face, covered with embedded fragments, acted like an emery wheel upon the surface over which it moved. Of the detritus or ground moraine, as it has been called, thus formed, part was pressed into the hollows and depressions of the rock surface with such terrific force, that when met with now in railway cuttings and excavations, the workmen require to use picks to remove it. Beds of this material called boulder clay are very common in the Province of Quebec, and form the lowest member of the series of superficial deposits. In Western Ontario it is seldom met with. The remainder of the ground moraine in time became thoroughly kneaded up and incorporated with the lower 500 feet of the moving mass. It is impossible to say how long this action continued; but as boulders torn away from the Huronian Rocks north of Lake Huron have been carried 300 miles south into the State of Ohio, and as the movement of this glacier has

been calculated at one foot per week, it would require 30,000 years for such transportation alone to take place.

One would expect that the erosive action of the ice would have less effect upon the hard gneissoid rocks of the Laurentide region than upon the less hard Silurian and Devonian strata: and of the latter it would be most destructive to the soft Hamilton shales. This is precisely what took place. Lake Erie and the southern part of Lake Huron have been cut out of the Hamilton shales, and the central part of the latter lake out of the comparatively soft Onondaga limestone. It is to be remembered, moreover, that the preglacial Mohawk had already cut a channel through the present basins of the great lakes, and the glacial action would naturally be more energetic along the valley of this river than over the higher and more level districts. This forms the first great subdivision of the glacial epoch, being characterized by an elevation of land, accompanied perhaps by a maximum of eccentricity in the earth's orbit, and producing in the temperate zone all the physical characters and climatic conditions now found in the Arctic regions.

The Champlain period, as it has been called by Dana, followed the foregoing, during which a gradual subsidence of land took place, corresponding to the previous elevation. The sun once more resumed its ascendancy, and the great ice sheet gradually retreated to the Laurentian Highlands, the line of its retreat being marked by a terminal moraine, or an accumulation of detritus which it had previously incorporated with itself, and by a turbulent volume of fresh water derived from the melting ice. As fast as the terminal moraine received additions from the retreating glacier, the finer materials, which consisted almost entirely of clay, and which formed the largest component of the glacial detritus, were taken up by the water which dashed about its base, and were carried hither and thither, and finally thrown down in a highly comminuted state. Deposits formed in this way extend over almost the entire area of western Ontario under the name of the Erie clay. These beds are of a blue or slate color, and are always stratified.

Dr. Dawson points out that the Leda clay of Quebec, which corresponds to the Erie of Ontario, was probably formed in a similar manner to the mud at present being deposited in the St. Lawrence valley, and thinks that the clay when held in solution was tinted red by protoxide of iron, but when deposited became deoxidised by the organic matter deposited with it, and reduced to a sulphide or carbonate of the protoxide, while at the same time its color changed to a blue or slaty hue. The coarser ingredients of the terminal moraine were broken up by the shore ice, and bergs broken off from the edge of the glacier, and by these were transported southwards. Crevasses, extending inwards from the limit of the glacier, became the channels of raging torrents, which rapidly decomposed the mass of rotten ice, clay, sand and gravel which formed their sides. The rush of the streams was too great to permit the finer materials being deposited, and beds of gravel and sand were laid down in a more or less obliquely stratified manner. Laminated beds arising in this way form a considerable portion of our superficial deposits.

The Champlain period seems to have been closed by a second elevation of land throughout the entire region previously covered by glacial ice: and especially was this the case along the line of the Niagara formation, where it was accompanied by a fracture of the earth's crust, technically called a "fault," by which the land on one side of the fracture sank many hundred feet. The Niagara limestone, forming a belt of varying width, begins in the eastern part of New York State, and passing westward enters this Province at the Falls. It continues in the same direction as far as Hamilton, thence proceeds north-west to Collingwood, and up the Saugeen Peninsula to Cape Hurd. It forms the central axis of the Manitoulin and other islands on the north shore of Lake Huron, and crossing over to Mackinac, continues southward along the west side of Lake Michigan.

Taking Lake Winnebago, in Wisconsin, as one terminal point, and Niagara Falls as another, this formation presents a somewhat bow-shaped appearance, the convex side of which is sharply defined by an almost unbroken line of cliffs originating in the manner previously described. Sir William Logan was of the opinion that the Niagara escarpment represented an ancient line of sea cliffs: but it is incredible to suppose that an irregular line of sea coast, nearly 1000 miles in length, should be entirely composed of one system of rocks; the more so as the Niagara is not a harder variety of rock than the adjoining systems. On the contrary, the soft dark shales by which it is underlain would especially expose it to the destructive action of the inland sea, which he assumes to have washed its base. And in the Nottawasaga district, the many crevasses and gorges lying at right angles to the escarpment could never, as he admits, have resulted from the action of the sea, but must have been the outcome of some convulsion of nature.

It is certain that this elevation of the Niagara formation must have taken place subsequent to the great glacial age, because throughout

the Manitoulin Island, and in fact, wherever the escarpment faces the north, and thus lay directly in the path of the southward moving glacier, we find the cliffs quite as abrupt as in the Nottawasaga district, where the ridge has an almost north and south course. Now it is evident that a force, powerful enough to chisel out the basins of the great lakes, would have broken down this barrier, or at any rate rounded its outlines into a general conformity with the slope of the country. But this is not the case, for the summit of the escarpment is almost as sharply cut as when first it left Nature's hand. That this elevation was prior to the complete retrocession of the water, is shown by the detrital mat which covers its surface at the loftiest points along its course. During this gradual elevation, but before the crest of the ridge emerged above the level of the lake, flotillas of icebergs setting out from the north-east side of Georgian Bay, crossed that body in a south-westerly direction, and between Cape Hurd, and the Manitoulin Island, kept grinding up and tearing away the rocky barrier, which was probably fractured or broken up here as in the Nottawasaga district, and in their further passage southward had a remarkable effect upon the floor of Lake Huron. To thoroughly understand this, some explanation must be given of the character and disposition of the Onondaga and Corniferous limestones in the western part of the province. The latter formation occupies a very large and important portion of western Ontario. Entering the province at Buffalo, it follows the coast line as far west as Long Point, then strikes across the peninsula in a belt from fifty to one hundred miles in width, and terminates on the shore of Lake Huron, between the townships of Bosanquet in Lambton, and Colborne in Huron: and reappears in the northern part of the peninsula, which separates lakes Huron and Michigan, where it attains an average elevation of two hundred feet. Beneath the waters of the former lake it forms a reef, running in a north-easterly direction from Point Clark, on the Canadian shore to Presque Isle, on the American, the average distance of which from the surface is about one hundred and twenty-five feet. The width of this shoal varies from five to twenty miles, and its course more definitely repressed is as follows. Beginning at Point Clark, it strikes due north for ten miles, then bearing more westerly makes a small loop to the east, but soon resumes its original direction. At lat. $44^{\circ} 50'$, long. $85^{\circ} 35'$ the reef widens, and at the same time its course changes until it runs almost due west. This is the shallowest part of the lake: at one point, indeed, the water is only nine fathoms deep. At lat. $45^{\circ} 5'$, long. $85^{\circ} 5'$, the reef widens greatly, the southern portion running into the coast, while the northern passes up the straits of Mackinac. The soundings taken a few miles from the reef on the north side shows an average depth of three hundred and sixty feet. Directly off the nine fathom shoal, above mentioned the depth of four hundred and eighty feet is reached, and this gradually increases until at a distance of twenty-five miles, the greatest depth nine hundred feet is obtained.

Again the same formation extends north-east from Colborne to the Township of Bruce, a distance of 40 miles, and the Onondaga in a long narrow strip about ten miles wide lies between it and the coast line. This arrangement may be thus explained. It has been found that the rock matter of the Corniferous is much harder than that of the Onondaga: the latter formation being essentially composed of soft dolomitic limestone containing extensive beds of gypsum and rock salt, whereas the former holds a large amount of silicious material in the form of modular masses and interstratified bands of chert, and is very rich in silicified fossils. Now the denuding action of the great glacier along the valley of the ancient Mohawk, excavated the surface of the Corniferous to the depth of over two hundred feet between the Canadian and American shores: but this erosive action was much more strongly felt by the soft Onondaga, and in course of time a great difference in level arose between it and the adjacent Corniferous. At length the latter, having become so much higher than the formation to the north of it, acted as a rocky barrier in the way of the floating ice masses, making with their course an angle of 60° . Such an obstruction, although not formidable enough to completely bar their way, still tended to change the direction they were pursuing to one more in accord with its own. So we imagine, that the ice becoming jammed up against the reef, forced back the masses following, and caused them to change their course, and attempt a crossing further south. From this the following results have arisen. The border of the Corniferous was ground up under the mighty forces brought to bear against it, and fragments becoming cougealed in the icy foe, some were carried along until its final dissolution, and others dropped off here and there along the way. For this reason also we find the underlying drift so particularly rich in fossils, and the shores of the lake, rich in fragments of larger boulders disintegrated by the long continued action of the waves. In the second place, the icebergs and floes, owing to the change in their course, ground up and removed the superficial portions of the formation which lay in their new course; and by this means the Onondaga was stripped of its covering of

Corniferous over the area already mentioned, and a bay was formed between Point Clark and Point Douglas thirty miles apart.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

DEAR SIR,—I would like to express through your columns a sentiment which has now become pretty prevalent through the College; it is the postponement of the Greek play. Of course, there will be many opponents to this step, which several now think to be imperative.

The first reason I would mention for this act is the want of time of the actors, &c., on account of the May examinations, and the short time (seven weeks) between this and the end of March, the time proposed for bringing out the play.

Many of the actors have not yet begun to get up their pieces, and have only the faintest idea of what to do. The Glee Club have got up 12 pages out of 80, and that in the English. Yesterday they for the first time tried the Greek, when they managed to get an idea of two and a half pages.

In getting up the Harvard play they had rehearsal every day here beforehand for six weeks. The actors are practising once a week, and have only got seven weeks before them. I think that any person will admit that, to give a representation of this play and spend \$2,000 on it, and then to be a failure, would indeed be a disgrace to the University. My opinion is, that the representation should be postponed till next December, or perhaps February. In the meantime, the actors may be chosen; they will have plenty of time to read up their pieces and the characters they represent, and also improve their knowledge of acting. In addition to this, the Glee Club will have an opportunity of getting thoroughly acquainted with the music, the most important thing of all. Hoping that this will bring out some letters from the originators of the scheme,

I remain, yours, &c.,

JUNIUS, JR.

NOTICE.

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All communications should be addressed to THE EDITOR, University College, Toronto.

Rejected Communications will not be returned, to which rule no exception can be made. The name of the WRITER must always accompany a Communication.

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It has been decided to produce the *Antigone* in the original Greek, in the Convocation Hall of the University, during the month of March next.

The University Glee Club will sing the choruses, arranged to the music of Mendelssohn, and the characters will be taken by gentlemen connected with the University.

There will be two representations.

Applications for seats will be received from Graduates and Undergraduates up to the 28th day of February next, after which date other applications will be received.

Applications to be addressed to H. S. Osler, Esq., Secretary Finance Committee, from whom all information can be obtained.

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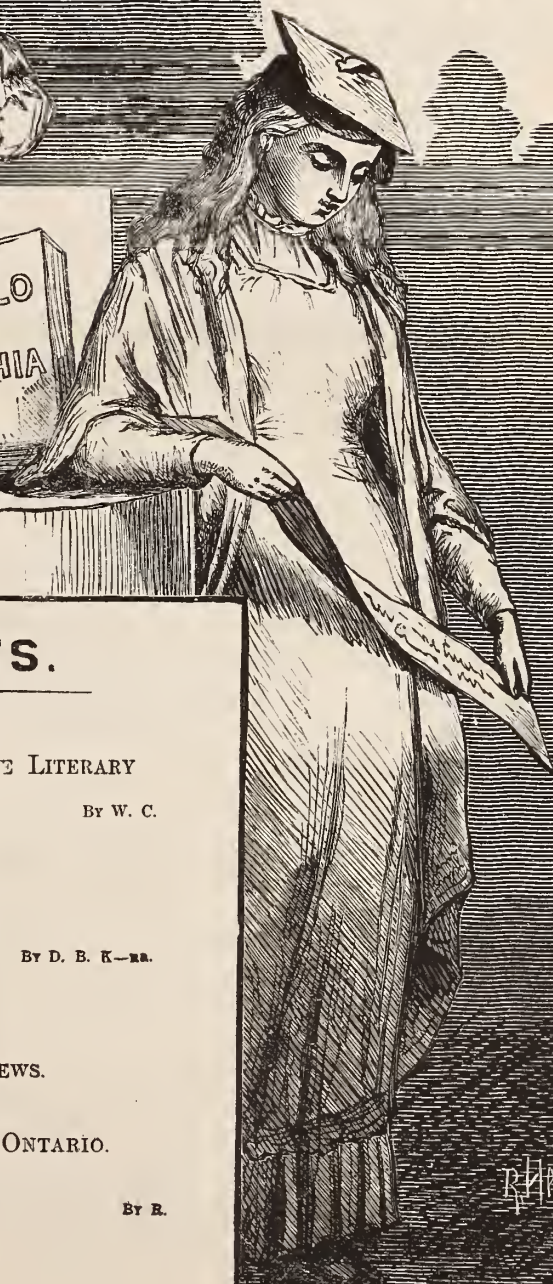
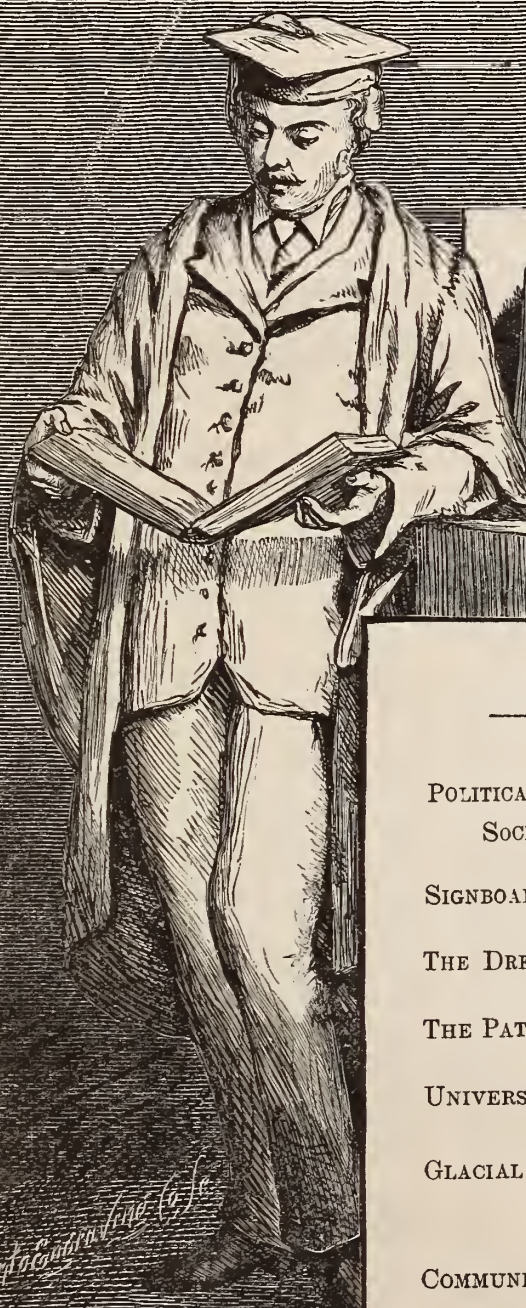
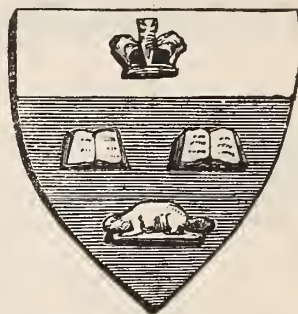
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By R.

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POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS IN THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

We read in Tacitus that the schools of the rhetoricians which had at one time furnished the most valuable training of the Roman youth, were so far degenerated at the time when the spirit of freedom and patriotism ceased to breathe at Rome, that they were rendered ridiculous on account of the nature of their teaching. And the prime cause of this degeneracy was the change in the nature of the subjects discussed. Thus Tacitus explains:

"Sequitur ut materiæ abhorrenti a veritate declamatio quoque adhibeatur. Sic fit ut tyrannicidarum præmia aut pestilentiae remedia,—aut quicquid in schola quotidie agitur, in foro vel raro vel nunquam, ingentibus verbis persequuntur."

His complaint was, that when the young men were sent to prepare for participation in the active business of the state their time was wasted by abstract discussion of questions of no practical importance, and they were not allowed to consider those subjects whose consideration would best train the faculties of which their after life required special training. Such a complaint would be scarcely less justifiable at the present day.

For example, what study could be of more interest and more practical advantage to the young men of Canada, than the study of Canadian history and Canadian politics? And what branch of study is at the present time pursued with less facility? The ignorance among Canadians with regard to their own history is lamentable, but little to be wondered at. One cause of it is the low state of our historical literature; the main cause is the absence of the subject from our educational system. In our own University, it is true, a few are now benefitted by a smattering of Canadian history. But more than this is required; and we cannot hope to obtain from the work of our curriculum any substantial information with regard to recent or present events and their bearings. Our College and University work must be supplemented by the use of our other advantages as Undergraduates.

What are those advantages? The one which first and mainly attracts our attention is, our meetings in a general debating society. It would naturally be supposed that in a society of this nature, from which many go out every year who are soon to enter the public or political arena, and whose advantages we enjoy at the very time when our academic education is being ended, the questions discussed would be essentially questions of the day, questions of burning interest and immediate importance. But such is not the case. And why? It is certainly not because the members of the Literary Society do not desire to discuss such questions, for they have often felt the iron law against them to be a painful restraint. It is because the ruling body under whose patronage the Society exists has desired that we shall not deal with any questions of Canadian party politics. Thus our school of oratory is somewhat in the position of the schools

whose oratorical displays Tacitus so strongly ridicules. For "subjects remote from all reality are actually used for declamation; . . . and such subjects, but never or very rarely those of public importance are dwelt on in great language." Freedom of thought, it has been said, may be checked in two ways; by seizing on the channels of education, or by subjecting their utterance to the control of a censorship. The former we suffer from in our confined course of study, whose evils are increased by the multiplication of examinations, and the bane of monetary rewards. The latter we suffer from in every way in which it can be exercised, and by no means least so in the nature of our debates.

Of course it will be urged as an objection to a change, that it is not advisable that young men who in most cases stick to the tail of a political party simply because their fathers and grandfathers were joints in that tail, should be given the opportunity of having their already prejudiced minds more and more narrowed by the discussion of questions which they could look at only through colored spectacles. But this is an objection which will now be given little weight. Such discussion, if increasing the narrow mindedness of a few, would then affect only those who could not be other than narrow-minded; while it would certainly have the effect of dispelling the unreasonable prejudices of many, or of adding reason and weight to opinions previously unreasonable and blind. It would probably also be adduced as an objection, that such debates would tend to lessen the spirit of sociability and mutual friendship, which is about at its lowest among us even now. This is an objection not worth dwelling on. Few would consider it seriously; and examples show that it is unworthy of serious consideration.

A notice of motion to amend the Literary Society constitution in this respect, has become a sort of standing annual joke. Such a notice of motion will be given again in a few weeks, and will doubtless afford members of the Society some amusement. Let them consider it seriously, and they will likely show a different vote. Then let them urge their opinions in the matter, and their opinions will prevail. Is the Literary Society at present such an institution as one would expect to find it in connection with a College of such pretensions? It is not. In its early history it was well attended, and looked upon by the body of Undergraduates as by no means the least important part of the College. And the men, who in those days conducted the debates, and held the offices, are well represented among the foremost public men of to-day. But at the present time, there is no doubt that the Society is rather looked on as an institution respectable through its age, and deserving to be kept up on account of its respectability, not as furnishing such a training as a debating Society among us should furnish.

Would not the introduction of debates on live political questions give life to our meetings, making men interested on the subjects under consideration, lead to discussions more

stirring and more interesting to listen to? "Great eloquence, like fire, grows with its material," and Demosthenes, Cicero, Pitt and Gladstone, became great orators because they had to do with subjects of vital importance to themselves and to their country, whose cause they had espoused. The clever author of "Endymion," was proud to look back upon his debating society experience, and say that his first debate in such a society was the turning point in his life. Let us then introduce political discussions into our Society, at least as an experiment. Let us have matter for debate which will interest us and develop our practical as well as our theoretical talents; and let us find what good can accrue to us through a lively interest in our country's affairs. We look forward to the establishment of a chair in political economy, Jurisprudence and Constitutional History, which has become a necessity. Such a course will fast become the most popular course in the University; and if, in addition to it, we are allowed as a Society, to consider the living questions of the political world, we will have reason to expect that results will rapidly show themselves, in the dissemination of a thorough knowledge of sociological principles in men prepared to discuss public matters in a reasoning way—men prepared to lead, instead of being led, by public opinion. W. C.

THE LATE MR. MARLING.

The sudden death of Mr. S. A. Marling, at his residence in Yorkville, removes from amongst us one who had become familiar to most university men, who, without exception, will deplore his untimely end.

Mr. Marling graduated with the highest honors in classics in 1854 (at the same time as the Hon. Edward Blake), taking his M.A. in 1856. After holding a position as headmaster of the Whitby high school, he was made an inspector of high schools, and was for several years examiner in classics in the University of Toronto. His son, Mr. A. W. Marling, graduated here a few years ago, and is now a missionary in Africa. Mr. Marling, though the most unostentatious of men, was a careful student and sound scholar. Every one who heard, at the last meeting of Convocation, his thoughtful and earnest remarks, must feel that in him the University of Toronto loses one of her best sons and firmest friends.

We draw attention to a communication from "S," *in re* "The Abolition of Scholarships." We certainly must, however, take issue with "S" on his assertion that the organ of the University is in any way responsible for the fact that the University of Toronto is still spoken of as a one-college University, simply by reason of the fact that it published an article which deals with a subject from one point of view. The article in question may or may not have been written by an Undergraduate in Arts; but even if it were, it is perfectly proper for the writer to confine himself to that faculty which forms the backbone of our University, and about which alone the writer of that article felt himself competent to speak. We presume that a signed article does not commit the paper to its views as "S" would seem to imply. With this exception, we heartily agree with the remarks contained in the letter from "S," and the more so as it is to be presumed he knows the requirements of the Faculty to which he belongs.

SIGN-BOARD POETRY.

It is of course the object of any one who has any wares to dispose of, no matter of what sort, to make other people aware of the fact. A great deal of ingenuity has frequently been expended in trying to discover the best way of doing this. In olden times—as the fairy tales say—when the number of people who wanted wares was more limited than at present, if any person wished to push his business, the best way to do it was to put his business on his back and go out to find buyers. When the number of those who wanted to buy became larger, and the number who wanted to sell also increased, it was found that there was more to be gained by standing by the wayside and trying by force of lung to induce the passers-by to come and try the goods than by taking

the goods to the customers personally. A man however cannot always cry his wares at the top of his voice, hence some less tiresome way of attracting the attention of passers-by to the merits of what was to be sold had to be devised. This could best be done by attracting the eye by some curious picture or figure. This figure generally, however, served but as a means of attracting attention to the metrical praise of the articles which was no longer sung but was now printed. Thus a rustic artist invites the villagers to patronize him by exposing a painting of some gorgeously-attired lady accompanied by a rhythmical invitation such as the following:

"Come one, come all,
Give Alf a call,
He pictures all,
Both great and small,
He makes them look
Both handsome and neat,
And for his work
It can't be beat."

This, however, a purely Canadian specimen of sign-board versification, is too business-like in its tones to be of much general interest.

Although nearly everyone who had wares to sell, sang or had his swaying sign-board sing their praises in a metrical jingle, undoubtedly the best examples were to be found on the sign-boards of the ale-houses. Even the dramatist, however, must tack an epilogue to his drama in accordance with the all but universal custom.

The French barbers audaciously contrast their power with nature's in the following:

"La nature donne barbe et cheveux,
Et moi je les coupe tous les deux."

This should bring plenty of customers considering the great love which their fellow-countrymen have for a *coup*. The English barbers are less audacious and recommended—a wholesome recommendation—sticking to one razor and stop. Beer however must be thrown in, or for many Englishmen even so wholesome a recommendation would not have much weight. Thus they say:

"Rove not from *pole* to *pole*, but stop in here,
Where nought excels the shaving but the beer."

Thus even by the barbers must the bibulous desires of humanity be pandered to. And as bibulosity provokes poetry, or as the sign of the FLYING HORSE more elegantly puts it,

"If with water you fill up your glasses,
You'll never write anything wise;
For wine is the horse Parnassus,
Which hurries a bard to the skies,"

it cannot be wondered at that nearly all the sign-board poetry is to be found on the sign-boards of the ale-houses.

Almost any person might feel welcome to the inn which bore on its sign:

"Good entertainment for all that passes,
Horses, mares, men, and asses;"

but all the inns were not so hospitable, at least their invitations were frequently less general than this. Only to those who loved good ale would Tommy Burnett's sign of two men, the one pale and thin, the other jolly and rubicund, with the lines subscribed,

"Thou mortal man that liv'st by bread,
What made thy face to look so red?
Thou silly fop, that looks so pale,
'Tis red with Tommy Burnett's ale,"

be a general invitation. The invitation in

"Stop, brave boys, and quench your thirst;
If you won't drink, your horses must,"

is sufficiently general, although the point may be lost to those who do not know how often many people have to stop to water their horses. The exigencies of the rhyme however have been too much for the spelling. The following might very appropriately be placed on the sign-board of some of the temperance houses throughout Canada:

"Walk in, gentlemen, I trust you'll find
The Dun cow's milk is to your mind."

It would save the necessity for winking when the landlord is requested to bring some of his best milk—one could always be sure that the landlord understood without the customary *wink*. Those who have often wondered why the bull appears so frequently on sign-boards may get some light from the following:

"The bull is tame, so fear him not,
All the while you pay your shot.
When money's gone, and credit's bad,
It's that which makes the bull run mad."

Inn-keepers have always been guiltless of such maudlin sentimentality as that any one should get anything without paying for it, and most of them would wait as long as the Italian verse,

"Quando questo gallo cantarà
Allora credenza si farà,"

written under a painted cock, recommends before supplying the thirsty with gratuitous draughts.

The following inscriptions on opposite sides of a sign-board at the foot of a hill could scarcely fail to draw customers, the reasoning is so human :

"Before you do this hill go up,
Stop and drink a cheerful cup."

And—

"You're down the hill, all danger's past,
Stop and drink a cheerful glass."

The meaning of the sign of the bee-hive might not be apparent without the inscription,

"Within this hive we're all alive,
Good liquor makes us funny ;
If you are dry, step in and try
The flavor of our honey."

There are many other specimens of sign-board poetry of some interest, but in the words of the young gallant who was about to reform we must say :

"Farewell unto the greyhound,
And farewell to the bell,
And farewell to my landlady,
Whom I do love so well."

A DREAM.

Once on a hot summer afternoon, a little girl who had been given a mince pie by her mamma, sat down under the shade of a great oak tree that stood on the outskirts of a mighty forest, to eat it. This mince pie had been given her for much patient perseverance in well-doing, calm endurance under many trying circumstances and equability of temperament under troubles, and frequent provocations connected with a baby brother.

The green, green leaves waved over her, making a sweet rustling, oh ! so pleasant unto the ears. To the little girl too it was so pleasant and restful, there, in the placid possession of great and eminent virtue—and a mince pie—to sit and hear the green leaves rustling.

So, that having finished the mince pie, and having contemplated duly and with sweet satisfaction, first, the great and unique virtue of which she was possessed, and then the eminent and sweetly delectable taste of the pie, she fell asleep—and then there came to her a beautiful dream. A little fairy sprite, flew down from the sweetly murmuring branches and sat upon her.

A sweetly precious little sprite it looked, with gossamer wings and mild blue eyes.

"Pray, who are you?" murmured the little girl in her dream ; for the vision smiled pleasantly upon her and did not sit heavy—yet.

"I am the Spirit of the Mince Pie, little girl," said the radiant vision with a gentle voice that sounded strangely as if it had raisins in its throat, "and I have slid down to have a little chat with you—a little chat, you know, about—about—shall it be pies?" and here the spirit closed one of its blue eyes and looked solemnly up to heaven with the other."

"Oh ! yes," said the little girl, "pies—let it be pies !" and a radiant smile spread over the little girl's face, and a sigh of delight rose to her lips.

"It *shall* be pies, then," said the spirit, and he brought down his fist with delight on his knee and gave a little spring, "it *shall* be pies," and he came down with his whole weight.

The little girl gave another smile of—a—delight.

"Pies," said he, "were invented by our grandmothers," and here the sprite leaned forward and looked with a gently diabolical smile at the little girl.

"Ah, yes !" said the little girl, "I know that is so ; I see my grandmother now, she has on a dress of grey and green, and she has a rolling-pin in her hand, and oh ! she actually *is* making a pie !"

"Ah !" said the sprite, "is it even so?" and here his grin grew hideous, "and by and by she will whisk her rolling-pin around her head, and even brandish the same and pretend to strike thee, little girl ; but be not afraid, I will take care of you !"

The little girl curled up a little bit, and the radiant smile became so fixed on her sweet upturned face that one might have called it ghastly, but the spirit smilingly approved and whispered gently, "I can grow very big and fierce at times, quite a match for a grandmother ; little girl, look here !" She looked, and lo ! the sprite swelled and puffed himself out so that he seemed to fill the heaven.

"I feel quite safe," she said, and curled up a little impereceptible bit more, "but let us not talk of pies any more, please don't."

"Ah, well ! nor we shall," said the sprite, and a melodious little chuckle seemed to fill his throat ; "shall I talk about—about myself, then, little girl?" and here he leaned forward and looked with great gravity at her face.

"Oh ! yes, that will be so nice ! tell me what you are, great spirit, and how—and how—I hope you will not be angry, sir ;" and here a look of suppressed pain grew for a moment over her features ; "don't be angry, sir, but tell me how it is you are so—so—heavy ?"

"Ah !" he said, solemnly, "that is because I bear such heavy secrets in my breast. For I am mighty and have sway in a world far other than this, little girl. Mine is the kingdom of those who have passed ; mine is the realm of the dead. Into this world of present men and things, mine it is to summon those whose footsteps echo now upon another and a distant shore. I traverse the Plutonian Halls and summon classic ghosts to men. I——"

"Oh !" said the little girl, "what dreary things you speak of, what—a—oh !—a—painful themes you dwell on."

Theme was a good word, and the little girl had been to school, you know.

But the sprite did not seem to notice this, only he smiled and winked a very solemn wink ; after that he elapped his hand on his waistcoat and proceeded.

"Ah ! little girl, there are other things too more especially dear to children, which I, a spirit, do. I am he, indeed, who summons to the reckless husband the shade most horrible of her, his mother-in-law, but am also he who brings the fairies back to children."

The violent facial contortions of the sprite were now frightful to behold, and the solemn winks he winked were terrible.

"I bring the fairies back to children, oh ! and the brownies, and the goblins, and ghosts, oh ! and broomsticks, and old women sweeping the sky, whoop ! whoop ! broomsticks, mother's slippers, stand in the corner, go to bed, naughty, whoop ! whoop !"

And here, oh ! how hideous was the goblin's leer !

"Oh ! Oh !" said the little girl, and she curled and curled and curled till she was almost a circle ; "oh ! don't talk of such horrible things ! I am afraid I am keeping you, oh ! don't stay, good bye ! good bye, oh !"

"Oh, no ! not at all," said the sprite, and grinned ; "would you now, would you now like to see your grandmother ? your grandmother making pies ? Whoop ! broomsticks, ghosts, goblins, mother's slipper, go to bed, naughty thing ! whoop ! de doodle ! whoop ! whoop ! pies, pies, PIES !"

"Oh !" said the little girl, sighing, "oh !"

Then her father's voice sounded in her ear, saying : "get up little girl, whatever made you fall asleep under the trees, and in such an uncomfortable position, too ? all curled up in a circle !"

"Oh ! father, I have seen the Spirit of a Mince Pie, and I have seen my grandmother !"

"Oh ! I am afraid you have been eating mince pies ; mince pies are not good for little girls !"

D. B. K——rr.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

A LILY by any utter name would smell as sweet.

* * *

ON these fine, bracing, foggy mornings many charming girls' noses are in the pink of fashion.

* * *

CHURCH choirs seldom harmonize altogether ; and the debates in the Glee Club often baritone of contention, which is de-bass-ing.

* * *

WANT of memory is considered one of the strongest proofs of insanity. The sad fact is beginning to dawn upon the tailors in the city that most of the Undergraduates of Toronto University are crazy.

* * *

I ASKED the girl whom I adore,
The wittiest of maids,
If from her brain-box she could pass
My pen a simile for grass ;
She said, "It's like a penknife, for
The Spring brings out its blades."

WINNIE.

* * *

A FACT, generally suppressed on account of the advanced age and previous respectability of the sufferer, is that the Emperor William's recent illness was caused by an over-indulgence in lobster. Even an Emperor on his throne is not so mighty as a lobster ; and not the

Spartan regime of the German army can insure immunity from internal pangs. I know of only one perfectly safe guarantee against such little troubles—a month's probation on Residence rations.

I UNDERSTAND a society rejoicing in the title of "The Owls" has been formed amongst the undergraduates in the department of Mental and Moral Science, which has for its aim the propagation of theories which will some day startle the world. At each meeting a philosophical paper is read, and discussion on the same is indulged in. The title of the society is certainly appropriate, meeting as it does in the midnight hours, and Cam says they hoot, and in his humble opinion are of the horn-ed variety. I might observe in this connection, that the classical men are all out of the swim, their department being the only one which has not that useful appendage—a society.

FOR undiluted conceit commend me to the following, which I clip from *The Queen's College Journal*:

It is not too boastful to say that the undergraduates of Queen's represent a higher type of muscular manhood than is found in any other college on the continent.

It is rather difficult to see the outcome of this superior physique, which is thus claimed for the young gentlemen at Kingston. It certainly is not exhibited on the foot-ball field, or why do we not hear of some challenge travelling westward? Perhaps it may be that their physique is so fine they are afraid of having it broken in a friendly encounter at foot-ball.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

CAMBRIDGE. The election of a Hulsean Lecturer took place last Tuesday. The lecturer holds his office for one year only, but is capable of re-election after an interval of five years. He is required to preach at least four sermons during his year of office, at such times as shall be prescribed by the authority of the University, but he is not required to print or publish his sermons. Candidates must be thirty years of age or upwards, in Holy Orders, and be Master of Arts, or of some higher degree in the University of Cambridge. Candidates must send their names to the Vice-Chancellor on or before February 10th. The value of the lectureship is about £60.

THE Military Academy at Chester, Pa., was burnt on the 16th. The cadets organized themselves into a bucket brigade, but efforts to save the building were soon abandoned. There were 143 students at the Academy. The loss is about \$200,000, and the insurance \$75,000. The cadets were summoned in drill soon after the fire, and were given sufficient money to take them home.

THE faculty of Williston Seminary (East Hampton, Mass.), has expelled seven students. Most of the senior class are in rebellion. The faculty propose to hold firm. The members of the senior class are preparing a statement for publication.

PROFESSOR LAMAR has gone to New York to solicit aid for Marysville College (Knoxville, Tenn.) Fifty students have left or been expelled on account of troubles about negroes.

LAVAL. A Montreal paper says the Archbishop of Quebec has received an autograph letter from the Pope on the Laval question. It also states that the missive from His Holiness is very severe on Bishop Laflèche.

At the Annapolis Naval Academy ten midshipmen have been found deficient in their studies and dismissed on the recommendation of their academic board.

MCGILL. The Sophomores had their annual dinner on Friday evening last, at Pelaguins. The drive out was most enjoyable, and after the repast we were treated to some excellent speeches and singing. Mr. Pedley, in responding to the toast of the Professors, elicited much applause by his humorous oratory, while Mr. G. C. Wright fully upheld the honor of the Undergraduates' Literary Society, by the able way in which he thanked those present for the enthusiasm with which they received the toast.

THE Freshmen have their dinner on Friday next, 24th.

THERE was no meeting of the Undergraduates Society on Friday. The public debate of the University Literary Society which came off on that evening, in the Ladies' Ordinary, Windsor Hotel, was a great success; some five hundred people, principally ladies, being present. Mr. Archibald, M.A., B.C.L., President presided; while on his right sat Mr. J. R. Murray, President of the Undergraduates Society. The subject of debate was the "Rebellion in Canada of 1837." The speeches on the whole were rather poor, with the exception of Mr. McGoun's; Mr. Ritchie's was humorous, but wanting in argument;

while Mr. Guerie's may be described as decidedly lugubrious. Mr. J. H. Rogers read Lockley Hall in good style, and the President gave an address on the subject of Education in the Province. His remarks were very much to the point, but we think he would have been wiser not to have referred to the Roman Catholic Church in such strong terms as he did.

A MEETING of the Football Club was held on Wednesday, 15th, and a financial statement submitted.

THE eighteenth public debate of the University Literary Society comes off on Friday next, 17th inst., in the Ladies' Ordinary, Windsor Hotel. The president, Mr. John A. Archibald, will deliver an address, and Mr. J. H. Rogers, give a reading. "Was the rebellion in Canada in 1837 justifiable," forms the subject for discussion.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. The Antigone rehearsals are progressing very favorably under the able tuition of Mrs. Morrison, who has kindly undertaken to drill the bashful gentlemen who are taking the ladies parts. Professor Hutton has undertaken to translate the choruses to the members of the Glee Club, both before and after the practices, so that the members may be thoroughly conversant with the meaning of the Greek, and render it with due expression. If the same amount of energy be shown by those who are to take part, as is at present displayed by those of our professors who have charged themselves with overseeing the production of the play, the representation is sure to be a grand success, as those gentlemen have evidently entered upon their rather arduous labors with an evident determination to do or die. A thorough recognition of the fact that the play must be produced now or never, may act as a wholesome incentive to exertion by the despondents.

Tuesday being Shrove Tuesday the Residence men were regaled with those time-honored reminders of the commencement of the Lenten season, *née* paneakes, the specific gravity of which will doubtless remind those luckless wights of their earthly nature for some time to come, and cause them to fast against their will.

ACCORDING to announcement, the Rev. H. M. Parsons delivered an address at the regular prayer meeting of the University College Y. M. C. A. on Saturday, 18th inst. There was a large number of students present, and the marked attention paid the speaker showed that his earnest words and practical teaching were not without their effect. Taking as the basis of his remarks, Heb. xii. : 1 and 2, and in connection with these, Titus ii. : 13, and Rom. viii. : 24, Mr. Parsons dwelt with much emphasis on the influence on Christian life and character exerted by the principles of faith in the *living person* of our Lord and Hope in His glorious appearing. The address cannot fail of being of lasting benefit to many who heard it. The meeting next Saturday will be led by Mr. W. P. McKenzie, the subject being "The New Life," 2 Cor. v. : 17. Let members make it a point to give one hour to this meeting.

An open meeting of the Literary Society was held in Moss Hall last Friday evening, Mr. Creelmen, First Vice-President, in the chair. Mr. Squair read an essay on "The Subjection of Women," dwelling mainly on the question with reference to higher education, and favoring co-education. Readings were given by Messrs. Wigh, McPherson and Hagerty. The debate on "Annexation *vs.* Independence" was one of the best ever heard in the Society. Mr. Davis lead on the affirmative, and Mr. J. McKay on the negative. Messrs. Bristol and Irwin followed on the affirmative, and Messrs. G. W. Holmes, Clark, and O'Meara on the negative. The chairman left the decision to the meeting, and it was given in favor of the negative. It was then decided to hold an open public meeting on March 10th. Mr. McIntyre was chosen essayist, Mr. McPherson, reader; and Messrs. Blake and Ames leaders of the debate. There were about one hundred members present.

DR. WILSON held an "At Home" for the First Year last Saturday evening: a number of the Fourth Year also were present.

WEDNESDAY being Ash Wednesday the College was closed

MANY of the sayings of the philosophical Residence porter deserve to be recorded. A few mornings ago, seeing a junior looking at the thermometer, he called out, "Where does the frazing-point stand at this morning?" And with true politeness, in answer to a question in the dining-hall, he said, "Mr. H., I ordered your hot milk to be executed."

MANY Residence men have of late had pleasant bedfellows in the persons of playful rats. There are scores of these harmless animals about, owing, it is said, to the careless disposal of garbage by one who is not an undergraduate.

THE lottery is now dead in France; in future it is not to be permitted. The following is by Spot:

The lottery's breathed its latest sigh,
And made its latest prance;
Well, 'tis no wonder that should die
Which only lived "by chance."

AN adjourned meeting of undergraduates was held in Moss Hall last Friday evening, after the Literary Society meeting, to decide the form of the petition to the Senate *in re* Medals, Scholarships, and Prizes. Mr. Creelman occupied the chair, and both those in favor of and those against the petition were well represented. After several motions against the petition were put and lost, the following form was agreed on:—

To the Senate of the University of Toronto:

WHEREAS it is at the present time recognized and admitted that the University of Toronto and University College urgently require funds for carrying on the work of both more efficiently; and

WHEREAS it is proposed to obtain these necessary funds either by an increase of College fees, or by the abolition of Medals, Scholarships and Prizes, in which no less a sum than \$5,605 is annually expended; and

WHEREAS it is the undergraduates who are most interested in this matter, as reaping all the advantages, as well as all the evils, of Medals, Scholarships, and Prizes;

WE, undergraduates of the University of Toronto, do therefore humbly petition, that such Medals, Scholarships, and Prizes be abolished, and that the proceeds be devoted to University College purposes; and furthermore, that for the present system of ranking be substituted that followed at the University of Oxford.

A committee of thirteen was then appointed to circulate the petition for signatures; and it is now being rapidly signed. It is hoped that a large majority of the undergraduates will sign before the petition is presented.

THE University College Natural Science Association met on Wednesday Evening; the President, Dr. Ellis, in the chair. Dr. Ellis, on behalf of the Committee appointed to discuss an article for the constitution, relative to the McMurrich Medal, brought in the following revised report:

"Through the generosity of W. B. McMurrich, Esq., M.A., the Association has in its power to award a medal, known as the "McMurrich Medal," subject to the following provisions:

1. The competition for said medal shall be open to undergraduates of Toronto University, being members of the Natural Science Association, or of the Literary and Scientific Society.

2. The said medal shall be given for the best essay on some scientific subject, preference being given to those indicating original research.

3. The said papers for competition to be sent in on or before the first day of March in each year, to a Committee of the University College Natural Science Association, to be nominated and appointed by the members thereof, and the said committee, so appointed, shall award the said medal, and bring in their report in regard to the same at the annual meeting of said association.

4. The donor to be, *ex-officio*, a member of said committee.

5. No medal shall be awarded unless the committee deem the paper worthy of such an acknowledgment.

6. The Medal Committee to be appointed at the first meeting of the association, to be held in the month of March.

7. The winner of the medal will not be allowed to compete a second time."

This report was received and adopted, and the Secretary instructed to send a copy of the regulations to the Literary and Scientific Society.

The night of meeting was changed from Wednesday to Tuesday evening.

Mr. Geo. Acheson, B.A., then read an instructive and exhaustive paper on Bacteria. A number of forms were shown under the microscope.

Mr. Lawson read a paper on the Rocks of the Niagara Period, with more special reference to the Niagara Escarpment. He showed the distribution of the rocks of this formation throughout Canada and the United States, and attacked the existing theories concerning the Escarpment. Both papers drew forth considerable discussion.

A committee consisting of Professors Chapman and Wright and Dr. Ellis was appointed to examine the essays for the McMurrich Medal.

TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. The regular meeting of the T. S. M. Medical Society was held on Friday evening, 17th inst., the President, Dr. A. H. Wright, in the chair. After routine business, during which the members of the society expressed themselves as strongly opposed to co-education in medicine. A paper was read by Mr. S. Stewart, B.A., on "Bacteria, and their relation to diseases." The subject of the paper was discussed by Mr. J. T. Duncan and Dr. A. H. Wright. It was announced that at the next meeting Dr. Richardson would read a paper on "Science—falsely so-called."

An interesting relic has lately been presented to the museum of the school by Mr. Henry Montgomery, M.A., B.S.C. It is a human femur, obtained in 1878 from an ossuary of the Huron Indians in the township of Medonte, county of Simcoe. It differs from an ordinary femur in having its lower half twisted upon its axis, and in having the patella ankylosed with its inferior epiphysis. Immediately above the inferior epiphysis is a groove about an inch in depth and the same in breadth, running in an oblique direction. The groove is very regular and smooth in outline, and was probably caused by a bullet from one of the old French rifles.

'VARSITY MEN. Mr. W. Houston, M.A., is a candidate for election to fill one of the vacancies about to occur in the Senate of the University.

We notice that the talented author of "Clinker" has again achieved distinction; but this time by his social qualities, as the following clipping from a morning paper will show:

Yesterday afternoon the students and clerks of Messrs. Blake, Kerr & Cassels presented an address and a piece of plate to Mr. Cayley, on the occasion of his leaving that office to accept a partnership in another prominent city firm. The recipient replied in a few happy and well-chosen words.

GLACIAL ACTION IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

(Concluded.)

The close of the Champlain period seems to have been marked by a luxuriant vegetation wherever land was reclaimed by the subsidence of the waters. And as the rivers during their annual freshets, carried on their surfaces trunks and branches of trees, these were buried in the silt which the opposing currents of the lake piled up at the river-mouths. Fragments deposited in this manner, associated with the mollusca which inhabited these estuaries, are occasionally met with in the later blue clays of Ontario. The evidence upon which the existence of an interglacial period is based, is not very satisfactory, yet there seems no other way of accounting for the driftwood and shells of *Unio* and *Lymnea* found in the upper portion of the Erie clay. As there can be no doubt of a subsequent recurrence of glacial ice, it seems probable, that this interglacial vegetation flourished during the period of time which elapsed between the emergence of the land, and its elevation a second time to the region of perpetual frost.

The second appearance of glacial ice, although accompanied by all the phenomena which characterized the first, had nothing like its erosive effect. It served by its weight to consolidate the underlying deposits, and gave the clays a much greater coherence and consistency than they previously had.

Had the ice at all reached the thickness of the former period, the underlying clays and gravels would have been completely removed. Instead of this, the glacier slipped along over the ancient deposits without much disturbance. It was accompanied by a ground moraine just as the earlier was, as is shown by the unstratified deposits of clay and gravel which are found here and there to overlie the stratified Erie. The close of this period was marked by a melting of the glacier, and the introduction of a second Champlain period, during which stratified deposits were formed similar to the preceding. The clays of this period, commonly called Saugeen clays in Western Ontario, are quite distinct in physical characters from the Erie. They have a red or yellow color from the presence of iron in a highly oxidised condition. They are moreover much less compact than the Erie, and are less pure, containing generally a large percentage of sand and angular fragments of rock. Although in discussing the two great glacial ages, I have referred to the phenomena which were the outcome of the gradual melting of such enormous accumulations of ice, it must be borne in mind that during both periods, there seem to have been spasmodic attempts made by the glaciers to regain their former influence. Perhaps a number of causes combined to produce long periods during which the mean annual temperature fell very low, and as a result the ice sheet was able to regain some of its lost ground. A careful analysis of the drift deposits in almost any part of the country will be found to bear out this conclusion. For example, in boring for salt at Southampton, at the mouth of the Saugeen River, the following strata were met with between the rock bed and the surface:

1. Thirty feet of hard boulder clay, evidently a remnant of the ancient ground moraine which formed beneath the first great ice sheet.

2. Seventy feet of blue clay and boulders. By this time it is apparent the ice sheet had departed, and the turbid waters were depositing their sediments, while occasional boulders dropped off from the melting bergs and floes.

3. Fifty feet of soft marly beds. The climate must now have so far moderated that the lower types of animal life flourished in the greatest profusion in the shallows of the lakes and rivers, and many years must have passed before this immense deposit could have been formed.

4. Five feet of boulder clay. We have here again the remains of a ground moraine formed beneath the ice sheet, which seems to have regained for a short time its pristine vigor.

5. Sixteen feet of sand and gravel. This deposit may have been formed in the following way. The valley of the ancient Mohawk probably marked the line of the retreating glacier, and a crevasse extending eastward up the valley of the Saugeen River seems to have been swept by a powerful current, which only permitted the coarser portion of the debris being deposited.

6. Five feet of blue clay. Calm waters replaced the ice sheet, and the fine materials which were previously held in solution quietly sank to the bottom.

7. Thirty-six feet of unstratified Saugeen clay holding occasional boulders. This is part of the ground moraine formed under the second and last great glacier.

8. Twenty-four feet of sand and gravel, which may have originated in the manner pointed out in paragraph five, or the contour of the county may have induced a strong lake current to pass over this neighborhood.

We now come to the last epoch, that of the lake terraces.

Upon the final retreat of glacial ice to the Arctic regions, the gradual subsidence of the water to the level of the Niagara ridge gave rise to three great inland seas. Firstly, a western body covering the area at present occupied by the Lake Superior and the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin; the abrupt line of the Niagara escarpment forming its eastern boundary. Secondly, a horse-shoe shaped sea bounded on the west, north and east by the Niagara ridge. And thirdly, a triangular body lying in the trough between the eastern section of the same ridge and the Laurentian highlands, covering the area now occupied by the Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario, and the country lying intermediate.

Some hydrographical investigations, carried on at Chicago and along the coast of Lake Michigan, brought to light the fact that the bottom of this lake inclines very gradually from the shore for a few miles, when a sudden and almost precipitous descent takes place; and that from the base of this declivity the inclination is gradual and unbroken to the centre. It is a mistake then to suppose, as most writers on this subject do, that the terraces which we are about to describe, and found throughout the Province at varying distances from the shore, correspond with the present lake beaches. They are really analogous to the sub-lacustrine terrace above mentioned. The next clearly defined epoch was introduced by a subsidence of the land in New York State, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, which had previously held up those inland seas on the south. From this point the history of the inner and eastern bodies becomes quite distinct. In the former there seems to have been a continuous movement downward to within a short distance of the present levels of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan. The first stage of the movement being accompanied by a very active grinding and breaking up of the boulders along the entire coast line. This deposit of gravel forms a belt from five to thirty miles in length, extending from Brantford to Collingwood, under the name of the Artemisia Gravel; and a corresponding belt covers the long peninsula which separates Green Bay, Lakes Huron and Winnebago from Lake Michigan.

Had the water on retiring remained any length of time at one level we should find this level marked by a sub-lacustrine terrace, but nothing of this kind has been discovered west of the Niagara escarpment, save that adjoining the present coast line. During the formation of the last mentioned terrace, the water level of Lakes Huron and Michigan must have been some 100 feet higher than at present. And this elevation would suffice to drain both lakes into the Mississippi by way of the Miami Valley. At the close of this period it seems probable the first break was made through the superficial deposits in the region of the St. Clair and Detroit Rivers, which was followed by a rapid subsidence of Lakes Huron and Michigan to their present levels. Lake Erie, it seems probable, greatly swollen by the emptying of the other lakes into its basin, leaped its barriers along the Niagara River, and having deepened its channel, soon sank to its present level.

The history of the eastern subdivision differed much from the foregoing. The subsidence of the waters here seems to have been periodic rather than continuous. As many as fifteen terraces have been discovered between Lakes Ontario and Simcoe, which must correspond with as many successive changes of level in the lake. The highest terrace is about 670 feet above the former lake. The Davenport ridge, back of Toronto, has an elevation of about 270 feet above Lake Ontario, and its analogue on the other side of the lake, of corresponding elevation, has been traced from Oswego to Niagara.

We have no evidence pointing out which of the lake terraces was formed synchronously with the forcing of the barriers between the Laurentide and Adirondacks at Kingston, and the opening up of a new communication with the Atlantic by way of the St. Lawrence; yet there can be little doubt that the sudden subsidence of the water from above the Davenport ridge to its present level, must have been caused by a further rending asunder and deepening of the St. Lawrence outlet.

R.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

DEAR SIR,—In your last issue an article appears under the above heading, and while agreeing in the main with the sentiments expressed, I must take exception to the egotism of the writer. "W." is evidently an undergraduate in the Faculty of Arts, and while engrossed with his

little world, he either forgets or does not know that there are other faculties in Toronto University, and that there are scholarships offered and won in these faculties. It is not surprising that men of other universities should continue to speak of this as a "One College University," when even its own undergraduates speak of it in the same way; and when the journal which purports to be the organ of the University publishes an article in which the Arts' Faculty is represented as comprising the whole institution. Granting then that the other faculties have also some rights in this wholesale abolition, let us look at how it will affect them:

I think I am correct when I state that there are annually offered for competition six scholarships in each of the Faculties of Law and Medicine, amounting to at least \$1,200, a sum more than sufficient to pay one of the proposed lecturers. Now, gentlemen who take a degree in either of these faculties, do so for the honor of having it, and are able to do so without any additional expense, since they generally pursue their professional studies at the same time. Thus, it seems to me this money is wasted, as I can conceive of no good purpose which it secures; on the contrary, in the Faculty of Medicine it is a positive injury. The examinations in this department are largely theoretical, though not so much so now as formerly; and while scholarships are offered men will strive to obtain them, and hence devote themselves to books and neglect practical and clinical instruction. Any one who has had an opportunity of observing, can vouch for the truth of this statement, and, indeed, the laity have also begun to observe it, and it is quite common to hear it remarked of a Medallist in Medicine, "he is not practical." Even men who have taken scholarships, and who have a prospect for more, know they are not working for their best advantage. A friend of mine, of this class, said to me not long since, "I do wish they were abolished; then I could go home and sleep soundly and attend the hospital every day hereafter." Trusting that the Senate will see their way clear to abolish the scholarships in both Law and Medicine, especially the latter, this very year,

I remain yours, etc.,

S.

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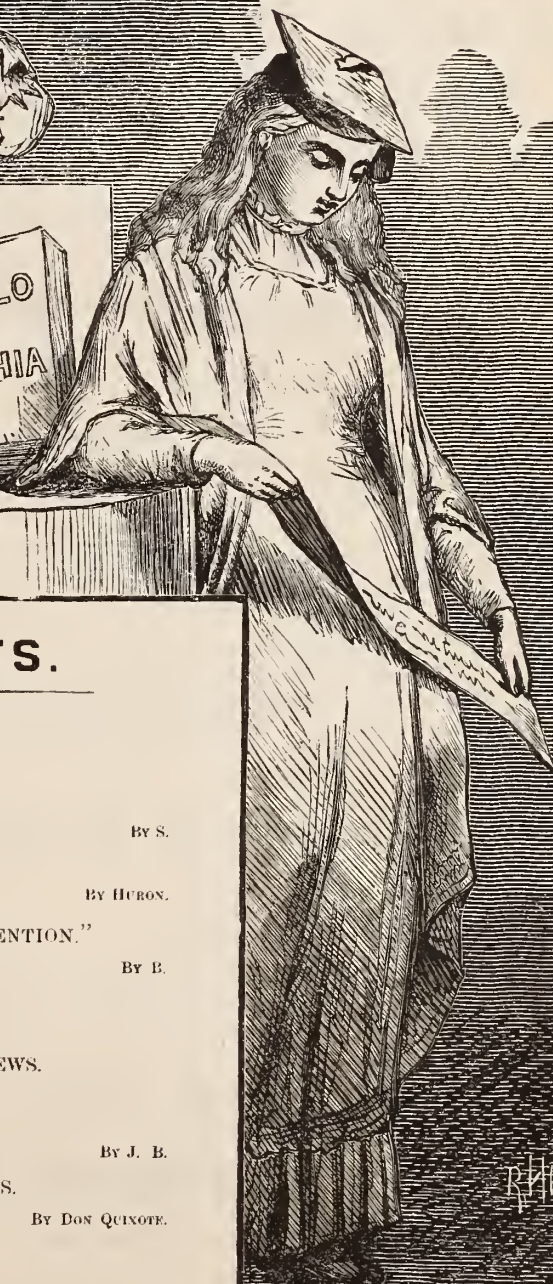
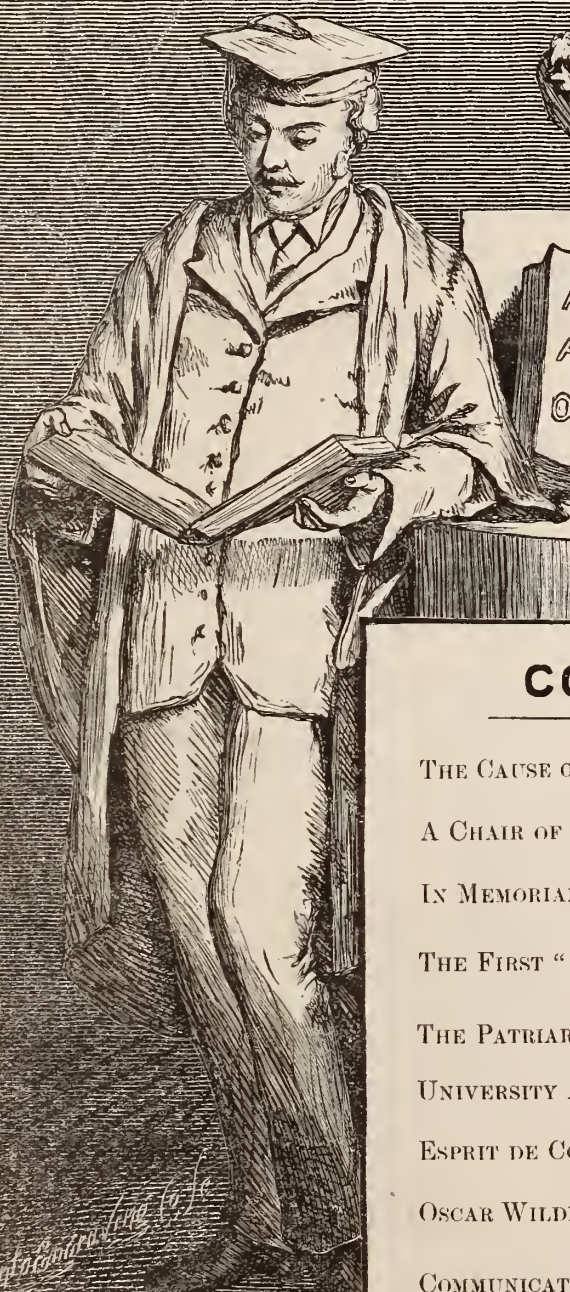
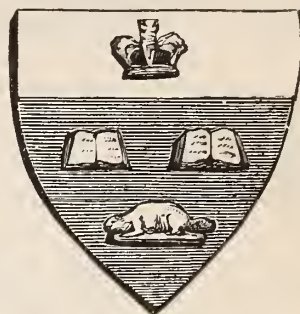
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Price 5 cts.

THE CAUSE OF CO-EDUCATION.

The question of co-education of the sexes is to come before the Ontario Government for consideration, and it will then be learned whether or not that august body known as the College Council has it in its power to exclude ladies from lectures at University College or not. MR. GIBSON, on the ninth of last month, moved for a return showing "what applications have been made by females for admission to any of the lectures of University College for the season 1881-2, and the results of such applications, together with all correspondence connected therewith." This motion was carried; and to set forth to the Legislature the injustice of debarring women as has hitherto been done from lectures, the following petition has been circulated through the Province for signature. All those interested in the question should aid in having the petition as numerously signed as possible.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the Province of Ontario in Parliament assembled:

The humble Petition of members of the Toronto Women's Literary Club and others,

SHEWETH:—

That women are excluded from the lectures of University College, Toronto, by the will of its Council;

That the University of Toronto has placed the honors and degrees in its bestowal equally at the command of women as of men;

That for want of the educational advantages of University College, women cannot avail themselves of the degrees and honors placed at their command by the University of Toronto;

That the exclusion of women from University College is unlawful and unjust, and has no basis in the Charter of the College;

That the Senate of University College refuse admission to women on the ground of "due order and discipline," as expressed in the Charter and Constitution of the College;

That the expression "due order and discipline," as used in the Charter and constitution of University College, has no reference to the class, race, or sex of its students, but applies solely and entirely to the management of the College;

That the absence from the Charter of any expression relating to women as students is no proof of their intentional exclusion by the founders of the College, since the Constitution and Charter of any Corporation are only formed with reference to the immediate circumstances of the time, and have no compulsory power over future demands on the usefulness of such Corporation, unless such authority in the future is expressly stipulated for;

That co-education in Colleges is no experiment, since it has been in operation in England and the United States for many years, and is now working satisfactorily in Queen's College, Kingston;

That there is no argument against co-education inherent in a College course any more than there is in those of Normal Schools, Art Schools, and numerous other places where both sexes mingle on an equal footing;

That it can be shown by respectable testimony that where co-education exists the Colleges are in a higher state of discipline than they were before the admission of women; and also that the admission of women has not injured discipline in any case.

That several young women who have passed Toronto University examinations of the first and second years are unable to complete their studies for want of the assistance of the lectures of University College, from which they are at present excluded.

That in consequence of such exclusion these young women are compelled to relinquish those University honors and degrees they desire to obtain.

That they do this reluctantly and under a sense of hardship inflicted on account of sex.

That your petitioners, forming a respectable and important proportion of the educated men and women of the Province of Ontario, do sympathize with the young women at present suffering from their exclusion from University College.

And we regard the exclusion of women as students from University College as an insult to the sex and a wrong to the individual and to society.

We therefore pray your Honorable House to interfere in this behalf, and secure to an important division of the population their educational rights in University College.

And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

Five young ladies have at present passed as far as the second and third year examination, but are unable to proceed further without the assistance of lectures. The Council of University College, while anxious to advance the higher education of women, maintains that it should be accomplished away from that of the other sex, and suggest the erection of a separate building. It is not likely the Government will make a grant for such a purpose when it can be accomplished without cost, and when the money is so much needed in other educational quarters. Where, then, is the money to come from? Our already overtaxed Treasury could not erect such a building, and if one existed, our overworked professors could find no time to devote to its students. The Council would grant women access to the Library, to the apparatus, to all means within their control, but at the same time under peculiar monastic restrictions and unfair control. Young women claim, and we think justly enough, equal and the same privileges with young men. The only objection to co-education then, since this is the only possible present means for the higher education of women, is the want of discipline likely to be engendered by the mixing of the sexes. This objection, while unfair to the fair sex, implies a want of control on the part of the men, and a lack of disciplinary ability in the lecturers.

So many good reasons have been hitherto given in the 'Varsity for the co-education of sexes, and any objections to it so well answered, that it is needless to go over the ground again now. But we would urge upon the students the necessity of obtaining signatures to the petition in circulation, as a means of bringing pressure to bear upon any future motion in the Legislature that would secure to young women the same chances as they themselves are possessed of, and of repudiating the idea that the presence of the fair sex at lectures would exert any other than a beneficial influence over them.

A CHAIR OF PHYSIOLOGY.

On the occasion of the last annual dinner of the Toronto School of Medicine Dr. Richardson, a prominent Senator of the University, clearly pointed out, in an after-dinner speech, the necessity for the establishment of a chair of Physiology. No further notice was then taken of the subject, but we are glad to see that it has again come forward, and this time more prominently. In the recent report of the Senate Committee on Finance it is stated that the available resources are altogether inadequate to properly equip the staff of the College, and that, owing to the extension of the curriculum, many new classes have been rendered necessary and the labor of the instructors largely increased, more especially in connexion with the practical courses in science; and in another paragraph Physiology is mentioned as one of the subjects on which there should be a separate lecturer or professor.

Although the necessity of increasing the staff is acknowledged there is no proposition made to remedy it; there is no additional professorship to be established in Science. This, in our opinion, is not so great an evil as may appear on first thought. There is a School of Practical Science quite close to University College, and it is there that all practical instruction in Science should be given. This school is supported from the Provincial Treasury, and we hold, that, since the Government has established it, the Government should maintain it in a state of proper efficiency so long as its existence is necessary and it accomplishes a good work.

Now, of the departments of Science considered necessary to be taught by the Senate, one, Physiology, is as yet unprovided for; and as this is one of the practical Sciences, we hold there should be a professor and a properly equipped laboratory for giving instruction in it in connexion with the School of Practical Science; and if it is established there it will be quite unnecessary for University College to expend any of her funds for the same object. It may be said that such expenditure by the Government would be a bad investment pecuniarily. But is that any argument against it? Do any of the departments already established yield an adequate pecuniary return? We think not; and we hope to show that this department, even in that respect, will be as advantageous as any other except, perhaps, engineering.

Much of the work that is already done in connexion with the department of Biology belongs to the more limited department of Physiology, and it is on account of this work that assistants to the professor in that department have had to be employed for several years past. Now, if this chair be established, and a properly qualified professor be appointed, both departments of the great science of Biology can be taught more efficiently; and besides, the present assistants will then be unnecessary. At present nearly all the Medical students who intend to take their degree from Toronto University take instruction in all departments of their work in which it is given in the School of Practical Science, and were a chair of Physiology established and a Physiological Laboratory properly furnished it is quite safe to say that there are many others who graduate elsewhere who would also take instruction in that subject, and much to their advantage, as it is quite evident that private unendowed medical schools will not provide the costly apparatus required for the proper equipment of such a laboratory. In this connexion we are reminded of an article on "Practical Teaching" in the last issue of the *Canada Lancet*, in which the writer, speaking of the effort being made in this direction, states: "The establishment of such a chair would not, as things are at present, be of any general service to medical education, but rather a detriment, as it would furnish an excuse to any parsimonious medical college for not equipping itself with suitable appliances for teaching practical Physiology. Trinity Medical College has fitted up, at her own expense, a well-equipped Physiological Laboratory." With any one who is acquainted with the journal in question these statements will not have much weight; but I intend to furnish proofs other than analogical, of the incorrectness of the above statement. It was my privilege recently to see the Physiological Laboratory in question, and found little purely Physiological apparatus besides a few models of the sensorium and sensory organs, all of which are at present in connexion with the School of Practical Science, but no one would think of saying it has a "well equipped Physiological Laboratory." Having thus shown that the establishment of such a chair would confer a benefit on medical education not at present obtainable in Ontario, let us look at the question in a more general sense. What is more necessary than that any one who professes to have a liberal education should be thoroughly ac-

quainted with the laws by which his physical functions are regulated? It is not too much to hope then that the Arts' students would be quite willing to pay a small fee for the advantages to be derived from such a training, and many others outside any Academical institution would also take advantage of it.

If, then, the establishment of such a class is necessary in the interests of liberal as well as professional education, what time can be more opportune for its establishment than now? The Government need fear no sectarian opposition, as the expenditure proposed would not be building up a rival institution to any already established. There is a large surplus in the Provincial Treasury; there is the prospect of a large accession to the Provincial territory; and may we not hope that amid such prosperity the Government will see their way clear at an early date to make Ontario the Empire Province in her resources for teaching Practical Science as well as in all other respects.

S.

The two months allowed to the Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Toronto for securing seats for the Greek play have expired, and it is only fair that what seats are left should be offered to the public on the same terms. There are a great many persons connected with the University who have hitherto been debarred the privilege of securing seats, who are warm friends and supporters of the institution, and to whom every inducement should be offered to share in whatever little amusement or entertainment we are from time to time able to offer. These are the persons who are going to augment our present revenue if it is going to be augmented at all, and their wishes should be consulted.

When the Vice-Chancellor in presenting the Financial Report to the Senate, hinted that we might have some new chairs if we could but abolish the present scholarship and medal system, he irritated a sympathetic nerve in the Undergraduates system, and that body has been moved to action. The writer in two recent issues of this Journal has had things all his own way, and would abolish scholarships and medals whether or no. This may be the better policy: to which the main objection is, that men who are afforded a means of education by the existing system, would be deprived of such education altogether by the new. Against this, the only argument so far put forth is, that "the man who possesses sufficient ability and energy to take a scholarship through his college course, will not be prevented taking a University education because he did not receive a prize of \$150 a year." Now this implies either, that a man can save \$600 in two years, or that he can save it in eight. More likely could he do it in eight. A young lad about to matriculate at the University, has nothing to recommend him to a salary out of which he could save \$300 a year. The relative proportion of those who would if they could, to those who really would get the chance to, save \$300 a year is very large. I should think that about one man, in every ten who would like to earn enough in two years to save from their earnings the tax of a University education upon them, can. Yet the number of men that scholarships help through the University must be very small. The number of students who pass through College on their own means is ten times, or even twenty times that of the number who must get through at the expense of the college. Say that of these one fourth try for scholarships, then the chances of the needy students obtaining one are five to one against them. Then the advantages that money affords, such as text-books, apparatus, etc., further handicap him. It is probable that the needy student stands to win about one out of the ten scholarships offered, and I believe fact will bear out this assertion. This reason then should not stand in the way of abolition.

IN MEMORIAM

OF THOMAS MOSS, VICE-CHANCELLOR OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

*What is life that we should murmur?
What is death, that we should fear?
Were we not for something sterner,
For some holier atmosphere?*

*What is doubt, that we should falter?
What is dread, that we should swoon?
Groping blind to His great altar,
To a calmer fairer June.*

*What is time that sears our passion?
Age that weareth all away;
What are all the thoughts we fashion?
Fires that burn their own decay.*

*What is all this nature teeming,
Laughing upward, clothing all?
Holy One, is all a seeming?
Do we slumber where we fall?*

I.

Frost upon the blood-red maples,
Watchers, watching stern old walls,
Hiding half of towns and steeples,
Windows looking from dark halls.

Light of soft moon dreaming downward,
Gentle spirit of the night,
Fleeing from the heaven sunward,
Where the dawn *will* breathe his light.

Dream ye of an honored sleeper
Gone out with a vanished year?
He who cherished all that deeper,
Grander knowledge we have here?

Shall we, going after, meet him
In some distant future state,
Raised up, reverently greet him,
Passing in some higher gate?

Grown above all human passion,
Stronger than all earthly fears,
In that grandest convocation
Of the holier future years.

II

Come, sweet mem'ry from the ether,
Lift old curtains from my sight,
We will tread old halls together,
We will bridge the past to-night.

We will visit dead old cities
Sleeping down the far-off years,
Whence the youthful half-sung ditties
Come to us 'mid swelling tears.

Unused chambers we will enter,
Softly tread on phantom floors
Like the mists of some gone winter,
Knock at hollow muffled doors.

But no loved old forms will greet us,
From the world that used to be,
Only bleak sad winds will meet us,
Moaning from the midnight sea.

Dead old eyes we'll gaze upon dear,
Cheeks that time has robbed of blush;
Spirits that have slept alone here
In these chambers' solemn hush.

III.

All the brown of leaves and golden,
All the sad gray of the sky,
All the red months ripe and olden,
Watch this circle fade and die.

All the dark wet of the rain-time,
All the moaning in the eaves,
Watch us sit through human pain-time,
Closing up old volume leaves.

Voices calling from the wild night,
Voices—old and sad they seem—
Wailing, fearing, as a child might,
Waking from a midnight dream.

IV.

Take my hand, and we will listen
To the storm—without—within—;
Until ripe tears roll and glisten
From the stained eyes sad and dim.

Until our hot hearts' loud beating,
And our blanched lips, wan and white,
Seem as some strange voice repeating
All our weak fears to the night.

All our doubting, all our anguish,
All our hot lives, nothing more,
As some weak wreck left to languish
In the surf of some wild shore.

V.

Region of red wines and roses,
Dreamland of the moving sun,
On thy rose-strewn lap reposes,
He our cherished honored one.

Gales from Biscay raining on him
Mists from hot Hispania's shores,
Sleeping with thy spell upon him
In thy Rhoneland's odorous bowers.

Veins where no hot blood is tingling,
Ear that heareth no bell's clang,
Deaf where orient airs commingling,
Dream of Cid and Charlemagne.

VI.

But a life gone in its firmness,
But a heart too strong to weep,
All a great soul's moulded firmness
As a shroud about his sleep.

Not to dream he went to slumber,
When the day was scarcely noon,
When the hot years' feverish number
Filled his deaf ears with their rune.

VII.

Mute lips silent on gray portals,
White stone hiding all this dust,
Shred leaves from Times' wreathed immortelles,
Ghost breath of old rime and rust.

Hot fires dwindled in dead ashes,
Death of old life hid in death,
Dead surf where no wild wave washes,
Pale lips knowing not hot breath.

*Ye that come as rune of river,
Sad weak phantoms of our pain,
Coming, going, none know whither,
Spirits of the dim inane.*

*Ye can teach us nothing further,
No new longing, no strange strife;
Wail of wind and rack of weather
Change—but never human life.*

*Wind of laugh and wind of sorrow,
Ghosts of what can never be,
Yesterday, to-day, to-morrow,
Time and all eternity.*

VIII.

Little ends but half accomplished,
Tapers that consumed themselves
Chronicles of lives unvanquished,
Left to moulder on Time's shelves.

Years that enwrap all our being,
Cycles parts of what we seem,
Noon and midnight coming, fleeing,
Making all the real a dream.

Rain that rises up in vapor,
Wind that passes to the west,
Sunlight that becomes a taper,
Death that kisses into rest.

IX.

Strong life on Time's roadway graven,
What thou wast is but a type
To the weakest—of a heaven,
Of a higher better light.

Of some hope—not a mere seeming,
But a calmer, sterner road,
From all weak agnostic dreaming,
To the holy, living God.

Gray walls, loved old Alma Mater :
Till the crumbling of thy stone,
Minds may live, but never greater
Than the spirit that is gone.

Moonlight on dark tower and turret,
Shine down on our human fear,
Till the weak faith we inherit
Makes our lives and deeds sincere.

Till the fire of human madness
Burns out from the hearts of men ;
And an age of rest and gladness
Visit this dark earth again.

Meanwhile, through hot pulse and fever,
Groping blindfold up the way,
To the sun that shines forever,
To the light of endless day.

HURON.

THE FIRST AIRS "OF MY INVENTION."

JOY.

Peal ! peal ! ye merry bells,
Like laughter gay and singing,
Your gladsome music ringing,
Over hills and through the dells,
Carry happy, happy greeting,
That slow time may change to fleeting :
And to maids and lovers' meeting,
Add the charm of your melodious delight,
That, when parting till the morrow,
All be joy and naught be sorrow,
Which dreams away, with them, the sleepy night.

GRIEF.

Toll ! toll ! O gloomy-sounding, deep-mouthed bell,
The world grows dark. She, whom I loved so well,
Hath ta'en the light of her pure life away ;
Now reigns sad night, where all before was day.
My spirit longs to follow hers in flight,
And bid this shadow-haunted world "good night."
Sorrow, Despair my heavy heart control—
Mourn on ! great bell, and let thy parting toll
Free from this clay my grief-imprisoned soul.

B.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

MR. BUCHAN is pursuing a more liberal policy towards the boys at Upper Canada College than his canny and birch-loving predecessor did. A Debating Club has been organized, and it has been decided to resuscitate the *College Times*. These are signs of revived spirit and 'go' in the place, and, though the change may not be wholly due to the Principal, I suspect it would not have taken place under Mr. Cockburn's reign. True, to the latter gentleman's Scotch aptitude for business is owing the present sound financial condition of the College. Nevertheless the fact stands out that not a dollar has been spent in improvements which would be direct attractions to the boys. The provisions for their physical well-being have not been added to, and, as I

pointed out before, amelioration is required as well as addition. This selfish neglect has borne its fruit. The moral tone of a youthful community is largely dependent on the encouragements afforded to physical recreation. The governing body of the College is therefore partly responsible for a state of things which has provoked certain exaggerated but not wholly-false charges. From his previous career it may be presumed that Mr. Buchan has a better acquaintance with modern theories of education than was betrayed by Mr. Cockburn. He should, then, be able to convince the public in a practical way that Upper Canada College deserves a higher title than that of the First High School of Ontario.

* * *

THERE is a slight coolness between two prominent members of the "Owls." He was telling a rattling good story in one of the numerous smoking-rooms of the Residence; when it was finished the second bird of wisdom said: "That reminds me of an anecdote," and proceeded to take his innings. Said the first speaker: "I don't see how what you have told us was recalled by my story." "It was," replied the other, "because mine is on the same page of Green's Almanac as yours."

* * *

A NEW book is announced called "The Great Mistake." It is probably written by a fellow who never tried to run a university paper.—*Ed.* Or who never started one.—*Ex-Ed.* Or who never ran for an office in a debating society.—*The Gen. Com.* Or who never was struck by the broad views of the college council.—*Undergrads.* Or who never admired the equally broad views of the Residence steward.—*The Forty Skeletons.* Or who never compared the young men in the University to children.—*A Member of the C. C.* Or who never sent a love-ditty to the girl's father, and the letter about "how much money she was to have" to the girl herself.—*Spot.*

* * *

OLD X., who's sick at the sight and name of lawn-tennis, was told by a friend at the Club that an excellent substitute for the nets and rackets might be found in quoits. Accordingly a set was bought. Atalanta, who claims to be a muscular Christian, went to work with "the rings," as she called them, at once. She threw two. The first grazed her pa's head and went into an apple tree. The next went over a wall behind her, broke a vase of plants, and cannoned on to a hen's back, killing a constant layer almost immediately. The quoits were put away, and the odds are now in favor of Miss X.'s stay at Whitby being prolonged.

* * *

A CORRESPONDENT of the Brooklyn *Eagle* went the round of Oxford and writes a good letter thereon. It was during commemoration week, when the degree of D. C. L. is conferred. The writer explains that it is not supposed that a man should know anything of law to become a D. C. L.; critics, poets, politicians, inventors, noblemen—for being noblemen—are doctored. The candidates are marshalled up the hall from the door in single file, all dressed in red gowns; the professor of civil law introduces each in a Latin speech, which contains some happy characterization; the chancellor then addresses the candidate in another Latin speech, applying to him some complimentary expressions, and, finally, the bar is raised and he shakes the candidate by the hand, who sits down a D. C. L. The bad behavior of the undergraduates in the gallery is famous. At the last commemoration they kept up an incessant howling from beginning to end. It is said that when Tennyson presented himself in his usually-uncombed condition, some undergraduate asked him: "Did your mother call you early, Mr. Tennyson?" The scant wit is supplemented by the more widely-diffused qualities of 'cheek' and vocal volume. When the vice-chancellor—Dr. Liddell—was reading a Latin address, on the last occasion, some one would call out: "Now, construe." A man who violated the canons of dress by appearing in a white coat was fairly stormed out of the place. He stood it for an hour or so, during which he was addressed as follows: "Take off that coat, sir." "Go out, sir." "Won't you go at once?" "Ladies, request him to leave." "Dr. Brown won't you put that man out?" (Then in a conversational and moderate tone): "Just put your hand upon his shoulder and lead him out." After an hour of it the man withdrew. Each successive group of ladies was cheered as it came in. The young men would exclaim: "Three cheers for the ladies in blue." "Three cheers for the ladies in white, brown, gray, etc." The poor fellows who read the prize odes and essays were dreadfully bullied. One young man recited an English poem, of which the burden could not be heard, but from the manner of its delivery it must have been upon the saddest subject that ever engaged the muse of mortal. His physiognomy and his tone of voice alike expressed the dismal and the disconsolate. I think that possibly the extreme sadness of his manner may have been induced by the reception rather than the matter of his poem. They catcalled, hooted, and laughed immeasurably at him.

One young gentleman with an eyeglass leaned over the gallery and in a colloquial tone inquired: "My friend, is that the refrain that hastened the decease of the old cow?" In the intervals of the horrible hootings, I could only now and then catch a word like "breeze" or "trees." It was too painful to laugh at. One felt so for the poor fellow, and more still for his mother and sisters, who were probably there.

* *

EXTRAUGHT billing will attract larger audiences to see a play than its performance deserves, or Keene would have played his "Shylock" to empty benches last Wednesday afternoon. With a voice ill suited or incapable of being adapted to the character, and a bad make up and deportment, you have always Keene but not Shylock before you. At the end of the first act he bolts around a wing and "comes on" shaking his stick at the retiring Antonio like an old woman a broomstick at her retreating son; and when he enjoins Jessica to lock up his house, he would seem to have her do it rather to save him the trouble, than for fear that he might be a loser by his absence. Ye Gods! what a scene when he leaves the Court room. The old Jew tumbles about as though he were about three parts sprung or learning to tumble. The third act was not so bad though there was a good deal of ranting.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

HARVARD.—The second year of the so-called Harvard "Annex," for women, has successfully closed. The managers intend to continue their experiment at least two years longer, perhaps four years. Secretary Gilman says that they "have conducted themselves in a manner so exemplary, and in all respects satisfactory."—Ex.

The Junior class at Williams' gave a negro minstrel entertainment last Wednesday night.

Fifteen Lasell girls propose starting on June 17th, on a European tour, to cost \$575 per capita.

VICTORIA COLLEGE. The meetings of the Literary Society, which have hitherto been closed to the public, are in future to be open once a month.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. It has now been decided, we may almost say, finally, to postpone the production of the Greek play for a couple of weeks later than was originally intended, the dates now proposed being Tuesday and Wednesday in Easter week, April 11th and 12th. It is impossible to hold it later in that week owing to the fact that the Hall is required for the Medical Examinations. The preparations are "booming," the number of rehearsals having been increased to three a week; and everything now points to success, the members of the Glee Club even having "enthused" to almost the proper pitch. The choruses are being rapidly mastered by the Glee-men, which fact ought to be sufficient to convince these despondents that they can do something—when they try; and it is to be hoped that with the longer time for preparation which they now have, the 'songsters' may set to work with a will, lest it should be said of them, "They were worsted by a woman."

The University College Natural Science Association met in the School of Practical Science on Tuesday evening. A motion was passed that an annual report of the proceedings of the Society be printed, together with the more important essays read before the Society. Dr. Ferguson read an essay on the anatomy of the brain, describing the membranes, gyri, sulci, lobes, ventricles, and the situation of important ganglia and commissural fibres. He also described the physiology of important ganglion centres as determined by experiment on lower animals, and pointed out the general characters of the medulla oblongata; spinal chord; optic thalami, &c. Mr. D. S. Skinner read an essay on the acclimatisation of the human species, giving the evidences, conditions, and effects of such based on the history of races and experimental data. Considerable discussion arose out of it, in which several of the members took part. Mr. Geo. Acheson, B.A., then gave a lecture on the mechanical parts of the microscope, describing the Ross, Jackson, Beck, Continental and other models. This lecture is the first of a series to be delivered on microscopy.

Dr. Wilson is president of the department of English Literature, of the Royal Society, now being established by the Governor-General in Canada.

TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. The regular meeting of the T. S. M. Medical Society was held on Friday, Feb. 24th, at 7.30 p.m., the first Vice-President, Mr. J. T. Duncan, in the chair. After nomination of candidates for membership Dr. J. H. Richardson read a long and interesting paper entitled "Science falsely so called." The paper consisted of a critical and scientific review of the arguments of Darwin, Tyndall, &c., in favor of the evolution of man, in which the author showed that the theory of evolution was not yet proved. An interesting discussion fol-

lowed, in which Messrs. Stewart and Patterson argued in favor of the Darwinian theory as a boon to Science, and the best we could adopt to account for existing facts in the present state of our knowledge. Drs. Workman and Richardson replied, opposing the theory on the ground that it was not yet proved, and because an acceptance of it seemed to shake the belief in revealed religion as evidenced by the atheistical tendencies of its leading supporters. Drs. Daniel Clark and Joseph Workman, Toronto, and Dr. Wm. Osler, Montreal, were elected Honorary members. A committee, consisting of Drs. Richardson, A. H. Wright, and McPhedran, was appointed to examine the essays handed in for the Smith prizes. The nomination of officers for the ensuing year took place, and judging from the popularity of the men nominated to oppose each other, a lively time may be expected at the Annual meeting on the 10th inst.

The duty on anatomical specimens is in the future to be removed.

VARSITY MEN. Mr. N. Quance, B.A., '81, has been appointed Classical Master of the St. Thomas Collegiate Institute.

Mr. C. C. McCaul, B.A., having severed his connection with Bethune & Co., has gone to the office of Fuller & Nesbitt in the "Ambitious City."

'ESPRIT DE CORPS.'

Probably no enlightened person will assert that the main object of University life is to get what is commonly known as book learning; nor, we hope, does any student set out with the intention of becoming a book-worm. And yet it is a lamentable fact, that presumably enlightened students devote themselves to their text-books, as though the sole object of existence was to master the mysteries of Conic Sections, or to write faultless Latin prose. Conic Sections and Latin prose are excellent things in their proper place, but it is a sad thing for any University when its students think more of Mathematics and Classics than of their fellow-students, with whom they should mix freely. Students are as much a distinct class as lawyers or doctors,—they have a special interest, their special customs, and their special rights,—they form a class of beings, not perfect perhaps, but a class that should devote itself to the Alma Mater, and to the interests of each member of the class.

In some Universities this spirit, this *esprit de corps*, exists. In our own University it exists only in a very slight extent. It is not hard to discover the causes of this unsocial spirit, which must strike every careful observer. In the first place, very few students have any knowledge of what University life really is. A student comes to his lecture, and returns home, having gained some additional knowledge of his subject perhaps, but very little additional knowledge of his fellow-students. Those in the Residence have the best, perhaps the only, idea of genuine College life. But if the spirit of reform that has displayed itself so much this year, would bring about a change by which a Residence four or five times as large as the present one, would be built, we should then find *esprit de corps*, for the students would eat together, live together, and would form those bonds of intimacy that exist long after College days.

And in the second place, there is a fatal tendency at our University—one that will exist as long as scholarships and medals—to neglect physical exercise in any form whatever. England's greatness has been attributed to many different causes. Might it not be justly attributed to the healthful physical exercise at schools and colleges, of which every student partakes more or less? Friendships are never formed more quickly than on the play-ground, and health is never so firmly established as by athletic sports.

It may seem mere sentiment to deplore the absence of *esprit de corps*. But, when we have left the University—when we have grown old and careworn in life's battle, which will be the most pleasant recollection for us—the recollection of the hours spent in studying for medals and scholarships—gained too often at the expense of health—or the thought of the true-hearted friends whom we had—friends such as we shall never see again? For friends we gain in the world are more or less worldly than the friends we make when students together are generous, warm hearted, and true.

J. B.

OSCAR WILDE AND HIS CRITICS.

A remarkable movement has been going on in England during the past few years, having for its object the awakening and cultivation of a national appreciation for the beauties of nature and of art, and aiming ultimately at the social and moral improvement of mankind. This movement is clearly the beginning of a reaction against the grossness of wealth-worship which is so prominent a characteristic of the F nation of our day.

Owing principally to the wonderful improvements which made during the last forty years in industrial and agricultural and to the removal of legal restrictions on trade, v

accumulated with such unparalleled rapidity, and to such an extent that a very large number of Englishmen have come to look upon wealth as the chief, if not the only, good, and the attainment of it as the sole end of life. But it must not be forgotten that this immense national wealth has been acquired at a fearful price. For the sake of her merchant princes England sacrificed the national honor in that most disgraceful, most unrighteous war with China, known as the Opium War. For the benefit of those of her capitalists who held Turkish securities, England sacrificed the lives of many thousands of her bravest sons in the Crimea. To aggrandize her landowners she has made a perpetual sacrifice of the miserable inhabitants of the sister island, and at home her policy has been such that though the rich have been made richer, the poor have been made poorer, and that falsely called prosperity of the nation has not been the prosperity of the people.

But the present movement is being carried on with the view of changing all this, by setting before the English nation a higher aim than the mere accumulation of wealth at any price. The object is to displace the worship of gold by the worship of beauty in its widest and fullest sense, and although this is only the substitution of one secondary end of life for another, few persons would hesitate in deciding which of these two ends is the higher. The apostles of this great movement, which has been fitly termed the English Renaissance, are Professor John Ruskin and Mr. Oscar Wilde. Ruskin represents the philosophical and conservative side of the movement; Wilde represents it rather on the progressive and practical side. Like all practical young men and all radicals in the early stages of any movement, Mr. Wilde has perhaps exaggerated the importance of the doctrine which he advocates; but this error, if error it be, is too harmless to merit censure, and too common to merit ridicule. Yet Mr. Wilde's lot has fallen in an evil time. Probably no modern innovator has met with so much unreasonable and persistent abuse. This results in a great measure from the fact that people have formed their opinions of this gentleman and his theories from the misleading representations of comic illustrated journals, comic stage plays, and the one cent evening newspaper. Now, while all will recognize the invaluable services which have been rendered at times by such agencies to social and moral reform, yet it by no means follows that the authors of these productions are to be taken for infallible guides on every great question that may arise, and this for several reasons. A comic journalist who is actually compelled to say something funny every week, is not always so scrupulous as might be wished in selecting subjects of his satiric pen, and whenever he makes an unusually lucky stroke the temptation is very great to follow up his success by wilful misrepresentation of the subject he has chosen. American witty writers have been more especially affected by this pernicious influence. They had completely exhausted themselves on mothers-in-law, fat men with bald heads, orange peel, tacks and bent pins, mules and goats; and the whole race of American wits would speedily have become extinct had not the fortunate arrival of Mr. Wilde and his famous sunflower brought them relief at the last moment. As for the writers in our ordinary daily newspapers, none of them have the time, and few of them have the ability, to deal with this subject of art cultivation as its merits demand. An article which is written, printed, read and forgotten almost before the ink has dried on the manuscript, is hardly the place where we could expect to find any very weighty opinions on important and somewhat abstruse subjects. When in addition to these considerations we remember that we ourselves, as well as newspaper writers, are only too prone to ridicule what we do not understand, simply because we do not understand it, we might come to the very sensible conclusion that it would be much better for us to refrain from judging Mr. Oscar Wilde too severely until we know at least something about him.

To all those who have not allowed themselves to be prejudiced against Mr. Wilde by the bitter attacks of the *profanum vulgus* of the newspaper world, we commend the following extract from his Boston address. He would be a clever critic indeed who could find anything ridiculous here, either in the language or in the sentiment. On the contrary, we think that for richness of diction, wealth of imagery and general beauty of expression, this extract stands unsurpassed by any writer on the same subject: "And so with you; let there be no flower in your meadows that does not wreath its tendrils round your pillows, no little leaf in your Titan forests that does not lend its form to design, no curving spray of wild rose or brier that does not live forever in carven arch or window of marble, no bird in your air that is not giving the iridescent wonder of its color, the exquisite curves of its wings in flight, to make more precious the preciousness of simple adornment; for the voices that have their dwelling in sea and mountain are not the chosen music of liberty only. Other messages there are in the wonder of wind-
not heights and the majesty of silent deep—messages that, if you will
to them, will give you the wonder of all new imagination, the
of all new beauty."

DON QUIXOTE.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

DEAR SIR,—Now that a spirit of wise reform and well-considered innovation seems to have overtaken the Senate, a few remarks from the point of view of an undergraduate may not be out of place in the organ of University opinion. Before any extensive changes are made it would be wise to consider well whether the principle of specialization which underlies our Honor courses, is a safe one when carried as far as the Senate seems inclined to push it. While this plan is not so faulty as the opposite extreme of dividing the energies of students over the whole field of knowledge, yet in many respects there are grave objections to it. The true path here, as in so many other cases, lies in the golden mean. The undergraduates should spend their time *principally* not *exclusively* on one department. To illustrate what is meant, suppose the whole field of knowledge to be divided into six departments, we think that the true plan is not to have the student spend one-sixth of his time on each department, nor, as is now the case at least in the higher years, spend nearly the whole of his time on one department, but to allow him to spend, say, two-thirds of his time, in one department, and the remaining one-third on a wise selection from the other five departments. In view of the tendency to break up the present Honor courses and of the necessity of establishing new ones, there is more than usual need that the dangers of exclusive devotion to one department should be avoided. Many of the examiners by preventing the examinations of Honor men in their Pass subjects from becoming a farce, and by setting papers which shall require a deeper knowledge of these subjects than can be attained by a mere cram, have it in their power to do a great deal in this direction. Of late years one can notice a laudable improvement in this respect. Though this, like all reforms, involves a little inconvenience to many parties, yet this should not influence examiners to abandon their work of elevating the standard, till in a few years it will be generally understood that the Pass work has to be mastered. Then no longer will the fair fame of Alma Mater be tarnished by disgraceful boasts about spending half a day on important and interesting subjects.

THOROUGH.

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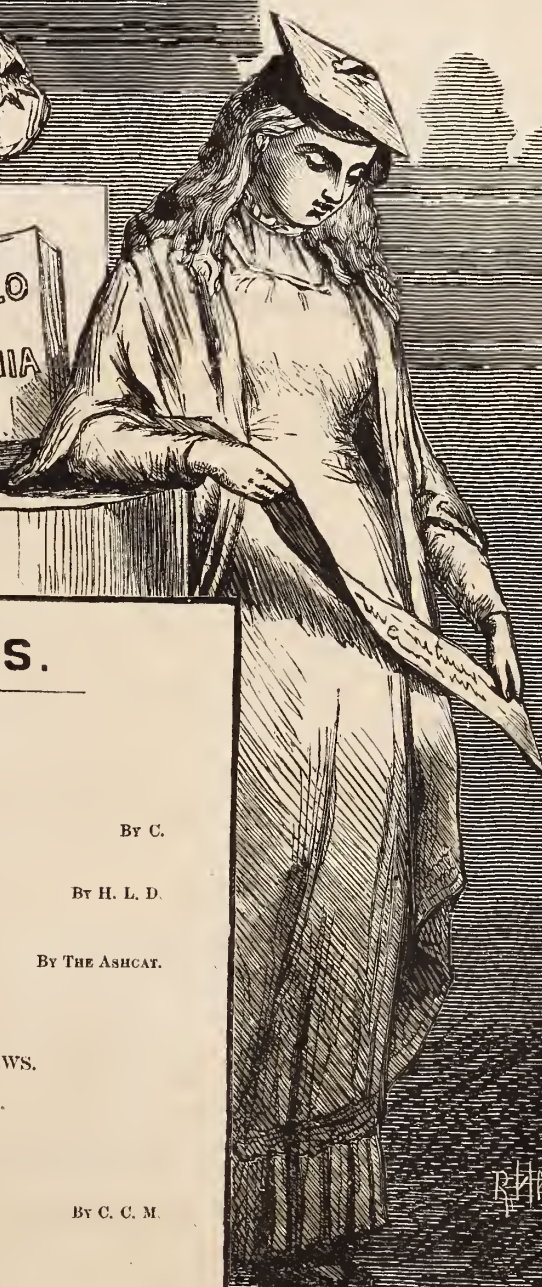
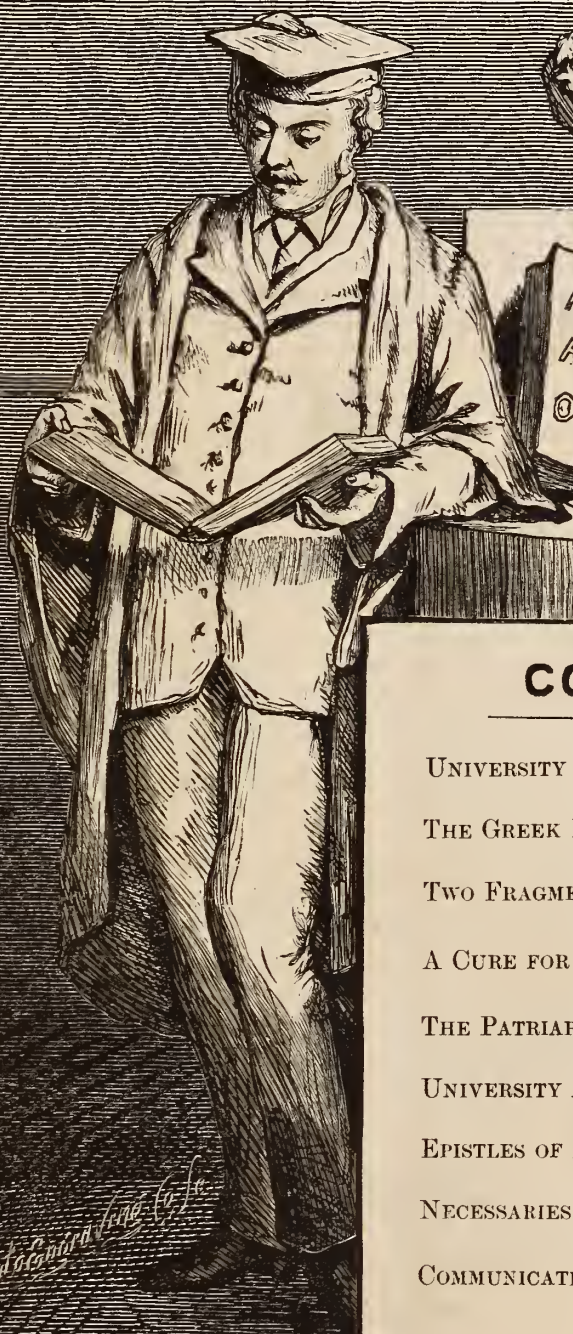
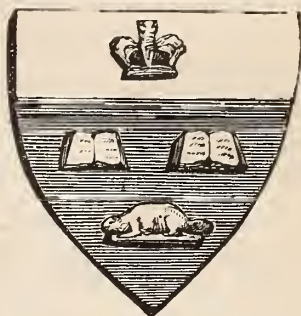
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March 10, 1882.

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UNIVERSITY LEGISLATION,

Or rather, the want of University legislation. Once more have the reasonable reforms asked for by Convocation been refused. We are informed that the chairman of the Legislation Committee was calmly informed the other day: "There will be no legislation this Session in regard to University matters." No reason given, no apology or excuse attempted or offered—a simple refusal. How long are our graduates going to stand this nonsense? This is the second time they have been so treated. The first time they did get their ideas put into the shape of a First Reading. Poor ideas, they dwindled very much on the Second Reading, and vanished on the third. This year they scarcely take shape before they are ruthlessly trampled on. What are the University men who are members of the House doing? They know well enough what their fellow-graduates want. They believe the demands reasonable. Why do they not come out of their shells? If the Minister or the Ministry are too timid or too self-satisfied to move, public opinion will back up the independent man who has the courage to formulate the measures proposed by Convocation in a Bill, and ask the House to pass it. We suppose the old answer will be given: "It will embarrass the Party." Nothing can be done this Session. The world will go on as usual, we suppose; but these slights, these rebuffs, these contemptuous rejections, will have their effect. There is a spirit abroad in University matters which is growing stronger and stronger. It is gradually getting voice, and a few earnest leaders have been striving to give it volume. That voice will yet thunder in the legislative halls of Ontario, and we shall see if the graduates of the University cannot get what they ask. Is it the deliberate intention of the University Act that the graduates shall not have any voice in the management of her affairs? They should have the most potent voice. Is it intended that Convocation should be a farce? It may yet be found to be a stern reality. Is it intended that the light should be kept any longer under a bushel? The day for that has gone. The sooner those in authority recognize that such is the case the better. We hope that it will not be said of a wise Minister—a prudent Minister—a Reform Minister, *mene, mene, tekel, upharsin*.

A third time, Graduates, ask again. The fight has only begun. We almost expected that it was a delusive hope to dream that this Session would see your wishes realized. It takes a good deal to move even a Reform machine apparently. The outside public know little or nothing of what you want. The work will have to be done by yourselves. If you want University matters set right you are the persons who should do it. The responsibility rests with you, and with you will remain the satisfaction when the fight is won.

THE GREEK PLAY.

Now that the time is drawing near when the reputation and ability of our Undergraduates is to be put to so crucial a test, it would seem that enthusiasm must, by some as yet unheard of surgical operation be implanted in their breasts. When we con-

sider, on the one hand, what credit will be ours if we give a successful rendering of the *Antigone*—a success which will be reflected not only on the actors and Chorus, but also on our Alma Mater—and on the other, what shame and degradation will befall us if, through want of proper support in those quarters whence support can most reasonably, and as a matter of right be expected, the production of the Play should prove a failure, or, what is not such a remote alternative as one would at first suppose, should have to be abandoned altogether, surely it is worth while striving to gain the one which would enhance our position as the University of the Dominion, and to avoid that other which would lower us in the eyes of the world and make us a laughing-stock for all ages. The project we have in hand is no unambitious one, and, perhaps, on that account it will be said that failure will be less of a disgrace, but we shall be criticized the more severely since, having presumed to fly so high, our fall will be greater; so let us only concentrate our energies and put forth efforts in every way worthy of the object in view, and we venture to predict that "failure" is a word which will not be found in our vocabulary, or at all events should not. After all so large a component in human nature is vanity, that unless some credit or glory is to be reflected on each individual co-partner in an undertaking, there will be found that lack of ambition which at present characterizes the conduct of some who should be most active in seconding efforts, which successfully carried to a conclusion will redound to the credit of the individual and of the University. Let us then bear this in mind—if we must draw this conclusion, degrading though it be, that our prestige as a College is not worth striving for, but that each man's own vanity must be flattered—that every effort now put forth for the success of the Play, and success it needs must be if this be done, will surely be an additional feather in the cap of the individual.

Want of time is a common excuse alleged to cover what one can see with a glance is only want of a little self-denial, and it does seem to be a blot on human character in general and on the character of Undergraduates of Toronto University in particular, that, the moment you attempt to induce a man to sacrifice his individual pleasure for a moment, then are you met by an adamant wall of selfishness masked by a small show of reasonableness. Now suppose a man works eight hours a day, and no man working steadily can do more, surely out of the number of hours left, an hour and a half, or two hours could be given up twice or three times a week for so worthy an object. Moreover, experience teaches that it is the really regular workers who are conscientious and do their best to attend the meetings of the Glee Club, for it is to some members of that organization that these remarks apply, while those who really have time and to spare, are the very ones who will pander to their own paltry pleasures, and when these are in any danger of being interfered with, are the first to cry "no time." The indifference of these men is shown in the very fact that, although Professor Hutton, whose example might well be followed by all in respect to pains-

taking, has volunteered at no little trouble to himself to translate the Greek of the choruses to the singers, very few men attend on these occasions, and even these few are evidently impatient of instruction. But where are the gentlemen who do not attend at these times, to learn the meaning of the words so as to give due emphasis and expression to them at the performance? Why! they evolve it out of their inner consciousness of course, and it would seem that conceit might hence reasonably be supposed to form a very large ingredient in the character of the average Undergraduate.

Another bad feature is, that a number of men have, almost at the eleventh hour, suddenly grown tired of a little extra exertion, and having disposed of their scores have evidently made up their little minds to leave their fellows in the lurch; now it would simply be a disgrace to a College of our pretensions, which ostensibly supports a Glee Club of about seventy members, that, in order to produce the play, outside assistance should have to be sought, and what an anomalous position we should occupy! It certainly is not too much to ask that each man should strive to the utmost to avert disgrace from his Alma Mater, and make up his mind "*οὔτοι γυναικὸς οἰδαμὼς ἡδὲν ἴσθ' ἔτα.*" C.

In December last it will be well remembered the Police Magistrate convicted a Law-student for disorder; on Wednesday last Judge Boyd quashed that conviction for the reason that the By-law under which it was made was not properly sworn to and executed at the time of convicting. Had not this technical point arisen, there is no doubt but that the Jury would, on the evidence, have done the same thing as the Judge did. During the trial Policeman Long, who made the arrest, swore that he did so before any disorder had been created, while another member of the Force swore that he did not, and the genial Serjeant Stark was forced to admit that he could not swear that the prisoner had ever taken a drink in his life, although some time previously he made the statement on oath that he had been drinking before he came to the Police Station. The contradictory statements of the Constables were beautiful for their simplicity. Much of the evidence differed materially from that taken before the Police Magistrate; but this may be set down to the fact that Judge Boyd did not evince such a decided tendency to believe the Police in preference to the Students as the inferior magistrate did, and there pervaded the whole trial on appeal an atmosphere of impartiality that was not present in the Police Court room. There was, too, an absence of that egotistic authority and legislation which made listening to the first trial almost unbearable. The question as to whether the prisoner as one of the procession was disorderly or not was ruled out for consideration, and it will be remembered that the Police Magistrate made this one of his strongest grounds for convicting. That the procession was not disorderly until some time after being molested and attacked by the police, Vice-Chancellor Mulock was there to swear: was there to swear that he walked himself with the procession that night because he was proud of the Students who formed it. The County Crown Attorney tried to die hard, but his collapse was quick, though painful.

Attention is directed to a letter from C. W. G. in another column which speaks for itself.

TWO FRAGMENTS.

I. A COMMON-PLACE.

* * * *
There never was a hand that moved
Without its destined sphere—
To bring a smile by kindly deed,
Or chase away a tear;
To point the road that leads aright,
To turn the feet that stray;
To scatter roses on some path
Or pluck the thorns away.

II. A FRAGMENT—with a Moral.

* * * *
The flower that opes 'neath morning skies,
To wither at the eve,
When every petal fades and dies,
A fragrance sweet may leave.

H. L. D.

A CURE FOR ÆSTHETICISM.

My dear Miss —, just suppose,
How could I paint the accruing woes!
Æsthetic tendencies to true high art
Should, lightning-like, strike your tender heart:
A tendency your words to mumble,
Or take an odd æsthetic tumble;
To love faint lilies that nor spin nor toil;
Use three times daily St. Jacob's Oil.

THE ASHCAT.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

At the sale of the Duke of Hamilton's (Beckford) library in June will come into the market the precious illuminated folio MS. of Dante's 'Divina Commedia,' illustrated with outline designs by the hand of Sandro Botticelli and other artists of the Quattrocento.

* *
"WHAT are you going to give your sweetheart on her birthday?" we asked Spot. "Don't you find it rather difficult to fix on something appropriate?"

"Oh, no! that don't trouble me. I shall just pass her on some of the things my last girl sent me back."

* *
ONE of the biggest props to the Province is the Natural Science Association of the Provincial University. Unlike many other societies, its big name is not meant as a mountain to cover the wee mouse; for, in sooth, the members are very numerous, and their mightiness is spread, eagle fashion, over the valley of the Taddle. 'Hence accordingly' about this region one of the Firm is ever dodging for a chance interview and, this week, not without success. The N. S. A. personage was caught napping against the new lamp-post, but graciously got awake on being approached. Our man had carefully read up a thing or two in anticipation of this crucial moment and started the live subject of electricity.

"People are saying too many accidents will happen if gas is superseded. Is there good reason for this alarm?"

"Oh, pshaw! replied the scientist, it's merely a popular and vulgar outcry that is being made about the alleged dangers of the electric light. 'Twas ever thus. The wise men of not so very long ago were afraid to use gas, lest the gasometer should blow them up as often as their wives did. Others thought that applying a light to a gas-jet would be analogous to firing a train of gunpowder. The light, it was argued, would run along the pipe and cause an explosion every time. Such, however, proved not to be the case. The explosion occurs only quarterly—when the bill comes in."

The conversation at this point became slightly more technical, and the amateur reporter is not always equal to the occasion.

* *
THE fact that this year of grace, 1882, is to have one Sunday more than most years is regarded by many pious people as a cheerful omen. Sunday is not a settling day.

* *
"IN the new colleges we find splendid, earnest men, who work all day and study half the night, and graduate the best trained to battle with life." *Oberlin Review* (Ohio). This is the shallowest flummery. The few college men who are eccentric enough to follow this programme enter the world with exhausted energy, or, to use a less grand phrase, are sucked oranges, just at the period when the freshness of youth is most needed. These 'splendid' specimens are a damper on the freedom and joyousness of academic life. They are conspicuous by their ghost-like appearance; their cheeks are without color, their manner without vivacity, their expression careworn. To call them young is a satire on youth and, youth once passed, most of us agree with James Mill exclaiming: "How poor a thing is life!"

* *
You must be careful in conversation with a Wellesley girl—forbidden ground is on every side of you. One of our young men and one of their young women were members of a house-party, got together for Christmas, at a hospitable mansion near New Haven. The twain were aimlessly looking through a broken-backed album; and their talk drifted to the manners and customs of the festive season. "And shall you hang out your stocking?" he queried mildly. "Sir!" she exclaimed drawing herself up proudly and fixing her quivering glasses firmly on her nose, "let me never hear you speak to me again." And their young woman swept grandly out of the room, while our young man went and cooled his astonished head against the frosty window-pane. Wellesley girls are like Queens of Spain.

It seems that bickerings are to be in fashion. Last week I spoke of a discordant event that had taken place in the Owls Club. Yesterday again I heard how two old pals, one of whom belongs to the Glee Club, have become glacial to each other. He was remarking to his nightingale friend on Darwin's opinion that men sang before they talked, and added: "Of course, they were soon compelled to invent speech. They had to express the disgust which singers always entertain for each other's vocal efforts."

IN the Winter Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery, London, there is a remarkable series of portraits. It includes *Alfred Tennyson, Poet Laureate*; *William Morris, Algernon Swinburne, Robert Browning, Sir Frederick Leighton, Dr. Martineau*, lent by Manchester New College; the late *Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Dean of Westminster*, lent by Oxford University. From Another group, *Thomas Carlyle, John Stuart Mill*, the only portrait for which Mr. Mill gave sittings except the one in possession of Sir Charles Dilke; *Mathew Arnold, W. E. Lecky, Leslie Stephen*, lent by Mrs. Stephen.

SPOT in the course of a chequered career has had some strange experiences. At one time he was a supe. at a theatre and was cast for the lines "My lord, the carriage waits." Now Spot, as we all know, is very ambitious, and thinking his splendid talents were not given proper scope, took upon himself to add, when the time came for his lengthy speech, the following words: "And if I might be so bold as to add, the man that lifts his hand to a woman save in the way of kindness is a wretch whom it were base flattery to call a coward." It is needless to add that thereafter Spot was a "walking gent."

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

LAFAYETTE. The Sophomores of Lafayette University were the other evening about to indulge in a Class dinner. Escorted by a band, they sallied forth from the College en route for the scene of prospective mirth when they were suddenly startled by the musical sound of post-horns, blown by numerous lusty freshmen. As this somewhat drowned the harmonious notes of the band, the Sophs mildly signified their disapprobation of their fellow-students' proceedings by knocking down a few of them. A general melee then ensued, which proved highly injurious to the persons and limbs of both contestants, and was only ended by the total discomfiture of the Freshies.

MCGILL. Last Friday the University Literary Society met by invitation at Mr. Archibald's house, and had an interesting discussion on the *cloture*. The meeting on the Friday evening of the week before was the largest of the year, a fact which was due to the excitement caused by Mr. Doherty's motion of censure on the President for his remarks on the occasion of the Public. A grand confusion reigned throughout the evening, almost every member being prepared with an amendment of his own. At a late hour a compromise was effected.

At the late meeting of the Foot-ball Club the following officers were appointed for the coming year: Captain, Mr. H. Hamilton, Applied Science; Treasurer, Mr. G. C. Wright, Arts; Secretary, Mr. R. Smith, Applied Science. It is expected that the team this year will be much superior to that of last year, and a most successful season is anticipated.

On Friday last, the Junior Year had their Annual Dinner at the Richelieu Hotel, which was we believe a great success.

There have been no meetings of the Undergraduates Literary Society during the last three weeks.

The Law Faculty meet at the Richelieu Hotel for their Annual Dinner some time this week.

The examinations in Law commence on Thursday next.

The Reading Room Committee were photographed this week in a group. It is said that they intend to present a copy framed to be hung up in the room.

There were no lectures in any of the faculties on Ash Wednesday.

It is rumoured that Prof. Markgraf will soon resign the professorship of German. The great loss which such a step would bring upon the College cannot be realized.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. A rehearsal of the *Antigone* was held in Convocation Hall, on Saturday, at which the Chorus assisted. The result was only fairly satisfactory, the singing being rather weak owing to the scanty attendance by members of the Glee Club, and partly to the fact that some of the more youthful and weak-minded choristers looked at the performance, rather in the light of one of those side-shows on which they are accustomed to squander their "quarters" during the Summer months, but this keen appreciation of the novelty of the situation will no doubt wear off with time. The actors form rather a pleasing con-

trast in this respect; as they at least show a spark of interest in the production of the Play. The Box plan of the Hall will probably be out in a few days, and the stage erected so that minutiae can be arranged. There will be another full rehearsal on Saturday next, at 3.30 pm. As many members of the Glee Club as possible should attend and make the task of production easier, and relieve many minds from anxiety about the now near future.

The coming Society elections are the talk now. The First, Second, and Third Years have held meetings to organize.

Spring drill for the Battalion commenced on Wednesday. "K." Company mustered 28 non-commissioned officers and men, and resumed its old place on the left flank of the Battalion. The recruits are a fine looking lot of men. Arrangements are now under way for a grand military review at Kingston, on the 24th of May, and "K." company is expected to muster 45 for this.

It is now in order for the Graduating Classes to have their pictures taken. The Fourth Year classical men have already done so; taking time by the forelock before the midnight oil makes them "haggard and lank."

Would it not be a good idea to have the list of periodicals taken by the Literary Society revised before next year? Some of the papers and monthlies are not even cut as a rule.

An ordinary meeting of the Literary Society was held on Friday evening last, the President, Mr. R. E. Kingsford, in the chair. In the Senior Division, Mr. Roswell read an essay on "The Great North-West," readings were by given Messrs. Hall and Cowan; and the following subject was debated, on the affirmative by Messrs. Graig, Hunt and Prett, and on the negative by Messrs. Simpson, Bowes and Mulvey: "Resolved, that in the Educational System of Ontario, too much attention is given to the Study of Ancient Classics." In Junior Division, where Mr. S. McKay, 2nd Vice-President occupied the chair, M. D. O. Cameron read an essay entitled "A Visionary View of the Future;" readings were given by Messrs. A. H. Campbell, H. J. Hamilton and J. J. Elliott; and the same question was discussed as in the Senior Division, on the affirmative by Messrs. Lawson, Hogarth and Macoun, and on the negative by Messrs. Fairclough, Sibbard and Duff. Decision was given in both rooms in favor of the negative. There were about eighty members present.

Monsieur Parent, will hold a reception for the Glee Club in the Residence Dining-Hall, next Monday evening.

Residence "First Prize" butter and automatic cheese are still above the standard.

The Literary and Scientific Society will hold an open public debate this Friday evening, in Convocation Hall. The following is the programme: Essay, "Ye Olden Times," Mr. E. J. McIntyre; Part Song, "Soldiers' Chorus," Quintette; Reading, "The Red Jacket," Mr. R. U. McPherson; Piano Solo, Mr. H. M. Field; Debate, Resolved, "That Competition in Higher Education should be Encouraged;" affirmative, Mr. A. F. Ames; negative, Mr. H. S. Dunn. All speeches but those of the leaders will be voluntary, and limited to five minutes each.

At the annual meeting of the University Football Association, held in Moss Hall, last Friday, (March 3rd); the following officers were elected for the coming season: President, A. M. Haig; Vice-President, E. M. Hughes; Recording Secretary, J. M. Palmer; Treasurer, H. E. Irving; Committee, Messrs. Donald, Wield, Bell, Manson, Glassford and McKay.

Cricket prospects are already being discussed, and there will likely be a larger membership and a much livelier interest in the Club this season than hitherto. There is plenty of material in the University for a first-class team, and if the men can be kept together during June, they may show that we can take the lead in cricket as well as in football.

There is a movement on foot to organize a Lawn-Tennis Club here this Spring. Such an enterprise deserves every encouragement, the Game being one which has many recommendations to public favour. It quickens the eye and ensures accuracy of aim, and what better training for Cricket (into which game as played there is some talk of infusing new vigour) could we wish for? There is this, too, to recommend the Game to Undergraduates, who have but little time for exercise about Examination-time, that one can get his fill of exercise in a remarkably short space of time. There are some who consider the Game namby-pamby, but to these we can only say "Play it and see."

Fifteen students of Toronto School of Medicine go up to Victoria University for their Primary examination this year, and twenty will secure the degree of M.D., which will stand them in good stead should they fail here.

Dr. Wilson read a paper on archæology before the last meeting of the Canadian Institute.

Rat hunting is now on the list of the numerous diversions for Residence men. It is quite customary for the more hospitable of the denizens of that Paradise to ask their friends down to their preserves for a night's hunting. The sport is excellent, and the bags generally large, as many as three having been killed in ten or fifteen minutes.

VARSITY MEN. Mr. E. P. Davis, of the Fourth Year, took Prof. Füller's Classes in French and German at Upper Canada College last week, that gentleman being laid up with inflammatory rheumatism.

Mr. R. F. Ruttan, B.A., '81, has suffered for the past week from a severe attack of quinsy, but is now better.

Portly old matron *loquitur*: "That nice young man looks as if he had a great deal in his head." What was it, Joe?

THE EPISTLES OF PLINY.

No. V.

We have, alas! no more letter writers. The good old days have gone. Everybody knows everything. People on opposite sides of the Atlantic even know what happens on the other side before it does happen. Into the remotest country parsonage—into the thickest backwoods—far over the broad prairies—that modern distributor of the seeds of information—the printing press—promptly carries its tons of reading matter. Even there, a letter, beyond its evidence of the fact that its recipient is not entirely forgotten, is valueless as a means of communicating information as to what was, is, or is about to be done as our old grammars used to put it. In City Life, or among fashionable people, also, of what value is a correspondent now? The only thing to be said about receiving a letter is, that it entails the necessity of answering it, and as far as news goes one learns the news in much quicker ways. Even as a medium for the retailing of petty scandal the old-fashioned mode of letter writing may be said to be perfectly obsolete. It has been replaced by our *Truths*, *Vanity Fairs*, *Ladies' Journals*, and such other trustworthy and valuable receptacles of all the falsehoods uncharitable people choose to set on foot with regard to their unhappy neighbours. The postal card is a concession to the fact that what people have to say now, they wish to say in few words. The world is too much with us. We have too much to do—too much to see—too much to be anxious about—to waste our time in writing letters telling people news they know already. Does not the "special correspondent" act also as general correspondent? Do we not know that if Miss S. has run away with her father's coachman—or if poor X. has been found with his hands in the bank's till—or if the wretched J. finding the troubles of this world too much for him, has concluded to risk those of another—do we not know, how perfectly useless it is for us to tell these items of interest in a letter even to our dearest friend? Do we not know that the ubiquitous Local gent has been there before us making a note of it, and that we can save ourselves the trouble of writing about it by merely posting a newspaper. Again, the world has become very migratory—families split up—the most close ties are sundered—and very soon in the new abode new relationships render faint and fainter the recollections of the old, and there is little in the new surroundings to interest those who remain in the old—with us especially the absorbing struggle, which on this side of the Atlantic is absolutely necessary to enable men to keep their heads up, prevents them from giving even the refuse of their strength to the uninteresting work of writing home stale news. In the old days, it was not so, and a good correspondent was a valuable friend—nowadays, he is rather a nuisance. The future historian of our times will not draw his materials from correspondence—he will turn to the periodical literature of the day, and he will find his materials only too ample—but for antiquity letters are some of our most valuable sources of information, and when written *pleno animo* like those of Pliny they are doubly valuable. We have endeavoured in our previous papers to show that many valuable hints may be gathered from these letters to illustrate the state of society in Pliny's days. We have touched upon the subject of the danger to life arising from the existence of an organized gang of informers—hateful spawn of tyranny. We have spoken of slavery and its effect on national life and character—of superstition, not entirely extinguished in our own day. There are other topics in addition to those on which we have thus dwelt, which can be more or less fully elucidated by an examination of these letters. It is not, however, our object to give what may be called the technical information to be derived from this source. We do not desire, for instance, to discuss Pliny's description of his Villa, and compare it with other descriptions of Roman houses. Although an interesting subject of critical examination it does not come within the scope of our present intention.

The most practical advantage to be gained from Classical reading—that is, the advantage which makes it eminently beneficial for a man who desires thorough mental training—is that it enables us to compare past stages of very advanced civilization with our own, and such a comparison properly applied must help us to avoid mistakes which might retard the progress of our country for generations. It is a mistake to suppose that the problems we have to deal with are necessarily new, because they are new to us, and a keen, unprejudiced examination of the progress of Rome and of her history will be of great benefit to any man who desires to consider the situation of his own country in a philosophical spirit, and who wishes to prevent his mind from being led astray by the clap-trap of most of our present politicians. Shrewd men they are—most of them "good business men"—some of them unfortunately unscrupulous—but we believe for the sake of our country's honor the majority are animated by respectable motives. We do feel, however, that there is a lack of that wide comprehensive statesmanship which can only come from a mind stored with information. Where the lessons of history are always present the spirit, supported by a conviction that in comparison with self-respect, place and power are of little moment, will never yield to the fatuous clamour of irresponsible men, but with calm dignity will pursue its own unswerving path of rectitude. The policy traced by such a mind will not be one based solely on the exigencies of the hour, but one adopted on a comprehensive reading of the country's history—its past, and its future destiny. Which course will the statesman adopt who knows the obloquy which has followed for all time the memory of the men, who, to gain temporary success, betrayed the country? Will a man admonished by such a warning emulate Scylla? Will he rather be Mark Anthony, than Cicero? Would he rather be Tiberius Gracchus, or the almost-forgotten Scipio Nasica, who killed him? Thus, in order to gain a reasonable benefit from classical training, we should not confine ourselves to a pedantic knowledge of particles, but by a broad liberal application of the principles derivable from the experience of the Past to the necessities of the Present, shew that our reading has its practical effect on our lives as subjects and citizens.

With the object of pointing out, however feebly, how the Latin authors may be made use of in this spirit we have laid before our readers the papers on Pliny already submitted to them. We hope to present to their attention one or two further papers to illustrate topics similar to those touched upon, and specially to call attention to one or two historic letters which are of the greatest value as contemporary records of mighty events.

"NECESSARIES."

Law is almost universally stigmatized as a study, *dry as dust*. That it should be so, has always seemed to me to be more or less anomalous; for one would naturally think that a science which treats of the customs, decisions and regulations (for "law" consists of these three elements), on which the whole fabric of society depends, and which finds its principles practically illustrated in the every day transactions between man and man, might be made an intensely absorbing study. The text-book writers are to a great degree responsible for the *dryness* which oppresses even the most enthusiastic student of the law. The reports are often quite as good reading as any average novel—exemplifying in the various cases, humanity in all its phases—good, bad and indifferent, in every conceivable situation in life. Nothing is more interesting to a man than the study of humanity; and a law student has the most ample facilities for indulging in it, if he will only take the trouble to turn up in the reports the cases cited in his text-books.

I had occasion a few days ago to look up the cases bearing upon some phases of the law concerning the contracts of "infants," and I propose to lay the result of my investigation before the readers of the *VARSITY*, hoping they may get as much amusement from the result as I had in the course of my labors. The subject has, I believe, been very cleverly treated in a book called "Humorous Phases of the Law," but I have unfortunately not had an opportunity of referring to it.

As most of my readers are doubtless aware, boys and girls are, until they attain the age of twenty-one years, "infants" in the eye of the law, and in consequence of such "infancy" subject to certain disabilities. No doubt some of the gentlemen of the first year, who have reached the venerable age of eighteen or thereabouts, and who are indulging in happy expectations in consequence of the appearance of a slight down on the upper lip, think the "eye of the law" very short-sighted in not recognizing the fact, that there is none of the infant remaining about them. But then they must remember that many of their less favored brethren remain practically "infants" for many years later. Anyway, the law has laid down an arbitrary rule that "infancy" shall last to the age of twenty-one.

Now, it is a principle of the law that an "infant" cannot make a contract binding on himself.

It has perhaps suggested itself to the astute reader, that if the infant happened to be short of funds, and in want of a dinner, lodging, or any other such little necessary under the present economy of nature, this principle might be decidedly inconvenient to him; for if the infant, having undertaken to pay for his entertainment, can immediately turn round and say: "Oh! I'm an infant, and my contracts are not binding," we all of us know that the average hotel-keeper is too keenly alive to his own interest to give the infant the entertainment asked for. To prevent such a manifest injustice, the principle I have just mentioned is qualified in the case of necessities. Thus, in Co. Litt. 172, we find, "An infant may bind himselfe to pay for his necessarie meat, drinke, apparell, necessarie physicke, and such other necessities; and likewise for his good teaching, or instruction whereby he may profit himselfe afterwards."

It is obvious that in every case, in which this principle is involved, the question at once arises, what are "necessaries?" From the passage quoted above, we see that the expression "necessaries" includes food, lodging, clothing, medical attendance, and education. It will be admitted, I suppose, that these five things are necessary at some or all periods of life; but it becomes a question of some nicety to determine, in any individual instance, what particular quality or quantity is "necessary." If my young gentlemen friend of the first year, with, we will suppose, an annual income of five hundred dollars, takes a suite of rooms on the first floor of the Rossin House, and gives his other young gentlemen friends champagne breakfasts, and whisky-punch suppers, or indulges in any other extravagant eccentricities for as long as his credit will last, all these things, although they may perhaps be "food" and "lodging," can hardly be called "necessaries." Accordingly, when the polite proprietor of that admirable hotel, hands him his bill, the "infant" can poke him familiarly in the ribs, and tell him to sing for it. *Cantabit vacuus coram latrone—"infans."* Of course, if the infant be wise he will make for the door as fast as possible; for I believe Mr. Irish wears very heavy boots.

However, it must not be supposed that "necessary" means merely the plainest sort of food, lodging, etc., etc.: "The word 'necessaries' is a flexible, not an absolute term" [*Breed v. Judd*, 1 Gray (Mass.), 458], and varies according to the social position, prospects, age, circumstances, etc., of the infants. One man's "necessary" may be another's luxury. As an old case of the time of Charles II. (*Rainsford v. Fenwick*, 1 Carter 215) points out: "The law distinguisheth of persons, between a Gentleman's son, & a Nobleman's son, as (to) necessities." As an interesting example of the style of the old reports, I quote this case in full below. *

As far as regards clothing, the rule appears to be that articles of mere "ornament" are not generally "necessaries." Therefore, ye Residence men, who indulge in gorgeous jewellery, and shine resplendent at conversaciones and evening parties in white dress waistcoats with jewelled buttons, read, mark, learn and inwardly digest the following cases:—

In *Ryder v. Wombwell* (L. R. 4, Ex. 32), the plaintiff was a jeweller, who sought to recover a bill for jewellery supplied to an aristocratic, and therefore extravagant, youth, apparently possessed of unlimited cheek and credit. His income during infancy was about £500 per annum, and his favorite amusement appears to have been riding races for his friends, one of whom was the Marquis of Hastings. To the Marquis, no doubt in appreciation of his kindness in letting him lose races for him, he presented a goblet, described in the jeweller's bill as follows:—A silver gilt,

antique chased goblet with an engraved inscription, £15 15s. Another item is:—A pair of crystal, ruby and diamond solitaires, £25. The jury, probably composed of the jeweller's friend, held that both these articles were "necessary" to a young man in his position. But the Court *in banc* over-ruled the verdict as to the goblet, and finally the Exchequer Court decided on appeal that neither article was a "necessary"—a judgment with which, I think, we may all agree. However, before any of my "infant" readers, on the strength of the decision in *Ryder v. Wombwell*, rush down town to buy up all the jewellery they can get on credit, let them consider the decision in *Peters v. Fleming* (6 M. & W. 42), which should be of interest to all undergraduates, as it gives judicial sanction to Mr. Verdant Green's opinion that every undergraduate ought to have a watch. In that case it was decided that a watch-chain was a necessary for a student at College, on the following unassailable line of argument: "It is not unreasonable that an undergraduate at College should have a watch; and consequently, to enable him to pull out his watch, a watch-chain." The Court, however, do not appear to have considered the fact that a piece of tape is a very good practical substitute.

There is another case which ought to interest all the students, as it seems to relegate to the dim region of "luxuries" some things which, in my college days at least, were considered essentials. *Lefils v. Sugg* (15 Ark. 137) is an authority for the statement that, in Arkansas at least, "kid gloves, cologne, fiddle-strings, walking canes, silk cravats, etc.," are not "necessaries" for any student. There is a ring of sound practical out-West common sense about the judgment (*e. g.*: "It is not to be presumed that the bulk of the articles.... were such as the boys needed, or their father would have ordered for them"), that suggests to one's mind the picture of the "Jedge" in his shirt-sleeves, with a slouch hat over his eyes, his feet on the table, and the stump of a cigar in the corner of his mouth at an angle of 45°.

I have been told that a case lately decided in one of our Division Courts establishes that a dress-suit may be a "necessary" to an infant.

Even in the good old days of Queen Elizabeth, when mankind used to dress in velvets and satins, there appears to have been a limit to the extent of the gorgeousness of apparel considered necessary. Thus, in *Makarell v. Bachelor* (2 Croke 583), 39 and 40 Eliz., the plaintiff sued on several contracts—"all for apparell—some for fustian, some for velvet and satin suits laced with gold lace, amounting to £44, whereof he was satisfied £4," and although the defendant was a gentleman of the Chamber to the Earl of Essex, the Court held "that such suits of satin cannot be necessary for an infant, although he be a Gentleman." To give an example of the extravagance in dress in the time of James I: A young gentleman orders a tradesman to buy "24 yards of lace, 11 yards of velvet, and 3 yards of broadcloth to make for him a cloak." Having received the cloak, he seems to have forgotten all about the unfortunate tailor, who accordingly sues in *assumpsit*, "and alledgeth, *in facto*, that he bought the said wares, and laid out for them twenty-one pounds, and that he made the said cloak, and deserved for the making thereof six shillings; wherefore, for the non-payment, he brought the action." A second item was "twenty-seven pounds for a doublet and a pair of hose of velvet." Owing to a technical objection to the frame of the declaration, the unhappy plaintiff was non-suited. *Ive v. Chester* (3 Croke, 560). We see from these cases, and many others of a similar nature, how uniform has been the practice from the darkest ages to the present time of owing one's tailor more than one can ever hope to pay.

Next, as regards food. Those "infant" students who have run up large bills with the confectioners and caterers in town for suppers and entertainments to their friends, will be glad to learn that "undergraduate treats" are not considered "necessaries" by the Courts. In *Brooker v. Scott* (11 M. & W. 67) young Scott was an undergraduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, of a convivial nature, and fond of entertaining his friends. His heart, however, seems to have been larger than his purse; for at the end of two years he found himself indebted to his confectioner in the sum of £7 0s. 7d. Among the items charged in the bill, we find the following: "Feb. 17, soda water and acidulated drops, 1s. 6d." Can any Residence man who has spent the night at a prolonged *sederunt* suggest the object for which these were purchased? On March 22nd, we are informed, that Mr. Scott purchased 4d. worth of lozenges; but this seems to have been unwarrantable extravagance on Mr. Scott's part, for the Court disallowed the entire bill, on the ground that such items were not "necessaries" to an undergraduate. (*Vide also Wharton v. McKenzie*, 5 Q.B., 606).

Bryant v. Richardson (L. R., 3 Ex) will interest smokers, and is clear authority for the proposition that cigars are not among the necessities of life.

There do not appear to be many of the undergraduates who indulge to any great extent in a taste for horses. The law, however, seems to be that under certain circumstances these, with their necessary harness,

* NOTE:—

TERM TRINITATIS,

Trin. 22, Car. 2, B.C.

RAINSFORD versus FENWICK.

Action upon the case: A quantum meruit for divers Wares and Merchandises, such as Cloaths, Laces, for himself and his Servant: And also *indebitatus assumpsit*, and mentions the wares in particular. The Defendant pleads *infra ætatem*. The Plaintiff replies and confesseth the minority, and says at that he was Son and Heir apparent of Sir R. F., and was, by consent of his father, in treaty of a marriage with the Earl of — Daughter, and these things were for wedding Cloaths. The Defendant demurs to this.

Sise Serjeant: I conceive judgment ought to be given for the Plaintiff.

Such contracts as are made for Infants' advantage as Leases for years, and such as are for Necessaries, the Law holds good.

Further, the Law distinguisheth of persons between a Gentleman's son and a Nobleman's as (to) necessities: And in point of Time and Education, as at School, Oxford, and Inns of Court. And he is not lookt upon in the same condition when a School-boy as when of riper years. Rolls Abr., I part, tit. Infants 729. Delavall and Clare's case. Croke Jac., p. 560, Ive and Chester. It was in one case averred that he was in Degree, and in treaty of Marriage with an Earl's Daughter; and these things considered, the Time, and the Treaty, and the averment to be for Necessaries; and that he did accordingly marry her, & *distinguenda sunt tempora*.

Objects. Some of these things were for servants.

Brome Serjeant contra:

1. It appears not how many Servants he had.

2. It appears not that these Servants he had were necessary for his attendance.

3. It appears not what was for himself, and what for his Servants.

Vaughan, Chief Justice. The case of the Earl of Essex, his Valet de Chambre. The Valet de Chambre might have been as good a man as a Knight's Son. And so the books be against you.

Balls and Serenades at night must not be accounted Necessaries. North and Tompson case in Colle's Entries, 125. A Nobleman's Case.

The Judges appear to have been divided in opinion. Tirrell for plaintiff, and Vaughan, Wild and Archer for defendant.

board, etc., may be "necessaries," but as a general rule they are not so considered. One of the most extravagant of the young gentlemen whose acquaintance I have made in the course of my investigations is Mr. Walker, in *Jenner v. Walker* (19 L. T. N. S., 398). The very comfortable income of £1,000 per annum (during infancy) seems to have been quite too small for his many pretty tastes. This is not altogether surprising when we find in his jeweller's bill such items as the following:

	£	s.	d.
"Blue velvet betting-book.....	4	14	6
Blue morocco betting-book, patent frame.....	3	13	0
Blue velvet cigar case, gold frame.....	23	2	0
Making gold and enamelled coats-of-arms....	12	12	0
&c., &c., &c."			

There is no doubt about this case. The judgment reads: "I have no difficulty in laying down that betting-books cannot be necessities for a young man under age, and certainly not betting-books so rich and costly." I shall have occasion to refer to Mr. Walker again, but this extravagance has been sufficiently established for the present.

Education is, of course, a "necessary" for an infant, but it would seem that, in the United States at least, a good common school education is deemed sufficient, and a college course is not a necessary (*Middlebury College v. Chandler*, 16 Vert. 683). Nor is it necessary to learn to glide through the mazes of the "Boston," or to tread the "heel and toe." (Vide 1 Sid. 446.) It is laid down in *Rainsford v. Fenwick* (1 Carter 216) that "Balls and Serenades at night must not be accounted necessities;" but of all the cases in this connection the one most appropriate for the consideration of the students of University College, which has gained for itself the epithet of "godless," is *St. John's Parish v. Bronsden* (4 Conn. 75), which supports the college system of dispensing with religious instruction. This case establishes that religious instruction is not a "necessary" for an "infant."

And now, before I close this imperfect and, I regret to say, hurriedly prepared article, I wish to say a word of warning to those of the "infant" students who may have become entangled in the meshes of love. If you are about to marry, consult Mr. Punch. His advice is, "Don't." However, if you have been fool enough to become engaged do not imagine, as our friend Mr. Walker seems to have done, that you cannot make a binding contract for presents to your beloved. At the time of bringing the action of *Jenner v. Walker*, above mentioned, the defendant was nineteen, married, and the happy father of a healthy infant. Among the items in his jeweller's bill was £12 12s. for amethyst and diamond earrings, a present to his wife (given, if I remember rightly, before marriage), and the Court held that such presents were "necessaries." Remember this, ye sweet girl students, and stand up for your rights. It would also appear that, where an infant marries it is necessary for him to present himself at the altar in proper bridegroom's attire. (*Sams v. Stockton* (14 B. Mour. 232), but, contra vide, *Rainsford v. Fenwick*, *supra*). On the subject of marriage, however, *Punch's* advice is better than that of all the judges in England, and the following case may help to strengthen it: "If a man under the age of twenty-one contract for the nursing of his lawful child, this contract is good, and cannot be avoided by infancy no more than if he had contracted for his own aliment or erudition." *Turner v. Trisby* (1 Str. 168).

The subject might be pursued much further, and many more curious cases discovered, but I trust I have said enough to show that there is some little amusement to be derived, as well as instruction, from the dry study of the law.

C. C. M.

COMMUNICATION.

ANTIGONE.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

DEAR SIR,—Notwithstanding the many gloomy prognostications of prophets of evil it may be considered as settled that the Greek Play will be presented at University College. The question now lying before us is, shall this play be brought out in a style that will do credit to our University, or shall it be a miserable failure? Shall we present it in a manner that will show the world that there is life and energy in a Canadian University as vigorous and efficient as exist in Harvard or Oxford? or shall we by a slovenly and ill-prepared representation give evidence of a dead-and-alive spirit animating—or rather *inanimating*—us, and thus bring disgrace not only upon ourselves as a University, but upon our country as well? The only point where failure may be feared is in the rendering of the choruses, and it is to this department I would like to refer. We would be far from seeking to belittle the difficulty of the choruses, on the contrary we would remind ourselves that success can only be won by earnest and systematic work, and this is where the shoe pinches. One man is as brave as another till the danger approaches and so it is that circumstances of trial bring out a man's principles.

When the *Antigone* music was begun the only trouble felt was in supplying copies to all who were eager to take part. The Glee Club was popular, the music grand, everything went swimmingly. But a "change came o'er the spirit of this dream" when the Greek words of the chorus were first attempted, and some of the weaker spirits dropped off. The difficulties increased, the practices became more frequent and the whole affair changed from mere pastime to work. This change in *Antigone's* complexion had a most chilling effect upon the ardor of some of her admirers and they gracefully retired. Of the remainder some are attending half the rehearsals, thus doing more harm than good, while others, we are happy to say, are sticking by their part and doing their work like men. Let us not run away with the idea that this undertaking is something tremendous, for it certainly is not so in the estimation of Mr. Torrington, who declared the other day that four good rehearsals *with all the members of the club present* would put us over the difficulty. If we have no time to spare let us make time. If we look at this matter in the proper light we will readily devote ourselves to it with all our energy, make other things give way, spend the odd and often wasted minutes in practising our parts, and make it a business to be at every practice. Surely we should be prepared to sacrifice our ease, pleasure, everything in fact except duty, for the honor of our Alma Mater. Do we need the stimulus of example—we have a most powerful one in that of our professors, who may be supposed to have as little time to throw away as any Undergraduate. If we make this play a grand and sweeping success we may imagine the rejoicing of the friends of the University, the confusion of her enemies, the personal satisfaction we shall feel, the lustre that will be shed on our Alma Mater. We shall not attempt to portray the woeful results of failure, the exultant sneers of enemies, the indignant shame of friends, the "grinding torments," we shall be compelled to endure as the triumphant "I told you so" falls on our ears; worse than all, the knowledge that no opportunity of retrieving our character will be given us and the painful remembrance of what might have been, but imagination fails us in depicting the direful consequences of—not attending rehearsals.

C. W. G.

March 8th, 1882.

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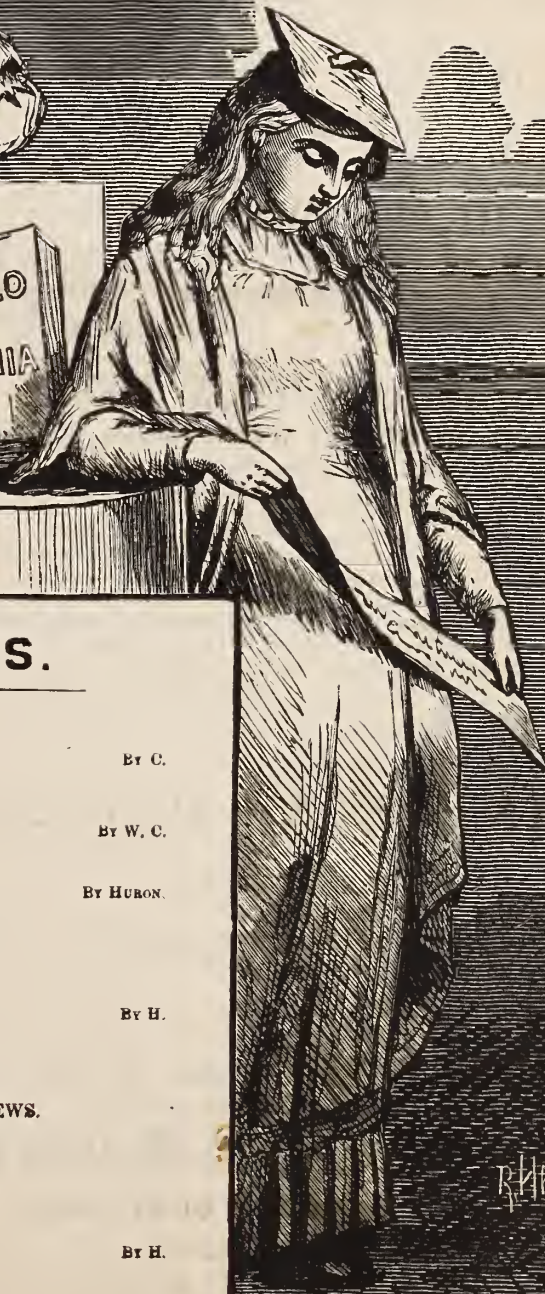
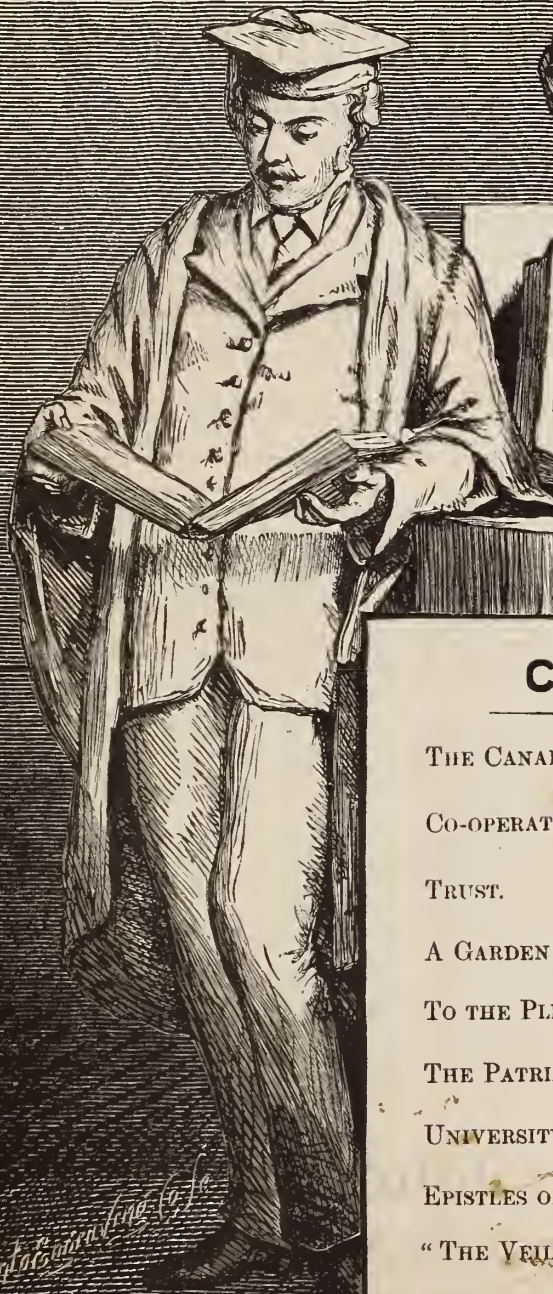
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THE CANADIAN ACADEMY.

A project, which has been mooted for some years, has at length taken definite shape, and by the grace of our Governor-General we are given a Canadian Academy, already officered, and with its functions already defined. We must acknowledge the excellence of the intentions of the Marquis of Lorne. During his residence here he has made praiseworthy attempts to encourage literature and art. But it is fairly open to question if the proposed academy, so far, at any rate, as literature is concerned, is not instituted with illusory hopes.

In pointing out the general objections to such an institution, there is no need to use any other than the trenchant arguments of MACAULAY. Obviously the power of such institutions to ignore genius and worth is as great as their power to recognize and encourage. The history of the French Academy furnishes it a long list of illustrious men from CORNEILLE to ARSENE, HOUSSEY and DUMAS, who have unsuccessfully sought from it recognition of their merits. The canons of taste and criticism are so flexible and various that even well-intentioned censors are easily led into the most erroneous opinions. When the difficulties of just criticism are thus naturally so great (a difficulty increased by the disinclination of the public to form opinions of its own), it would seem hopeless to expect it at the hands of a mixed tribunal, which is liable to be swayed by the baser passions of mankind. For experience shows that the evil spirits of envy and malice are no strangers in the assemblies of scholars and critics, and that the atmosphere of a literary parliament, far from being undisturbed and serene, is sometimes tainted with pernicious vices. More than once in our own history has intolerance sought to blast the influence of genius. What is there to prevent a literary clique becoming the tool of an unscrupulous party of government? It would certainly afford another means by which the partizan could work upon the weaknesses of a democracy for party ends.

Like its French analogue our Canadian academy will probably attempt to encourage literature by a system of competition and prizes. Whatever effect this may have in the department of sciences, nothing can be more certain than that in literature it will be productive of nothing valuable. MACAULAY presses his point home by quoting an instance where the French academy "gave a poetical prize, for which VOLTAIRE was a candidate, to a fellow who wrote some verses about *the frozen and burning pole*." In fine, to use the language of *The Bystander*, (February, 1880), "Such institutions, though formed by celestial minds, are not always free from cliquishness, jealousy or intrigue, and if they often stimulate, they sometimes stunt."

MATTHEW ARNOLD, in a half-hearted way, does countenance such an institution as an Academy, solely, however, on the ground that it raises the standard of what he aptly calls the "*journeyman work* of literature." It is to the exercise of this function of regularizing and regulating the language and the mechanical work of literature that he attributes the correctness, propriety and ex-

pressiveness of French authors. The lack of some such standard, he considers, has caused the harshness and frequent provincialisms of English writers. He does not, however, weigh this advantage (which he, perhaps, overrates) against the many defects of academies, which he recognizes and appreciates. Clearly, however, granting his argument to be of the greatest force, we must have a literature of far more luxuriant growth than at present, before we can in any way afford to prune it. The laurels of the French Academy were won under the Monarchy and the Empire; it could call to its aid the patronage of a Court and the influence of an aristocracy. We cannot expect to transplant an institution possible, with a peculiar people, and under such circumstances, to an ultra-democracy, with its swiftly changing conditions, its demand for novelty, and disregard for tradition.

It is to be presumed that the headquarters of the new academy are to be at the Federal capital. This, on the surface, is merely ludicrous, though there is a latent possibility of incurable mischief being done. The French Academy owes, to a great extent, its influence to the fact that it was a committee of the scholars and *litterateurs* of Paris, the great commercial and political metropolis and literary centre of France. If, from political reasons, the Canadian Parliament is forced to meet at a town on the confines of civilization, we should not attempt to compel our literature to seek a scanty subsistence on the sterile banks of the Upper Ottawa. It is far too tender a plant, and of too slow a growth with us, to subject it to such unnatural treatment.

C.

CO-OPERATION.

The Students' Union, after a great deal of negotiation and discussion, has accepted the favorable offer of MR. SMITH; and the members of the Union will immediately be able to avail themselves of the benefits of co-operation, in so far as enthusiasm and business ability can make that system a success. The many and long discussions which have taken place over this question, though making some sceptical with regard to the success of the undertaking, have done much good by showing clearly the difficulties to be contended with, and the best modes of clearing them away. MR. SMITH now sees plainly that he has undertaken an agency which will require business tact and careful attention; and the Union sees as plainly that success can follow upon only one condition, a well filled order-book. This the members should see to obtaining, and, as much depends on a good beginning, as soon as possible. It is plain that the plan will succeed better, the more nearly it approaches to pure co-operation. And this will be its character, at least for the present. One not-inconsiderable advantage that MR. SMITH will have, is that there will be no necessity for keeping on hand a large amount of dead-stock, which has of late proved the cause of ruin to more than one Toronto bookseller. So that he is assured that, even if there may accrue to his customers no marked financial benefit, he him-

self can be in no danger of financial failure. But there appears to be little reason why his customers should not gain, if only they are willing to make the business sufficiently large. It is well known that the larger the orders of a bookseller to wholesale houses, the more advantageous are the terms on which he is able to purchase. This shows us the turning point of the chances of success. Books can now be obtained from England, where most of our books are published, or from New York or Philadelphia, in so short a time that the delay in obtaining them can cause but little inconvenience. And it must be remembered that already very many of our books have to be procured by special order, and that it is almost impossible to find on the shelves of a Toronto bookseller a book of any importance, which is not specified in some college curriculum. And, moreover, even if a slight inconvenience were anticipated, it is expected that very many would be willing to bear that inconvenience, upon consideration that the existence of the Union itself as an important active institution may to a certain extent depend upon the successful carrying-out of co-operation. It is most desirable that the Union should be kept up; and kept up it will be. And the best way to increase the number and the interest of the members, is that which benefits them materially. This is the advantage of co-operation. Students, as a rule, have not an unlimited bank account; and a saving, however small, on every book or student's apparatus purchased, would be very acceptable.

Now, is MR. SMITH'S co-operative business likely to increase to the necessary and desired extent? Present indications are very favorable. The students of several institutions belonging to the Union have shown themselves desirous of abandoning the booksellers at present dealt with, almost entirely. Those colleges in which scientific apparatus is extensively used expect to gain materially by the change. Several prominent physicians in this city have fallen in heartily with the scheme, and are willing to patronize co-operation extensively; and they express their conviction that it will recommend itself to the medical fraternity throughout Ontario. And another cause for gratification is, that the students of several provincial colleges outside of Toronto have expressed a desire to enter the Union, particularly in consideration of the benefits expected from co-operative purchasing of books. These things lead us to believe that the scheme can be made a financial success. As we have shown, all that is required is a little enthusiasm in this direction among the various student bodies of the Union, and a determination to deal with the Union emporium at the expense of the booksellers; and the monopoly of the latter will suffer.

Students have been too long and too extensively swindled by retail dealers, not to understand the desirability there is of a breaking-up of the monopoly we at present labor under. Let any one but compare the price-lists of publishers and of retail booksellers, and he will recognize, if he has not before, the magnitude of the extortion we suffer from. We have before us a means of freeing ourselves to some extent from this monopoly and extortion. To what extent, depends upon the support we are prepared to give to the scheme. Let this fact be carefully considered by all, and the result will be the assured success of co-operation.

W. C.

The hum of election is filling the land. Mr. T. G. Blackstock, who was earliest spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency of the Literary Society, does not, it would seem, intend to run. Mr. J. D. Cameron, the popularity of whose college days bade fair to return him at the head of the poll, will be unable to stand for election on account of his necessary absence next year from the city. The two candidates now in the field are Mr. George Acheson, a young graduate of '80, the hope of Knox College and the science men; and Father Teefy, the nominee of

the Residence and outside parties. The undergraduates have been canvassed, and so keen does the contest bid to become, that subscriptions are beginning to fill up a good round sum for importing the outlying grads for the occasion. The medicals are all going to vote both ways, from report; possibly the nature of the inducement offered will materially affect their views. From the present aspect of the case, it does not seem probable that any third man will be in the field, nor that the party lines will be other than the existing ones.

Nearly nine years have elapsed since the last number of the *College Times* went to press. It was doomed to this interval of suppression because of the publication of a few articles which savoured strongly of reform. Their aims were fair and legitimate, but were construed into an attack upon the tutorial staff. Some of these gentlemen feeling how insecurely they could fortify their position against any further publications of the same nature, squelched the paper. There is more room for reform now than then, and there are many legitimate suggestions one would like to see made by the revived journal of Upper Canada College. They can be fearlessly made now, as the new Principal is not at all likely to yield to the freezing-out-policy of his associates. The liberty of the press should be permitted at Upper Canada College just as far as in other colleges, where the editorial staff does not come so directly under the control of the authorities. Many reforms could be made with all fairness, touching the masters themselves. There is one there now of bulky proportions who, after many years of patient struggling, undaunted by an odd plucking or two, made his appearance in the prayer-room one afternoon enrobed with the academics of an eastern college, in whom time could never instil the instincts that should be in a public school-master. The renaissance of the old paper we hail with gladness. The first number of Vol. IV., is very creditable, and contains a very good biography of the late Samuel Arthur Marling, by the Principal.

We clip the following favourable notice from *The Athenæum* in reference to the latest work of Mr. Pearman, late Classical Tutor at University College:

Cicero: De Legibus, Lib. III. By W. D. Pearman, M.A. (Cambridge, Hall & Son; London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—This treatise decidedly deserved to be edited in English alike for its literary and antiquarian interest. The task of presenting it to English students in a worthy shape has fallen into very good hands. Mr. Pearman has exhibited great care and sound judgment in his inevitable appropriation of the labours of Bake, Feldhügel, Vahlen, and other German authorities, and has, besides, made some valuable contributions of his own. We may cite his admirable emendation, iv. § 7, "*Vim habere ad recte facta vocandi et a peccatis avocandi quæ tamen vis*," &c., for MS. *avocandique* (*quinte*, v.l., for *que*) *tuis*. The MS. *tamen* would be *t* with a line above it. The commentary is, as it should be, in foot-notes. Perhaps the etymology of the old legal terms and forms might have been treated more fully. *Hermæ* (§ 65) are not always, by the way, "busts of Hermes." This is the only slip we have noticed, the notes being very correct and kept within reasonable bounds. The type, arrangement, and general get-up of the little volume are excellent. It is to be hoped that Mr. Pearman will give us more editorial work in the same style.

Those of our Classical men who have this work to read will no doubt appreciate the value of Mr. Pearman's work in supplying a want long felt in connection with any attempt to satisfactorily interpret this, perhaps the most difficult of Cicero's many dissertations.

TRUST.

As children by an old shore wall
Look out half timid at the sea,
We peer into Eternity,
To see but darkness over all.

Cause not one simple flower to fade,
Pluck not one leaf, that being ta'en,
May cause the weakest being pain;
For all is good that He hath made.

We were not here for woe and pain,
Our own dark lives but make us so;
The very waters backward flow,
Returning upward from the rain,

We make our good or our own ill,
He teacheth us that all is fair,
We are but only what we were,
Subduing all our weaker will.

The sweet, fair wild flowers by the way,
 Know no dark, bitter human strife;
 They show their heaven in their life,
 And why not we from day to day?

What is this life we feel around,
 All nature-teeming 'neath the sky?
 We murmur, and an answer why
 Comes to us from above the ground.

A silent growth that knows no strife,
 The sweet balm of an unseen breath,
 Pulsating from decay and death
 Into a holier, fairer life.

We feel Him in the sweet child laugh,
 We see Him in the rainbow's hue,
 He shows us that all good is true,
 And leads us gently up His path.

We know not why we wander on,
 Through the dull pulses of the night;
 From the hot fever to the light
 And cool airs of a better dawn.

So mole-like we will work and pray,
 The years will bring us light from God,
 Into that holier, better road,
 Up to the nobler, fairer clay.

HURON.

A GARDEN SONG.

Come into the garden, Maud;
 In the night has the brickbat flown;
 Yea, the big Thomas cat, that yelled and clawed,
 I have smote with a raw, red stone;
 And your father, who always my suit haw-hawed,
 Has gone to the Club all alone.

All night have the murmuring cedars heard
 Me under the porch like a loon;
 And every time that I coughed or stirred,
 The bull-pup growled "Too soon"
 In a guttural tone like a creditor's word,
 Or the note of a hoarse bassoon—
 Yah! he's fastened his fangs like the claw of a bird
 In the calf of my left pantaloons.

SONNET.

TO THE PLENILUNE.

I pity thee, thy grief when far above
 Thy paling brilliancy, thy meekest maid
 Unwittingly will shine. Soon must thou fade;
 Cold, silent Queen, too soon for frightened Love
 To lose all fear of thine austerity.
 But if excessive beauty thou should'st screen
 Beneath diaphanous veils of softest sheen,
 What will Love say of thy humility?
 Then Love, grown soft because a single ray
 Is hidden from his gaze, will soon forgive
 Thy haughty mien, delighted thou should'st deign
 To stoop to him. "'Tis only," Love will say,
 "That she may cheer the pale, wan stars, and give
 Them rest e'er they shall wait on her again."

H.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

"GENTLEMEN, there is one toast."—*Extract from the Unpublished Speeches of Residence Men.*

**

A CHEMICAL genius at the School of Science has been trying to invent a face powder that does not contain lead, and that tastes nice. The young men are all dying of lead-poisoning, and kissing is rapidly going out of fashion.

THE imp received instructions to sweep the floor of the Firm's den once a day, Sundays excepted. Consequences: (1) Each corner of said den has its little heaps of ashes and crumbs of "hard tack;" (2) mice; (3) had to get a cat. When a cat serenades us from the top of the wall, it is not the animal we are charmed with. Oh, dear no; it's the waul.

**

Queen's College Journal is a godly paper, every issue containing a sermon. When there's a still greater want of 'copy,' the staff hold a prayer-meeting and report the proceedings. When our chief is in a like 'fix,' he prays, and so hard! And it's wonderful the amount of movement the orison sets agoing.

**

CRITICS are all linguists. The review of a book translated from any foreign language always winds up with the remark that the translator has preserved all the varied charms of the original.

**

MEN like to see themselves in print. Men are modest. Women like to see themselves in silk or velvet.

**

THE other morning Spot asked me to breakfast with him. After breakfast, more because of the lateness of his hour of retiring the night before than for any other reason, the said Spot concluded to conclude his morning nap, and stretched his well-shaped limbs on the sofa. Spot has a habit of talking in his sleep, and having heard that people of this sort might be drawn into conversation, I was naturally pleased when a sentence from the sofa gave me the opportunity of experimenting. I succeeded in finding out that he anticipated a plucking in May, and received an invitation to a week's shooting on his Scottish preserves, County G——, Ontario East, this coming vacation. Here conversation ceased; and falling back in my chair, puffing away at a cig., I began to wonder whether my old age could with impunity be trusted to a week's outing. My mind was made up and I would risk it; but where? I wondered on, and arrived at the conclusion that the Spot's Scottish preserves consisted of the balance of the pot of Dundee marmalade we had partly devoured at breakfast. Poor fellow; his imagination often carries him into the realms of delight.

**

It is hard lines when you have been laid up for a month with influenza and rheumatism, and sore throat, and other delicacies of the season, to be surrounded by sympathizing friends on your reappearance at lectures, and asked on all sides what the living is like in Residence.

**

AN advertiser in a French paper wishes to hear of a young man accustomed to brewing and the manufacture of wine (*la fabrication du vin*). Here's check-mate for the phylloxera. The Residence steward can 'go one better,' being accustomed to *la fabrication* of tea and coffee and milk and butter, and so on to the end of the menu. Checkmate for the exhausted nerves of 'The Forty.'

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

HARVARD. A co-operative society such as exists here has been established at Harvard for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of second-hand books, etc., and also securing other text books at lower rates for the students connected with it.

Of Harvard's 56 Professors, 43 are graduates of the College.

AMHERST. The billiard match between Williston and Amherst was won by Amherst by a score of 200 to 199.

A new gymnasium, to cost \$50,000, is to be built.

MCGILL. The following gentlemen were appointed last week a committee to make arrangements for the Annual Graduating Dinner: Messrs. Greenshields, Porter, McKay, and Lockhead. On the motion of Mr. J. R. Murray, the committee were empowered to communicate with the faculty of Applied Science, with the view of having a combined dinner of the two faculties.

On Thursday the 8th, the Reading Room Committee had their usual meeting, and on the same evening the Foot-ball Committee met for the first time, Mr. George Rogers presiding. It was decided to challenge several clubs, including the Montreal F. C., the Britannias, and others. We believe that the team hope to play Harvard on their own ground this fall.

Professor Bovey gave the last of his "At Home's" for the season on Friday evening. The entertainments which he has given continuously during the winter have been much appreciated by the students in Applied Science. Dr. Scott, too, the popular Professor of Anatomy, has given several entertainments this winter for the benefit of the medicals.

Talking of Dr. Scott, I may mention that it is rumoured that his aversion to ordering champagne for his patients has disappeared, and that his warmth on the teetotal question has somewhat abated.

The *Presbyterian Journal* this month is slightly exercised, to use a rather cant expression, over the coolness of a suggestion made by me some time since in your columns, that if the *McGill Gazette* were revived the *Journal* might be induced to amalgamate. The suggestion was certainly a rather rash one, and implied an utter ignorance on my part as to the *Journal*. It is quite unnecessary to observe that your correspondent had never perused the pages of that monthly, which provides intellectual food for so many of the Presbyterian clergy. On reflection I quite agree with the *Journal*, that the Gaelic article, and the wittily-concocted small talk of the local column, would hardly be adapted to a University paper, and if the Local Editor could not find some other field in which to develop his genius, I for one should abstain from becoming a subscriber. The writer further remarks that your correspondent is probably not the "Patriarch Student." I am happy to say that I am not a Patriarch, but if I should ever aspire to that eminence, I should certainly know where to look for the musty fusty style befitting the position. The plan I probably had in my head when I made the suggestion was that the Presbyterian College should pay the whole cost of the paper and be content with a small column at the end.

At the Undergraduates Literary Society on Friday 10th, Mr. Turner's motion with regard to the revival of the College Paper was carried, and the following appointed a committee for the furtherance of that object: Messrs. J. R. Murray, R. A. G. Greenshields, Turner, A. Scrimger, and Maclellan.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. A full rehearsal of the *Antigone* was held in the Convocation Hall on Saturday last, and it is a pleasure to report that a vast improvement is recognizable in the Chorus as well as in other departments. There is no doubt that determination will do wonders in a short time, and if the spirit exhibited last Saturday be fostered, there seems to be no good reason why the musical part of the play should not be as well given as any other. Professor Wright's kindly energy in holding practices for the Glee Club at his residence every Saturday evening is producing its inevitable effect, viz., knowledge of the score, and consequently vast improvement. But although the improvement is marked, still there is weakness apparent in places, owing to uncertainty about the notes, and on this account it is mooted to bring in outside aid; which disgrace, Oh! ye men of the Glee Club, strive to avert! There are still instances of the example of the young man, who promised to go and work in the vineyard but afterwards repented, being followed; but it is to be hoped that this back-sliding feature will have been eradicated by next Saturday, and that those gentlemen who have set their hands to the plough and have looked back will once more set their faces towards the enemy, and take as their motto "*En avant*." The dresses are rapidly approaching completion, and will in their grandeur surpass the fondest expectations of all the Youth and Beauty whom they are to adorn. The Box Plan is now open, as will be seen by a reference to the advertisement in these columns, to Graduates and Undergraduates, who applied for seats prior to February 28th. There is not a doubt but that the seats which may be placed at the disposal of the public will be eagerly taken.

The practice of the Glee Club held yesterday (Thursday) was a vast improvement on anything achieved before. The Quartette promises to "bring down the house." It would excite wonder in a layman's mind that such magnificent music should not long ago have aroused that enthusiasm which is now beginning to show itself in a gratifying way. Perseverance is all that is required now to make the music and the Play "go" as they should. Stick to it, Ye Gleemen, and success is assured.

The 122nd Public Meeting of the Literary and Scientific Society was held in Lecture Room No. 8, last Friday evening. As Convocation Hall could not be obtained on account of the preparations for *Antigone* no tickets of invitation were sent out; and this accounted for the small attendance. As it was, the room was comfortably filled. Prof. Maurice Hutton occupied the chair. The programme began with an Essay by Mr. E. J. McIntyre, entitled "Ye Olden Times." The Knox College Quintette then rendered a Part Song, "The Soldier's Chorus," and were deservedly encored. Mr. R. U. McPherson's Recitation of "The Red Jacket" was well received. A Piano Solo by Mr. H. M. Field was loudly encored. The Debate was an open one, the first of the kind ever held at a Public Meeting. All speeches but those of the leaders were voluntary. The subject of Debate was: *Resolved*, "That Competition in Higher Education should be encouraged." Mr. A. F. Ames led on the Affirmative, followed by Messrs. G. W. Holmes, Fairclough, and J. M. Clark; and Messrs. H. L. Dunn, G. S. Macdonald, O'Meara, and J. McKay supported the Negative. The Chairman summed up the debate in a forcible and eloquent speech, and gave his decision in favor

of the negative. He declared himself as entirely opposed to medals, scholarship, and such rewards, and gave interesting comparisons of the undergraduates of English Colleges having such rewards, and of those which, like Oxford, allow their students freedom in study without distinctive stimulants. Prof. Hutton's remarks were well received, and no doubt reflect present undergraduate opinion here.

Only twenty-six members of "K" Co. attended battalion drill last Wednesday. It is expected that the Battalion will go to Kingston on May 24th.

Monsieur Pernet, Honorary President of the Glee Club, hospitably entertained the members of the Club on Monday evening, in the Residence Dining-Hall. Several of the Professors and their wives were present, and a most enjoyable musical evening was spent.

The question for debate at the meeting of the Literary Society this (Friday) evening is: *Resolved*, "That the North-West provinces are destined to become the most important part of the Dominion."

The weekly prayer meeting of the University College Y. M. C. A. was, in the absence of Mr. Armitage, addressed by the President, Mr. Miles, the attendance being very fair. An "Address to Students," prepared by the Cleveland Y. M. C. A. Convention, was read by the Corresponding Secretary, and gave very interesting information, as well as some encouragement to prosecute the work with vigor. A business meeting was held immediately after the devotional. Ten new members were proposed and received by the Association. It was decided to send for twenty-five copies of the College Bulletin for the remaining three months. The meeting was then closed by the pronouncing of the benediction.

Some of the members of the Chorus dislike very much the idea of singers from down town being engaged to assist in the *Antigone*, and spoke of handing in their copies if this were done.

The coming elections are the absorbing topic of conversation about the College at present, and at every hour of the day may be seen through the halls little knots of electioneers and victims. Betting is being slightly indulged in. A leader of one of the parties was last Tuesday attempting to "bluff" a crowd in the Reading-room by offering a good large bet. But when a gentleman, who was quietly reading near by, drew out his "wallet" and remarked that he had no objection to take such bets, the "bluffer" had another engagement and departed, saying he had not the amount with him. Everybody seems sanguine, and a lively election is anticipated.

At battalion drill on Wednesday evening there turned out no less than forty-four officers and men of "K" Company, this being ten more than any other company.

At a meeting of the Rugby Union Foot-ball Club, held on Wednesday last, it was decided that henceforth only Undergraduates of Toronto University who are actually proceeding to a degree, and practising regularly, be eligible to play on the team; the deciding as to the requisite amount of practice to be left to the Committee.

Prof. Pernet entertained the members of the Glee Club in the Dining Hall on Monday evening. The Vice-Chancellor, members of the Faculty, and Mr. Torrington were present. The evening passed with much good feeling, and many complimentary expressions for the genial host.

French lectures next year will be increased in some respects. There will be four lectures per week in the Fourth Year, three lectures per week in the Third Year, three pass lectures per week in the Second Year, and one additional pass lecture in the First Year for beginners. This increase will entail much personal sacrifice on the part of the zealous Professor in this department.

TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. The first annual meeting of the T. S. M. Medical Society was held on Friday, 10th inst.—the President, Dr. Adam Wright, in the chair. The report of the General Committee showed the Society to be in a flourishing condition. The number of members on the roll is 104, and had the Society consented to allow ladies to become members, this number might have been increased. The Treasurer's Report showed a considerable balance on hand, which was ordered to be spent in the purchase of books for the Library. The Curator's Report showed that the Library and Reading Room were well patronized. The former is as yet a mere nucleus, but the latter is well supplied with leading newspapers and medical and scientific magazines. After the adoption of the various reports the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with in a quiet, orderly manner, characteristic of medical students. Although the contests were keen, there was none of that extensive preparation or expenditure of money said to be imminent in a similar connection in another affiliated institution. This was probably owing to the fact that the available constituency is as yet comparatively small, and almost wholly within the city. The officers elect are as follows: President, Adam H. Wright, B.A., M.B.

(re-elected by acclamation); 1st Vice-President, J. A. Meldrum; 2nd Vice-President, J. W. Patterson, M.A.; Recording Secretary, J. Spence; Treasurer, A. T. Rice; Corresponding Secretary, F. P. Drake; Curator, H. A. Wright; Councillors, F. J. Dolsen, B.A., W. J. Robinson, W. J. Lepper, G. S. Wattam, B.A., and H. N. Marten.

The annual meeting of the School was held on Saturday, 4th inst. After hearing the Report of the Sessional Committee, which showed that the Freshmen's fees had been assiduously spent, and the waiting room well supplied with various means of amusement, Mr. W. J. Robinson was elected by acclamation Secretary of the School for the ensuing year. Having passed a vote of thanks to Mr. G. S. Cleland, the retiring Secretary, the meeting adjourned.

Miss McCutcheon and Mr. Waugh Lauder intend giving a grand concert in the Pavilion in the Horticultural Gardens, when they will perform Liszt's grand symphonic poem "Tasso's Lament and Triumph," and Reinecke's "Improvisata," both compositions for two pianos. Mr. Lauder a few years ago left Upper Canada College, and has since been studying music in Germany. He is an artist of whom any school might be proud, for his execution on the piano is admired by everyone.—*College Times*.

'VARSITY MEN. Mr. F. F. Manley, M.A., has been elected President of the Toronto Military Rifle Association.

Mr. T. A. O'Rourke, B.A., recently delivered a lecture on accentuation and pronunciation of French to the pupils of the F. Trenton High School. His rules—few, simple and original—are the result of many years' close observation, and make his subject very much easier than the best books now in use.

All pallid was my noble brow,
The night was waning late;
My mother cried, "Pray tell me how
Much sweetstuff have you ate?"

I heard my father's soft "Why, you
Young fool!"—it seemed so far—
I knew he knew, I knew he knew
I'd smoked my first cigar.

HERBIE.

THE EPISTLES OF PLINY.

VI.

"Why should I play the Roman fool, and die
On mine own sword?"

says Macbeth in his last great anguish. Cato Uticensis was probably in Shakspeare's mind when he penned these lines, and in a suicide such as his we are reminded that "what Cato did and Addison approved cannot be wrong." But there was another way in which the Romans looked at suicide. They considered that a man's life was his own, and if he were tired of existence, it was quite open to him to shorten it. Sometimes it was done under pressure of the fear of death from other causes, such as the known ill-will of the reigning Tyrant—for instance, under Tiberius, Fulcinus Trio who avenged himself by making a will in which he abused Tiberius to his heart's content. L. Arruntius committed suicide because he knew that Caligula was so infamous that if he succeeded to power life would be worthless. The name of Arria, who lived in the reign of Claudius, has come down to us as that of a woman who shewed her doubting husband how to die. Pliny himself (iii., 16) gives a full account of her sayings on the occasion; but if we wish to know how an average Roman who was determined to get rid of life carried out that object, the following letter describes the *modus operandi*:

"I have suffered a loss, if the taking off of so great a man is only to be called a loss. Corellius Rufus is dead, and dead voluntarily—a fact which increases my grief, as it is a most melancholy kind of death, not in the course of nature or of the ordinary run of fate—for however much in the case of those who die of disease there is a great consolation from the very necessity of the matter; in the case of those whom a self-caused death removes, there is a hopeless grief because of the possibility of their having been able to live on for a long time. The most urgent reason—which with the wise is equivalent to necessity—drove Corellius to this decision, although he had many a cause for living—an easy conscience, a good reputation, very great consideration, a daughter, a wife, grandson, sisters, and besides these pledges of affection, true friends; but he was worried by so long and so trying ill health, that even these inducements to preserve life were conquered by the reasons for death. In his thirty-third year, as I have often heard him say, he was attacked by the gout. It was hereditary with him, for oftentimes diseases are transmitted, like other things, by inheritance. As long as he

was young, by abstinence and self-restraint he conquered the disease, afterwards, as he got older, he endured it by the strength of his mind. After he had suffered incredible anguish and most excruciating torments—for the pain was not confined to his feet as formerly, but extended to all his members—I went to see him in the days of Domitian as he lay ill in his Villa. His slaves retired from the room, as was the custom, when any of his more intimate friends paid him a visit, and even his wife, although quite trustworthy enough to be the guardian of any secret left us. He cast round his eyes and said, "Why do you think I endure all these pains? It is that I may have the satisfaction of surviving that ruffian (Domitian) if only for one day." If you could have given that spirit a similar body he would have done what he desired. The Deity was so far propitious to his vow which he had gratified, that as he could now die secure and free he broke off many ties to life but less in influence. His bad state of health had got worse, and he tried to relieve it by abstaining from food. His constancy deserted him as he persevered. His wife, Hispulla, sent to me a common friend, Caius Geminius, with a very sad message, that Corellius was determined to die, nor could he be moved by her prayers or her daughters, that I was the only person by whom he could be recalled to life. I hastened—I almost reached the house—when Julius Atticus tells me from the same Hispulla that nothing can be done even by me, so obstinately had he hardened himself. He had said to the doctor who offered him food, *κέρικα*, I am determined; and this word left as much admiration in my mind, as affectionate longing for him. I think what a friend, what a man I have lost. He had reached his seventy-sixth year, which is a sufficiently long life for even the strongest—I know it. He escaped perpetual ill health—I know it. He departed from among his surviving family, and when the Republic was in a tranquil condition; that Republic which was dearer to him even than his own relations; and I know this too. Yet I grieve as if for the death of a young and strong person; but I grieve, although you may think me silly, on my own account; for I have lost a spectator of my life—a guide, a master. Finally, I will say, as I said in my recent sorrow to my room-mate, *I fear lest I shall live too negligently now*. Therefore, give me some consolation—not of this sort, *he was an old man, he was infirm*—for I know all that—but something new, something striking, which I never could have heard, never could have read. For what I have heard, what I have read, came to me of their own accord, but are overwhelmed by my grief—Farewell.

There was a means of consolation open to Pliny if he had only taken advantage of the opportunity. He specially came across the converts to the Christian religion, although probably after the time when this letter was written, for it was written evidently when he was young and when his emotions were strong. But even at Rome he must have known that the Christian faith was rapidly spreading, and there he could have found what he begged Calpurnius Tiro to send him—something he had never heard or read—and where he would have found consolation such as he could not have extracted from any philosophy.

We notice the curious piece of self-deception kept up in alluding to the Roman State as the Republic—a strange relic of the proud days when Rome was a Republic in fact as in name—a sort of despairing grasp at the recollection of the days of true freedom at a time when that freedom had long perished.

We perceive from the letter that Pliny had no objection to suicide *per se*. He spoke the general feeling of his race and time. It remained for a purer religion and a higher morality to teach men a better opinion.

The affections of Pliny seem to have been very strong. Take this letter to his wife (vii., 6).

"It is incredible by what a longing for you I am held. The first reason is my love for you; the second, because we are not accustomed to be separated. Hence it comes that I lie awake a great part of the night with your image before me; thence it is that sometimes at the hours when I am accustomed to see you, my feet carry me, to tell you the truth, mechanically to your room; then heartsick and sad, and like a banished man, I turn away from the empty threshold. One part of the day is free from these torments; that in which I am engaged in Court, and in the business of my friends. You can judge what a life mine is, when I find rest in labour, solace in cares and misery—Farewell.

He always speaks kindly of his friends and their literary efforts.* We find him explaining to Fabatus a great piece of liberality towards Corellia, chiefly because she was the sister of Corellius, whose death is described in the letter given above. He speaks in glowing praise of Terentius Junius, a country scholar lost in rustic retirement. He writes most feelingly to Geminius of the great loss sustained by Macrinus, whose wife has died. He speaks of taking refuge in literary pursuits from the grief caused him by the loss of his friends and relations. He tells Marcellinus of the death of Avitus; he grieves over the illness of Passienus; his letters bring him before us as an amiable and estimable man, with natural affection, kindly sympathy, and genial temperament. We have spoken of his treatment of his slaves, and have given references to some passages shewing what his views were on that subject. The sixteenth letter of the eighth book sets them out very plainly.

* See vii., 28, where he defends himself against a charge of too promiscuous praise.

Finally, he was animated by a sincere love for learning, and often urges his friends to leave something behind them which should carry down their name to future ages. His scholarly mind takes refuge in the following assertion:

"I have both joy and solace in Literature. There is nothing so pleasant as not to be the pleasanter for it. There is nothing so sad as not to be rendered the less sad by it.

It is pleasant indeed to hear the ring of these words after the lapse of centuries, and to feel that they are as real for us as they were for the long ago dead Pliny.

"THE VEILED DIVINITY."

BEAUTY—alas! is she not at all times exasperatingly coy, changeful,

"Visiting
This various world with as inconstant wing
As summer winds that creep from flower to flower?"

And to us, besmirched with the dust of toil and degraded by the indignities of labor, does she not appear but too often as a cold, haughty queen? In youth, while as yet we are untrammelled by laws, she exists, we think, only for us; our playfellow in whose caresses we revel to satiety. But as we mature, her surpassing loveliness awes us; that, which before we admired, we find to be but an infinitesimal part of her charms; an incipient conception of the glorious soul that underlies all her movements dawns upon us, and soon we—that is those of us who, forced by the necessities of life to forsake her courts, are frightened from her presence by the thought of her immeasurable superiority—despairingly assert that she is altogether beyond us; that her majesty is insufferable, her favor unattainable, and that only to those who have learned to move in the court dress and to speak in the court language will she ever grant an audience. And so indeed it always will be. We know only in part, and when we recognize it as but a part, the stupendousness of the whole overwhelms us. Unity is unutterable, inconceivable. Plurality, complexity, mutability, like evanescent shadows, forever confusingly implicate one another and dim our hopes to gain even transient glimpses of the one that lies beyond. Our own powers daunt us. They are ever increasing and yet, baffled by the intricacy of their interaction, we are unable to harmonize them. At first, indeed, in earliest youth, we are satisfied and happy with the purely sensuous; the greenness of the hillside with its yielding ferns and turf; the softness and grace of our pets, and the thousand other delights presented to the senses. Soon the emotions are aroused; what a transport the recognition of affection creates. But when at length the rational faculty is awakened, the problem becomes infinitely involved, our ideal then becomes ineffable. The enigmas of the universe are opened to us, and, seeing that no one portion is soluble independently of the rest, in sheer despair we yield up the effort to attain even an approximation of a conception of the harmonizing power that interpenetrates the whole as far beyond our scope.

But need it be so? are all the colors, sounds, forms, thoughts with which we are surrounded incapable of reassuring us that above all exists the spirit of beauty, which—itself in an unapproachable grandeur—shadows itself in nature and consecrates the aims of all true art and true poetry? What is the alternative? Is the labor of a man to be all for his mouth? Do we live merely to gain patients and clients and parishioners? Need we know nothing beyond Pearson on the Creed, or Billroth's Pathology, or Byles on Bills? Surely it cannot be accounted folly in us who are spending our lives in testing our weapons and burnishing our armour for the fight of life, once and again to throw them aside and bask in the splendours so lavishly effused about us in earth and sky and sea and air; so wondrously imaged and enhanced by the master-hands of art and song. Does the whole duty of life consist in poisoning the lance and blazoning the shield? May we not beg some "lily maid" to work for us some gay favor, distinctive sign that the unhorsing of one's foe is not the sole end of strife? Assuredly; even a Theseus is aided by an Ariadne. And think not that by so doing we shall in any way impede the course of common life. Nay, rather we shall gain gifts and powers and intents,

"Such, perhaps,
As have no slight or trivial influence
On that best portion of a good man's life."

The imaginative will stoop to the practical and bestow on it a lustre none the less brilliant because borrowed.

H.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

DEAR SIR.—The elections to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Mr. Mulock, Dr. Oldright and Judge Boyd, are coming on apace. Mr. Mulock being *ex officio*, in virtue of his office of Vice-Chancellor, a member of the Senate, will not again be a candidate. The other

gentlemen will probably again present themselves for election. Besides these, Mr. Houston and Prof. Galbraith are by this time fairly in the field. Members of Convocation, therefore, will have a good field to pick from, and the contest promises to be rather lively. Both Messrs. Oldright and Boyd have been active members in the Senate, while Messrs. Houston and Galbraith have obviously strong claims on the suffrages of Convocation.

All these gentlemen, however, belong more or less to the past. None of them is identified with the sentiment and thought of the younger generations of Graduates, who compose a strong minority. Canadian character has in the past few years undergone a considerable change and, if I mistake not, University men have participated in that change to a greater extent than the general public. I would submit that if the younger Graduates were to be represented in the Senate by one of their own class, that very staid and respectable body might be benefited by the infusion of the new blood. The election of Mr. Falconbridge, a year ago, did to some extent accomplish this, and with the best results. There is now in Toronto a large body of young Graduates who stand foremost amongst the men of their own age in their respective professions. With due deference to the claims of the present candidates, it is not impossible that the election of a younger candidate would be acceptable to a large portion of the constituency. The presence of a few such men in the Senate, free from the traditions of the past, might do not a little to bring about those reforms which under the present *regime* seem relegated to the Greek Kalends. Certainly such a candidature would, from its inception, command a strong and united support from the younger Graduates. The enfranchisement of the B.A.'s can have no other logical conclusion.

At any rate the proposition is worthy of some serious consideration. I should like to see expressions of opinion on the subject from the "Junior Convocation." If nothing can be effected now, perhaps opinion will have ripened sufficiently next year to take definite action.

B. A.

NOTICE.

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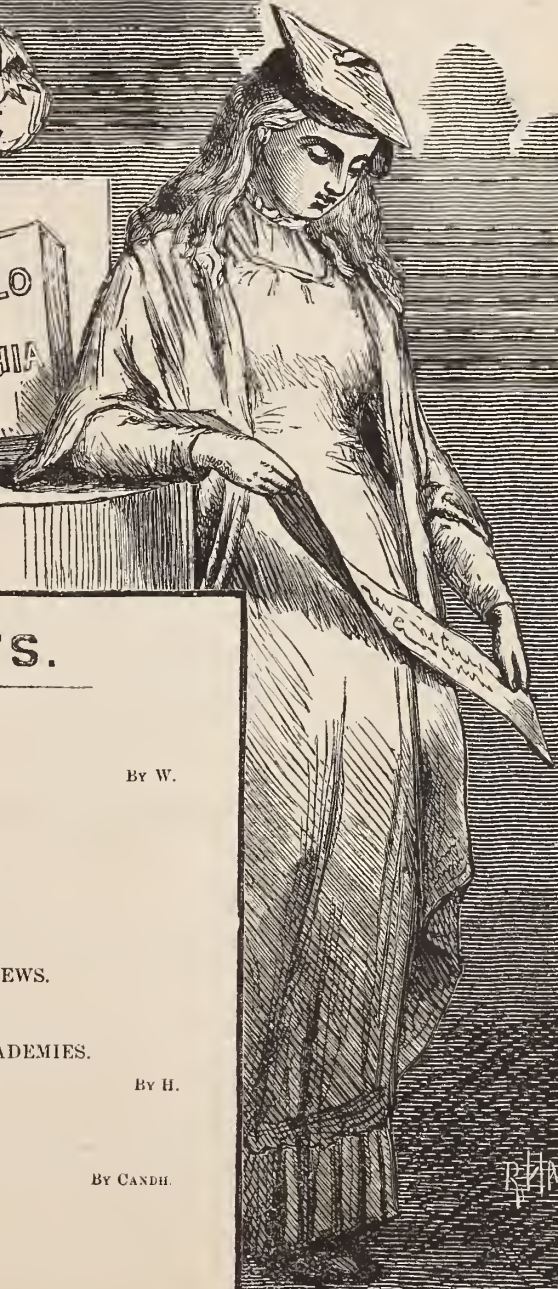
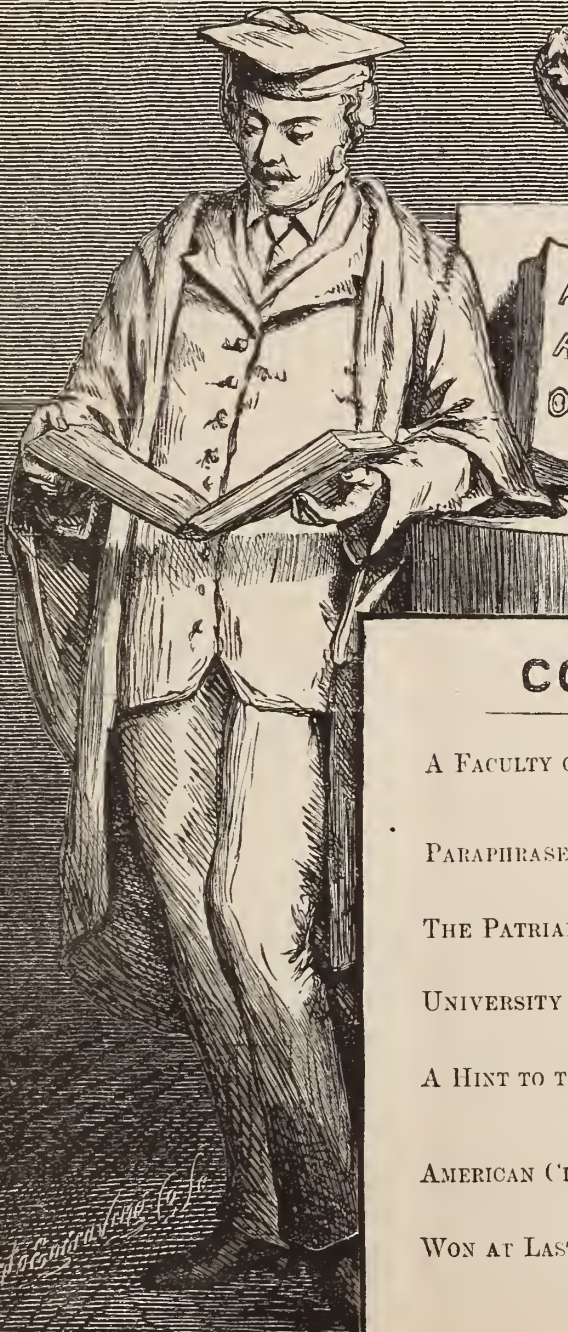
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THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

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A FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.

The question of University Consolidation seems to have died a natural death. No one talks of it now, and the public mind, by long contemplation of what has seemed, at least in a practical light, a Utopian scheme, has become so hardened that it is almost dead now to the issues of the case. Recent events, however, should have the effect of stirring up the question once more.

The Committee of the Legislature before which the matter was discussed has expressed itself so hostile to a bill for granting degree-conferring powers to the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School that it was withdrawn by its promoters in the face of certain defeat. We are aware that this bill was not opposed on the broad ground of University Centralization. The question was only whether the corporation desiring the bill represented its denomination as a whole, and as it was apparent that it did not, the bill was withdrawn for the present. The Committee was, it would seem, quite willing to recommend the bill to the Legislature for assent if it could be shown that the matter had been laid before and approved by the Diocesan Synod of the Church of England. Next year, doubtless, the bill will be again brought in, and if its promoters have their case better prepared, no doubt it will be passed; indeed, the Government under its present policy cannot well reject it with any show of justice. If degree-conferring powers are to be granted to one college, it would be manifestly unfair to deny another college of equal pretensions the same privileges. In a short time, doubtless, the Toronto Baptist College will apply for the same powers. St. Michael's College, under its present liberal management, may possibly do the same. Other colleges which are rapidly springing up will follow suit, and degrees in theology—once, alas, held to be the highest that any University could give—will be more common and less valued than the now degraded degree of Bachelor of Arts. Of course, while this is going on, University Centralization is becoming more and more impossible. The energetic Principal of Queen's University is increasing his endowment rapidly, and the number of students is multiplying. The new Provost of Trinity University is infusing new life into that ancient and slow-going institution. The endowment has been increased, and two new chairs are about to be added. Victoria University has completed recently a new hall, and is pushing forward. Knox College has obtained degree-conferring powers, and will soon be turning out a profusion of "B.D.'s." Daily these institutions are becoming more wedded to the University powers which they possess, and daily it is getting more difficult to dissolve the tie. The only gleam of hope that we can see is that the so-called Western University has applied for affiliation with the University of Toronto, and has been refused it unless it will abandon its title as a university and become an affiliated college. Undoubtedly it will comply with this restriction, and we will soon have one outside college working in affiliation with the University of Toronto and carrying out the scheme that the founders of the latter institution intended.

But until the faculties in our University are increased, the scheme of consolidation cannot possibly be carried out. How could our University fulfil the functions of an examining body to Queen's, Trinity, or Victoria Colleges while no examinations in theology are held? The basis of these colleges is a denominational theological education, and until a central university furnishes a board of examiners for these, it is nonsensical to talk of their surrendering their university privileges. There is no reason in the world why the University of Toronto should not fill this place. The theological education for which a degree is granted is generally and should be non-sectarian, and men of all denominations could be examined and degrees conferred in Theology without interfering with the peculiar tenets of any. It is true that the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge in their theological faculty represent a particular church, but their close connection with the Established Church is gradually becoming severed, and there is no reason why degrees in theology should not be granted by them without any participation in sectarian prejudices. Theology is no less a science than mathematics. Some may place it in a sphere entirely beyond human reason, but this is not the view of the thinking theologian of the nineteenth century who treats his subject in a thoroughly scientific manner. The attitude of the Roman Catholic Church in this respect is perhaps different to that of Protestant churches, but the foundation of both churches is the same, and examinations in theology need not introduce any controversial questions.

Why, then, should we not have a Faculty of Theology? Until we have, University consolidation will be a dream. Perhaps already the scheme must be confined to the region of the "might have been," but possibly prompt and liberal action on the part of our Senate will bring about the desired result. It will not do to wait until the various colleges join in asking that the faculty be established. Establish it, and when our University grants degrees in Theology of a uniform and sufficiently high standard, the different colleges will be glad to avail themselves of it, for it will free them from some trouble and expense, and give them more time for their special denominational training.

Scarcely anyone will question the wisdom of dissolving the connection between the Church of England and the University, but if our legislators will bear in mind that perhaps one-fourth of the undergraduates in Arts are intending to enter the ministry of some church, they cannot doubt that the establishment of this course will draw a large number of students from University College alone, not to speak of outside colleges. In the past the church and higher education have been so intimately connected that now, though by no means wishing to see the latter subjected to the former, we do sigh for the "good old times" when no University neglected to recognize that the problem of a religion for man was so vital that students should be instructed and examined in it as they were in Law, Medicine and Arts.

W.

In this issue will be found a list of the nominees for offices in the Literary Society for the ensuing year. The delay in issuing this number of the 'Varsity is in a great measure owing to this fact, as it was thought advisable to publish the list of candidates before the elections, which we should have been unable to do had we gone to press at our usual time. The presidency and the candidates therefor are as usual and very properly the centre of interest. There are two candidates in the field for this office, viz., Mr. Teefy and Mr. G. Acheson. Now one of these gentlemen is a priest of the Roman Catholic denomination, and oh! shame to have to chronicle such prejudice, there are some undergraduates bigoted enough to object to him solely on account of his creed and for no other reason. Surely this narrow-mindedness is deplorable in a college where Liberality in all things is or ought to be the foundation-stone. Our college is non-denominational, and why should not the Literary Society be non-denominational as well? A man's religious creed does not necessarily cloud his mental faculties and need be no bar to his attainments in the intellectual world. Throw away this silly bigotry and for once be men, Undergraduates! and may the best man win.

PARAPHRASE FROM HORACE.

BOOK I.—ODE V.

AD PYRRHAM.

Sweet Pyrrha, maiden of King Street,
Dear damsel, excellently neat,
What conquest hast thou made this fall?
What perfume-scented freshman tall,
Goes every afternoon to meet
Thee walking up and down Yonge Street;
Eyes thee askance, and longs to sip
The honeyed nectar of thy lip?
For whom dost thou, with dainty care,
Curl, frizz and braid and bang thy hair,
To make more charmingly intense
Thy elegant magnificence?
Poor fellow, he believes thee true,
Unconscious what a girl can do.
Alas! full soon will he declare,
That thou art false as thou art fair,
For when he calls some day, no doubt,
He'll find thee in and find thee out.
Thou hast been taught the flirting way,
For seasons three at Murray Bay.
Full well I know thy wiles, my dear,
For I am now in my Fourth Year;
And grateful to have saved my heart
From Pyrrha's fascinating dart;
I've sacrificed with outlay mighty,
A pair of kids to Aphrodite.

—Adapted from Harvard Crimson.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

THAT most unjournalistic feature of a college paper, the 'exchange' column, is often made unbearable by mawkish spoonysms over papers edited by girls. A paper is rated according as it carries out the object of its publication. But this rule is waived by the 'exchange' critics when the publishers are of the softer sex. The college prints brought out by men are attacked or praised with some show of reason; on the other hand, any insignificant sheet from a female college is frequently enough to start a cataract of gush. The following extract is from the *Dalhousie Gazette*; as an example of what I am alluding to, it is quiet compared with specimens met with every week:

The *Portfolio*, Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton, Ontario, is always welcome. Special praise is due to the interesting editress who has charge of the Exchange department. She has contrived in the issue before us to fill over five columns with admirable criticisms. We were so delighted with her naive and graceful remarks that we could scarcely prevent a feeling of disappointment creeping over us when we found she had no sweet words for us, that we had been overlooked. This is the modest manner in which she expresses disapproval: "We are not quite sure we understand E. L. H. Some of his statements appear to contradict each other." Or, again, "In the article on 'Individual and Social Liberty,' some words are used in a sense differing from any within our experience." An improvement, we think, might be effected in "College Items and Personals," considering the kind of *College* and the character of the *Persons*.

Such sentimental twittering would not be so bad if called forth by genuine merit. The fact is notorious, however, that the Vassar *Mis.* is

the only first-class paper under 'editresship.' The rest, with perhaps the exception of the *Lassell Leaves*, are deep below the level of mediocrity.

* * *

A LONG search is not needed for explanation. Barring the 'Co-ed' colleges, Vassar, Wellesley and Smith's are the only establishments on this continent where girls may obtain a liberal education, intellectual and physical. The results contrast with what is effected elsewhere. The Vassar girl is not necessarily vivacious and clever beyond the average; the advantages of the training she has received lie in quality more than in quantity; her vivacity does not consist of a series of giggles, whilst her cleverness is due to brains that have had a respectable amount of exercise. Hence the *Mis.* is not padded with stale excerpts from well-known authors; the articles on historical subjects have some reference to fact, and less regard to imagination; above all, quotations from the poets are comparatively stinted.

* * *

ONE morning this week a Simcoe farmer, calling at the Den, talked loud and long on the literary abilities of his eldest son. Ever anxious to foster youthful talent, and being at the time anxious to see the comet, we suggested at the time that the young man should give us an article. "On what shall he give you an article?" asked the delighted parent. "On dogs," we replied, thinking dogs a good snappy subject, and one that would suit the bucolic intellect. This morning a telegram arrived from the son:

From
Hopeful,
Holmwood Farm.

To
Editor 'Varsity,
Toronto.

Governor says you want an article on dogs. Collars is articles on dogs, likewise fleas. Send word which you require.

We have now done with bucolic genius.

* * *

SOME people's bad habit of late rising resembles the periodical headache of the Frenchman, who declared that it came on regularly once a month and lasted about six weeks. Isn't this true, A. B.?

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE. The crews for the annual boat race have been chosen, and will, with perhaps one exception, remain unchanged. They are composed of the following:

Oxford.

	St.	Lb.		St.	Lb.
1. G. C. Bourne	10	13	6. E. Buck	12	3
2. R. S. de Haviland. . . .	11	2	7. R. S. Kindersley.	13	6
3. G. S. Fort.	12	1	A. H. Higgins (stroke). .	9	5
4. E. L. Puxley	12	9½	E. H. Lyon (cox).....	8	0
5. A. R. Paterson.....	12	13			

Cambridge.

	St.	Lb.		St.	Lb.
1. H. R. Jones	11	5	6. E. Lambert.....	12	3
2. S. P. Smith.....	11	2	7. C. W. Moore.....	11	12
3. A. F. Green.....	12	8	P. W. Atkin (stroke). .	12	3
4. S. Fairbairn	13	5	P. L. Hunt (cox).....	7	4
5. J. C. Fellowes.....	12	10			

The Universities Committee of the Privy Council has received several petitions from Fellows of Colleges arguing against the recent regulations of the University Commissioners in regard to the tenure of fellowships. The new fellowships are tenable for six years only.

The scheme for the foundation of a Royal College of Music in England seems in a fair way to be realized. A most successful meeting was held at St. James' Palace at the beginning of the month, and nearly £10,000 have already been promised in the preliminary list of donations.

HARVARD. It is very melancholy to learn that at Harvard the dinners "in hall" are so poor as not to satisfy the ordinary demands of the young appetite, which, when the "young idea" is studying, are apt to be large. The students have to go into Boston for a "square meal." We suspect the presence of an African in the fence. The "square meal" probably covers a multitude of irregularities. Meantime the authorities of Harvard owe it to the college to investigate and report.—*Mail*.

Mr. William W. Goodwin, Ph. D., LL.D., Eliot Professor of Greek Literature in Harvard University, and author of the well-known "Greek Grammar" and "Greek Moods and Tenses," has accepted the invitation of the committee on the school at Athens of the Archaeological Institute of America to assume the directorship of the school for the first year.

Professor Tyler's late residence has passed into the hands of the Sigma Phi Society, the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity are building a house, the Delta Kappa Epsilon, Zeta Psi and Psi Upsilon Societies already are in their own houses, and the Episcopalians of the state are taking active measures to build a residence for students belonging to that denomination. These facts indicate that the dormitory system is fast becoming a feature of college life at the University (Michigan). It may be said that the proportion of the 1,500 students who belong to the fraternities is so small as to make but a drop in the bucket, but the truth is that so far as social life is concerned, the secret societies exert by far the greatest influence; indeed, so far as student life is concerned, in them almost alone does any such thing exist. At their recent meeting in Boston the Alumni of the University boasted that their Alma Mater was without dormitories, but the innovation, so far from being a thing to be regretted, is something to rejoice over. There is, or ought to be, an atmosphere about a college. It is well for students to be together, to have their interests in common, to be able to go easily from room to room to talk over their mutual concerns. At least such is the experience of President Porter as given in his work on American Colleges. Again, in dormitories students are more apt to get good airy rooms, and to be less at the mercy of professional landladies, whose one aim is to make money.—*Detroit Saturday Night*.

The Common and Select Councils of Philadelphia have granted more land to the University of Pennsylvania for the purpose of erecting new buildings. The University pays a nominal ground rent, and pledges itself not to alienate the land from the purposes expressed in the grant. The grant also opens to the public schools of Philadelphia fifty new scholarships in the interest of pupils who desire a university education.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. The prayer meeting of the University College Y. M. C. A. last Saturday, was made more than usually interesting by the presence of Dr. MacVicar of McMaster Hall, and Dr. Wilson. Owing to illness Mr. John Macdonald was unable to address the meeting as he had intended, but Rev. P. McF. McLeod kindly consented to take his place. We would like to mention some of the many practical lessons and inspiring thoughts furnished by the address, but our limited space forbids. After the address Dr. Wilson followed in the same line of thought with a few remarks, and concluded by assuring the association of the hearty sympathy he felt in their work. The association has great cause for thankfulness in the kindly interest the President has always shown in its work and his readiness to aid it in every way he can. We would like to remind the members of the association of the business meeting to be held on April 1st, for the nomination of officers, etc.

The University College National Science Association met in the School of Practical Science on Tuesday evening—Professor Wright occupying the chair. Mr. T. McKenzie, B. A., read a paper on the Relations of Bacteria to Disease. After pointing out the difficulties of investigation, he described some of the diseases in which they had been most fully examined, as splenic and relapsing fevers and foul cholera. He also gave a description of the organisms and an account of various experiments made with regard to them. He then pointed out the methods of prevention of spread of these organisms in animals by inoculation. Considerable discussion followed, in which a number of the members took part. Notices of motion were then given for changes in the constitution, after which followed the nominations for officers.

A full dress rehearsal of the *Antigone* was held on Saturday, the 25th, which was highly successful. The singing was good, and the dresses magnificent; but as to demeanour the Chorus is still a little weak. They do not seem to recognize the fact that they are the acting Chorus, and, as their name would seem to imply, it is incumbent on them to act and follow the very good example of the Chorus-leader. These remarks do not apply to all the Chorus, but only to those whose ill-timed levity is frequently a source of annoyance and interruption to the actors. Let these gentlemen remember that they have a good deal of acting to do, and let them throw themselves into their work, and not shrink because they imagine they are making fools of themselves. If they don't act their part how can the representation be anything like a success? Their dresses ought to be another source of enthusiasm, and it would be a reasonable supposition if anyone supposed that the minute they donned their beautiful dresses they would feel the divine afflatus, and be inspired with at least a part of that fervour which characterized the worship of Bacchus, whose devotees to a certain extent the Chorus in this play are. In the singing much greater acquaintance with the music was shown, although there is yet room for improvement. In the Quartette, to the basses of the Hemi-Chorus, which occupies the right-hand side of the stage, I would suggest a little more powerful use of the lungs, as the singing sounds very ragged when each part of the harmony is not brought out distinctly; in fact, one would almost think that number was being sung in unison. The attendance was not very good, as to numbers, of the rest of the Glee Club, but altogether the rehearsal was highly success-

ful. The actors proper are improving much, and by the time the representation is given, no doubt will be perfect. The parts go smoothly, and if everything goes as well as it has lately, there is nothing apparent in the future but success, and that of a high order. There are held on Saturday nights practices for the Chorus with the full orchestra at the Philharmonic Hall, on Adelaide Street, which, it is gratifying to hear, are well attended. Before closing these remarks it may be well to add that it is generally considered a breach of etiquette for strangers to intrude at rehearsals, which are supposed to be of a peculiarly private nature. There will be next Saturday evening a full dress rehearsal with the orchestra. Let all attend, as the date of the performance is rapidly approaching.

THE NOMINATIONS FOR THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The elections in this society possess this year an unusual interest for many reasons. For the office of President, about whose election the interest mainly settles, a graduate of eleven years' standing is opposed by one of only two years (Mr. Kingsford, the present president, having by his closing address expressed his intention of resigning). The number of members has, since the last presidential contest, increased by about two hundred. The candidates have been in the field for some weeks, and much canvassing has been done on behalf of both. And the election by acclamation last year has left on hand a two years' surplus of unexpended energy.

Last Friday evening the nominations were made, and the following are the nominees for the various offices:

President:

Rev. J. R. Teeffy, B.A.,	nominated by	J. D. Cameron, B.A.
G. Acheson, B.A.,	" "	W. H. Fraser, B.A.
R. E. Kingsford, M.A., LL.B.,	" "	W. F. W. Creelman.

1st Vice-President:

A. F. Lobb	" "	E. P. Davis.
H. R. Fairclough	" "	J. M. Clark.

2nd Vice-President:

G. W. Holmes	" "	J. McKay.
R. J. Leslie	" "	W. F. W. Creelman.

3rd Vice-President:

H. E. Irwin	" "	A. F. Ames.
— Gilmour	" "	E. P. Davis.

Recording Secretary:

E. J. McIntyre	" "	J. McGillivray.
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Treasurer:

J. H. Bowes	" "	J. M. Clark.
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Curator:

G. S. Wilgress	" "	E. J. Bristol.
O. Weld	" "	W. Elliott.

Corresponding Secretary:

H. H. Dewart	" "	W. H. Blake.
R. U. McPherson	" "	W. S. Ormiston.

Secretary of Committee:

W. H. Irving	" "	G. F. Cane.
L. P. Duff	" "	W. Bannerman.

Councillors:

W. B. Willoughby	" "	C. G. Campbell.
E. Hagerty	" "	J. Squair.
W. P. McKenzie	" "	C. W. Gordon.
J. W. Roswell	" "	A. H. Macdougall.
T. Mulvey.	" "	A. F. Lobb.
A. Henderson	" "	G. F. Cane.
A. J. McLeod	" "	J. McG. Young.
A. H. Gibbard	" "	H. H. Dewart.
H. J. Hamilton	" "	R. K. Sproule.
J. Kyles	" "	G. F. Riddell.

After a few remarks by Mr. Teeffy, Mr. Kingsford read an interesting and very practical address to the society, briefly referring to the progress made during the past year, showing in what respects the society had exhibited lack of interest in college matters, particularly with regard to the College and University press, towards which a marked indifference has been shown. He urged upon members of the society that it is an institution intended not solely for amusement, but affording a valuable training to be got in no other way.

Of the candidates for the Presidency, Rev. J. R. Teeffy graduated in 1871, taking the silver medal in mathematics. He was then Head Master successively of the Port Rowan and Grimsby High Schools, and afterwards Master of Classics and Mathematics in the Hamilton Collegiate Institute. Having studied at the Grand Seminary at Montreal for three years, he was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy at

L'Assomption College, Sandwich, whence he was removed to his present position of Professor of Moral Philosophy and Mathematics in St. College, Michael's Toronto. Mr. Teefy has been appointed examiner for 1882 of Mental and Moral Science in Toronto University.

Mr. G. Acheson graduated in 1880, winning the gold medal in Natural Sciences, and has since occupied the position of Science Master in the Toronto Collegiate Institute.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—The following are the nomination for office in this society for the year 1882-83:

President: Prof. Galbraith, Prof. Pike, Dr. Ellis, Dr. Reeve, Mr. Acheson.

1st Vice-President: Mr. Stewart and Mr. McKenzie.

2nd Vice-President: Mr. Lawson and Mr. Weld.

Secretary: Mr. Langstaff and Mr. Tibb.

Treasurer: Mr. Bradley and Mr. W. P. McKenzie.

Curator: Mr. Durand and Mr. Hardy.

4th Year Representative: Mr. Cameron, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Brent, Mr. Skinner.

3rd Year Representative: Mr. Hardy, Mr. Adams, Mr. Whyte, Mr. Hammond.

A regular meeting of the Mathematical and Physical Society was held Tuesday evening, March 21st, with the following programme: Paper on "Thermotics and its relation to other Sciences," by Mr. J. M. Clark; physical experiments; solution of the problems of 1878, by Mr. A. F. Ames; solution of problems proposed at previous meeting; nomination of officers for ensuing year.

The Gymnasium Association has amended its constitution by the insertion of the following clause, having reference to the nomination and election of officers: "Nomination for officers shall be made at least five days before the annual meeting. The nomination must be sent to the secretary in writing, with the name of the proposer, and must be posted by the secretary in a conspicuous place. No nomination shall be recorded after the set time has passed, and in all cases the consent of the nominee must have been previously obtained; and any person defeated for one office may be a candidate for any lower office for which he is eligible."

At the last meeting of the Literary Society at which new members could be proposed, no less than 188 names were proposed for membership, in view of the coming election.

The jurisdiction of the Mufti's throne has been again exercised, and the "red-hot brands and boiling tar" experienced. Cam, Baldy, Joe, Dick and Fil were the new applicants for admission to the K. K. K.

The following letter was recently picked up near the College, supposed to be addressed to an undergraduate bloated Manitoba-land speculator:

MY DEAR———:

Winnipeg lots have gone down 50. per cent. You are a ruined man. Start up a Paper-Town Auction in Toronto immediately, and skip to Europe as soon as you can after the sale.

Your brother —— has been arrested, and it is only your absence that has saved you from the same fate.

Make tracks. Skip. Your fate is sealed.

Yours in haste,

EBENEZER SHARPE,
Barrister, &c.

Winnipeg, March 1st, 1882.

The amendments made this year to the constitution of the Literary and Scientific Society were in substance as follows:

No candidate for office shall be eligible for election to any office but that for which he has been nominated.

At ordinary and divided open meetings, the Fourth Year, and such other year as may be selected by the General Committee, shall remain in the General Assembly Room, and the other years shall adjourn, with a chairman, into an adjoining room for the purpose of reading, essay and debate.

The clause prohibiting discussion of Canadian party politics is struck out, but no personalities in party politics shall be allowed.

A clause is introduced to read as follows: "The General Committee shall prepare a list of subjects which may be debated during their term of office, and post a copy thereof, on or before May 1st, in the College entrance hall."

Henceforth the election of prize speakers and readers shall take place at the first open meeting in March.

The election of prize speakers and readers in the Literary Society was this year given unusual interest to by the large number of both candidates and voters. Mr. E. P. Davis obtained first prize for speaking, and Mr. J. McKay second; and Messrs. A. F. Lobb and A. Henderson first and second respectively for public reading. Mr. Davis being called on, said that he objected to the Society's prizes as being unfairly given by party. Mr. Lobb said he did not think that the prizes of the Literary Society are often given upon party votes.

CONSTITUTION OF THE TORONTO UNIVERSITY FOOT-BALL CLUB.

ARTICLE I.—CLUB.

1. The Club shall be called the Toronto University Foot-ball Club.
2. All graduates and undergraduates of the Toronto University and students of University College shall be eligible as members.

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERS.

1. A member is one who has paid the annual fee.
2. Any member of the Club, after graduating, shall be a life member.
3. Associate members may be admitted to the Club, subject to the approval of the committee.
4. The annual fee shall be 25c., due in October.

ARTICLE III.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

1. The officers shall be a President, Captain, Sec.-Treas., and three committeemen selected from each of the incoming 4th, 3rd, and 2nd Years, elected by ballot at the annual meeting.
2. Two more committeemen shall be elected at the semi-annual meeting, from the then 1st Year.
3. The Captain shall be appointed from and by the team as early as possible after their election.
4. Only members are allowed to vote.

ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.

1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Club and committee; in his absence, the Captain; and if both be absent, the Secretary.
2. The Sec.-Treas. shall keep correct minutes of all meetings of the Club and committee, shall receive and account for all moneys belonging to the Club, shall pay all expenses, and at the annual meeting submit his report.
3. The committee shall collect the subscriptions from their respective years.
4. Only registered students shall be eligible for office.
5. The President, Captain and Sec.-Treas. are *ex officio* members of the committee.

ARTICLE V.—MEETINGS.

1. The Annual General Meeting shall be held in February, and the Semi-Annual in October.
2. Ten members shall form a quorum of the Club.
3. Five members shall form a quorum of the committee, and if any member be absent from two consecutive meetings, or from four meetings altogether, his name shall be struck off the list of officers, on the vote of the committee.
4. The President may at any time call a meeting of the Club, and must do so at the request of three members.

ARTICLE VI.—TEAMS AND MATCHES.

1. The committee shall choose the first ten men on the team; the ten thus chosen to select the remaining five.
2. All *bona fide* undergraduates, who in the judgment of the committee properly attend the practice, shall be eligible as members of the team. *Bona fide* undergraduates are those who are actively pursuing some course to a degree.
3. All matches shall be arranged by the Captain and the Secretary, except such as are played with clubs out of Toronto, which shall be arranged by the committee.
4. The Captain shall notify his team of all matches, by placing a notice on the board at least two days before they come off.

ARTICLE VII.—CONSTITUTION.

1. Any member desiring to make a change in the Constitution, shall notify the President of his motion, coupled with the names of at least two other members.
2. The President shall then post the motion on the board, and call a general meeting for a date not earlier than four days from the date of the notice.
3. A two-thirds vote of the members present shall be necessary to alter the constitution.

Particular attention is called to the newly adopted regulation of the Gymnasium Association, according to which all nominations for officers must be made at least five days before the annual meeting. This annual meeting will come off very soon, and it is very desirable that so important an institution as the college gymnasium should be managed by an able and active committee.

TORONTO AND CORNELL. We have many a time and oft urged the establishment of boat clubs at our universities, but without success. A year or two ago we believe a half-hearted effort was made at Toronto University to organize a club, but the expense attached to it was thought to be too great, and the matter was allowed to drop. Now, we under-

stand a challenge has been received from Cornell University offering to row a freshman eight from Toronto University next June. A meeting of the freshmen's class was called to consider the challenge. While heartily in favour of its acceptance in some form, it was thought a four-oared race would be preferable, and it was decided to reply to Cornell that a four would be prepared to enter into friendly contest with them at a date to be determined upon. If the Ithaca men are willing, a number of Toronto men will go into training at once, and doubtless a passable crew will be got together. One thing we would impress upon the freshmen of the Toronto University, and that is not to underrate the rowing ability of Cornell. They mustn't think because the four that college sent to England turned out such rank duffers that the Ithacans can't row. The crew that went abroad had previously proved itself the best college four in America, and because the crack amateurs in England proved superior to them our men must not imagine they will have it all their own way. All at the first essay they can hope to do is to make a respectable show, and having once done that they will deserve to be congratulated. We are glad, however, the challenge has been received and accepted, as it will undoubtedly awaken interest in rowing among our collegians, and in course of time may lead not only to the formation of clubs at the universities, but also to intercollegiate races. Rowing, with all the facilities enjoyed in this country, should really be the most popular pastime with the students.—*Mail*.

'VARSITY MEN. In a late Winnipeg paper we notice amongst the recently appointed examiners of the University of Manitoba the following graduates of the University of Toronto:—Heber Archibald, M.A., R. Y. Thompson, M.A., Hon. S. C. Briggs, B.A., Rev. Canon O'Meara, and A. C. Killam, M.A. The Rev. Prof. Bryce, President of the University of Manitoba, is also one of our graduates. Several of these, with A. M. Sutherland, M.P.P., A. W. Ross, M.P.P., and other graduates, are some of the most successful of the land speculators of Manitoba, notably, Mr. Ross, who has accumulated a colossal fortune. It is to be hoped that the cares and duties entailed by this wealth will not cause these gentlemen to forget their Alma Mater.

In the last number of the *Studies from the Biological Laboratory* of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, PROFESSOR J. P. McMURRICH, B.A., has published a paper "On the origin of the so-called 'Test-cells' in the Ascidian Ova," the result of observations made during the past summer at the Marine Zoological Station, established by the above University at Beaufort, N. C. These structures are protoplasmic bodies extruded from the egg under certain circumstances, and have received their name from their being supposed to form eventually the characteristic test of the Ascidians. Prof. McMurich has, however, conclusively shown, by exposing mature ova to the action of several reagents, which caused varying degrees of contraction of their contents, that these structures are entirely dependent upon such contraction, being expelled completely only when the fluid to which they are exposed has little or no power to prevent it; while, on the other hand, when subjected to the action of osmic acid, which "fixes" the protoplasm immediately, they are not formed. He draws comparisons between these bodies and the "excret-körper" described by Hertwig and Oellacher in the developing ova of amphibia and fishes, and also points out their resemblance to certain structures described by the late Sir Wyville Thomson as occurring in the eggs of comabula. He combats Semper's theory that these "test-cells" are of the same nature as polar globules, showing that these latter are in reality true cells, whereas the former can in no way be considered as such. The paper is thus replete with original matter, and will be highly interesting to advanced students of Biology, being made additionally so by drawings from nature excellently reproduced by the Heliotype process.

THE LATE MR. D. MCCOLL.

We are again called upon to chronicle the death of another of those graduates whom the University and country can ill afford to lose. Mr. McColl entered the University in 1873. As a prospective minister of the gospel he naturally took up the study of mental and moral science. Though at first he won high honors, he was compelled through ill health to abandon his course for a couple of years. After his return he was unable to wholly devote himself to his studies, and consequently did not, though his course was a good one, take the stand that he otherwise would. During his undergraduate course he was an active member of the Debating Society. He was a brilliant and effective speaker, and was elected to the first prize the year he graduated. At a time when partisan feeling ran exceptionally high, though the recognized leader of a party, he had the unqualified respect of everybody. After pursuing his theological studies at Knox College, he went to Colorado, where he resided for some time at Fort Collins. Not recovering his health, he returned and died at his home in Dorchester, near London. All who were acquainted with the deceased gentleman, and knew his character and abilities, will sincerely regret his untimely end.

A HINT TO THE CANADIAN ACADEMIES.

The "systematized whole is the object of notional assent, and its propositions, one by one, are the objects of real," says CARDINAL NEWMAN, speaking of the leading doctrine of the *Quicunque*. It is just so with the divinity to which the dogmas of literature and art appeal. We say it is one, yet multiple; we say these are distinct, yet inseparable; that harmony and intricacy are their very substance, and so on; and to each of these we give a real assent. Still the mystery of the complex whole in its entirety is inscrutable; to adjust conditions of supreme ideal pleasure—*totus, teres, atque rotundus*, would require omniscience. We can distinguish, examine and admire each individual part, but their subtle interaction is inexplicable. Nevertheless, unless we endeavour to apprehend intellectually the complexity resulting from combinations of artistic phenomena, unless we adore something more than isolated and disconnected fragments, unless we give a "notional assent" to the "systematized whole," we shall be excommunicated from the pleasures to be derived from all true beauty. Hence to be wholly occupied with the admiration or study of one single factor is, if not positively suicidal, at least a one-sided, and therefore crippling development; a superfetation that involves its own malformation as well as that of the more healthy products.

To express it more simply: there must be certain moods (and let us extend the meaning of the word to include, not only the state of the emotions, but that of the senses and of the intellect also)—*congruous* to the character of the object of attention—in which various combinations of colors, sounds, analogies, images and the like are capable of producing a more acute emotional thrill than can be obtained in others. If so, no one faculty can receive the highest possible amount of enjoyment if all or any of the rest be disregarded. To a certain extent this is recognized. To take an easy example: The hymn, perhaps the lowest type of an attempt to create pleasure by addressing itself to two elements, sensuous and emotional (and perhaps, though very feebly, to the intellectual also), though forced by usage or rule to preserve the same sequences of sound in each stanza, is made tolerable by such devices as *forte, piano, crescendo*, etc., i.e., by "expression." This merely signifies a crude effort to harmonize more intimately the separate stimuli; in other words, to enhance the total effect by means of co-operation. This is the key to the whole position: the recognition of the necessity of apprehending the immense value that attaches to the harmony of all the component parts of art or poetry, and it is of this one vital point, the very fulcrum of all the imaginative powers, that all those masses of our population below that small class called "educated," are utterly ignorant.

At length, however, it appears that we are to have amongst us a learned body of men nurtured by the State, and supposed to devote their time to the cultivation of literature, science and art. Here then is their field; and, be it remembered, it is their only field. First, because there is only one supreme court where the criterion of taste and style are determined, and that of course exists in the capitals of the continent, against which the judgments of a colonial bench would be as powerless as those of a county judge or justice of the peace in defiance of the Privy Council. Secondly, because, since the educated have not only free access to, but also possess sufficient intelligence to appreciate, the *deposita* of the best schools and authors, to attempt to palm off on them secondary or inferior *credenda* would be preposterous. It is then to the artisan, the mechanic and the labourer that the Canadian Academies must address themselves. And since we cannot imagine so august a body of men stooping to inculcate details and truths of an elementary character (which indeed is the province of our colleges and art-schools), there is nothing left for them but to elucidate and enforce the principles of unity and congruity which we have touched upon so fully above. They may think this an easy task. We shall watch the result with much curiosity.

H.

AMERICAN CLASSICS.

WITH TEXT AND NOTES.

EDITED BY CANDH.

No. I.

EMMA ABBOTT.—*A dramatic critique by the "Denver Tribune."*

As a singer Emma Abbott can just wallop the hose off anything that ever wagged a jaw on the boards. From her clear, bird-like upper notes she would counter away down on the bass racket, and then cushion back to a sort of spiritual treble which made every man in the audience imagine that every hair on his head was the golden string of a celestial harp over which angelic fingers were sweeping in the inspiring old tune of "Sally, put the kettle on." Here she would rest awhile, trilling like an enchanted bird; and then hop in among the upper notes again with a git-up-and-git vivacity that jingled the glass pendants on the chandeliers, and

elicited a whoop of pleasure from every galoot in the mob. In the last act she made a neat play and worked in that famous kiss of hers on Castle. He had her in his arms with her head lying on his shoulder, and her eyes shooting red-hot streaks of galvanized love right into his. All at once her lips began to twitch coaxingly and got into position, and when he tumbled to her racket he drew her up easy-like, and then her ripe luscious lips glued themselves to his and a thrill of pleasure nabbed hold of him, and shook him till the audience could almost hear his toe nails grind against his boots. Then she shut her eyes and pushed harder, and, oh! Moly Hoses! the smack that followed started the stitching in every masculine heart in the house. She is a thoroughbred right from the start, and the fellow that takes in her kisses is more to be envied than the haughtiest monarch that ever squatted down on a gold-plated throne.

Wagged a jaw.—The alternate contraction and relaxation of the masticatory muscles. Whether due to the masseter, digastric, mylo-hyoid and genio-hyoid or to pterygoids only, commentators differ. An unimportant point compared with the *varie lectiones*. Heinrich reads "her" for "a;" Rupert hesitates between "his" and "its;" some read "jaws." Amid this wealth of controversial acumen, it would be idle to decide. We can only refer the student to Casaubon *ad loc.*

Upper notes.—Mus. tech. term.

Bass.—Jahn hypercritically considers "bass" inapplicable to a female voice; obtusely ignoring the fact that it is used relatively.

Racket.—Cf. "cheese the racket," "get on a racket," both expressions much used by Oscar Wilde.

Cushion.—Bill. tech. term.

Sally.—Stallbaum reads "Polly."

Rest a while.—Acc. to Zumpt, a transition from quavers to minims. To which Schewerendorf well replies, "*quo quid absurdius? Non transitio est.*"

Enchanted bird.—Allusion to the cuckoo clocks of the Swiss.

Jingled.—Onomatopoeic from Sanskrit bhā. Vide Papillon, Peile et al. *passim*.

Galoot.—Either from (a) γαλαθηνός "young," or (b) Γαλάται. The noisy character of the Gauls is well known. Observe how strangely musical is this stanza, owing to the presence of such tender and precious words as "whoop" and "galoot."

Last act.—Cf. old colloquialism, "goode acte!"

He had . . . shoulder.—We can only conclude, as Forcellini remarks, that the Deuteragonist was taller than the Protagonist.

His.—Sc. "eyes."—Anthon, with characteristic imbecility, reads "his'n" as "more elegant." But, as Voss remarks, "*quod elegantiae in hoc sit, non video.*"

Tumbled to her racket.—Unintelligible. Probably an interpolation. Porson has completely annihilated the position of Dindorf, who contended that it referred to Daphnephoric and Pyrrhic measures, danced by the Deuteragonist to the music of an accordion played by the Protagonist. The words themselves are not found in the San Francisco M.S. They are undecipherable in the Vatican Palimpsest, and are only found in the Omaha scholia.

Drawed.—Still survives in the old epics of Arkansas.

Luscious lips.—"Silurian sea." (Anon. "Idyll on Glacial Action."—'Varsity, Jan. 1882.) A brilliant example of same figure.

Nabbed hold of him.—The Harleian M.S. reads "her." The subsequent use of the word "boots," as shown by Poppo in his masterly and exhaustive treatise on this passage (4 vol. Leipzig, 1723), proves this erroneous.

Hear his, etc.—"The energy of the gesticulation is directly as the intensity of the stimulus."—Spencer. A view of the phenomena endorsed by some of the first critics of Pilot Mound.

Haughtiest monarch, etc.—Undoubtedly Sardanapalus, B.C. 876.

[NOTE.—This must be the last of the series. We have too much regard for the Censor of Customs to again thus endanger our reputation and interests.—ED. 'Varsity.]

WON AT LAST.

"Bon soir, ma cher."

"So long, Charlie."

Winsome Lillian McGuire touched with ruby-red lips the tips of her taper fingers and flung the kiss after Vivian Featherstone as he sauntered carelessly down Blue Island Avenue. She could never bear to call him Vivian, because her brother had lost \$18 on a horse of that name, and ever afterwards it recalled a flood of bitter recollections as she thought of how Bertram McGuire came home that fateful evening and placed his boots carefully on the piano before retiring to rest in the little chintz-curtained bed that had held him since the days when he was a prattling child—the pet and pride of the family. She had seen him putting on his hat with a shoe-horn the next morning, and wept bitter, scalding tears to think that one so noble, so fly, should not know enough to get a bottle of seltzer aperient in such a time of desolation. "But he is my brother, my only brother," Lillian had said to herself, "and I will not desert him, even if he is a chump about some things." So she had gone to him softly as he stood in the front hall trying to put a number nine head into a number seven hat, and put her arms caressingly around his neck and said: "Why don't you drop on yourself, and get a soda cocktail."

She spoke the words in a tenderly tremulous voice—a voice almost

choked with the sobs that were welling up from her beautiful bosom at the thought that a McGuire should be so beautiful and yet so raw.

It was in the ripe September days following this event that she became acquainted with Vivian Featherstone. He brought Bertram home in a hack one evening, stood him up gently against the front door, and rang the bell with a tender pathos that told its own story. When Lillian went down stairs to let her brother fall into the front hall, she found in his overcoat pocket three lemons. With a woman's natural instinct she knew at once that Vivian had placed them there. "How thoughtfully kind of him," she said, as she thought of how Bertram's head would ache in the morning came over her.

They did not meet, however, until some weeks later, when a "seiree dansante" at the house of a mutual acquaintance brought them together. An introduction followed, and the usual light conversation of the ball-room was begun. Vivian spoke about the new theory of horizontal cleavage in red sandstone, and from that their talk naturally drifted to the subject of the new court house.

"I saw you going past there the other day," said Vivian.

"Indeed!" was Lillian's reply; "and why should you notice me?"

"Because of the peculiar colour of the ribbons on your hat," he said.

The girl blushed deeply.

"Why do you wear lemon-coloured ribbons on a dark hat," he asked, bending over her tenderly, and taking her little white hand in his.

"Can you not guess?" was the reply. "Do you not remember the night that Bertram was paralyzed? I found the lemons in his overcoat pocket, and my heart told me who had placed them there. Is it strange that I should love one who was so kind to my dear brother?"

"And do you really love me, Lillian?" he asked in eager tones.

For answer, her little head dropped on his shoulder. He raised it gently and looked into the pure, sweet face uplifted to him. "Have I won you, my angel?" he murmured in low, earnest tones.

"I should twitter," was the girl's reply, and again her head sought his shoulder.—From "Airy, Fairy Lillian."

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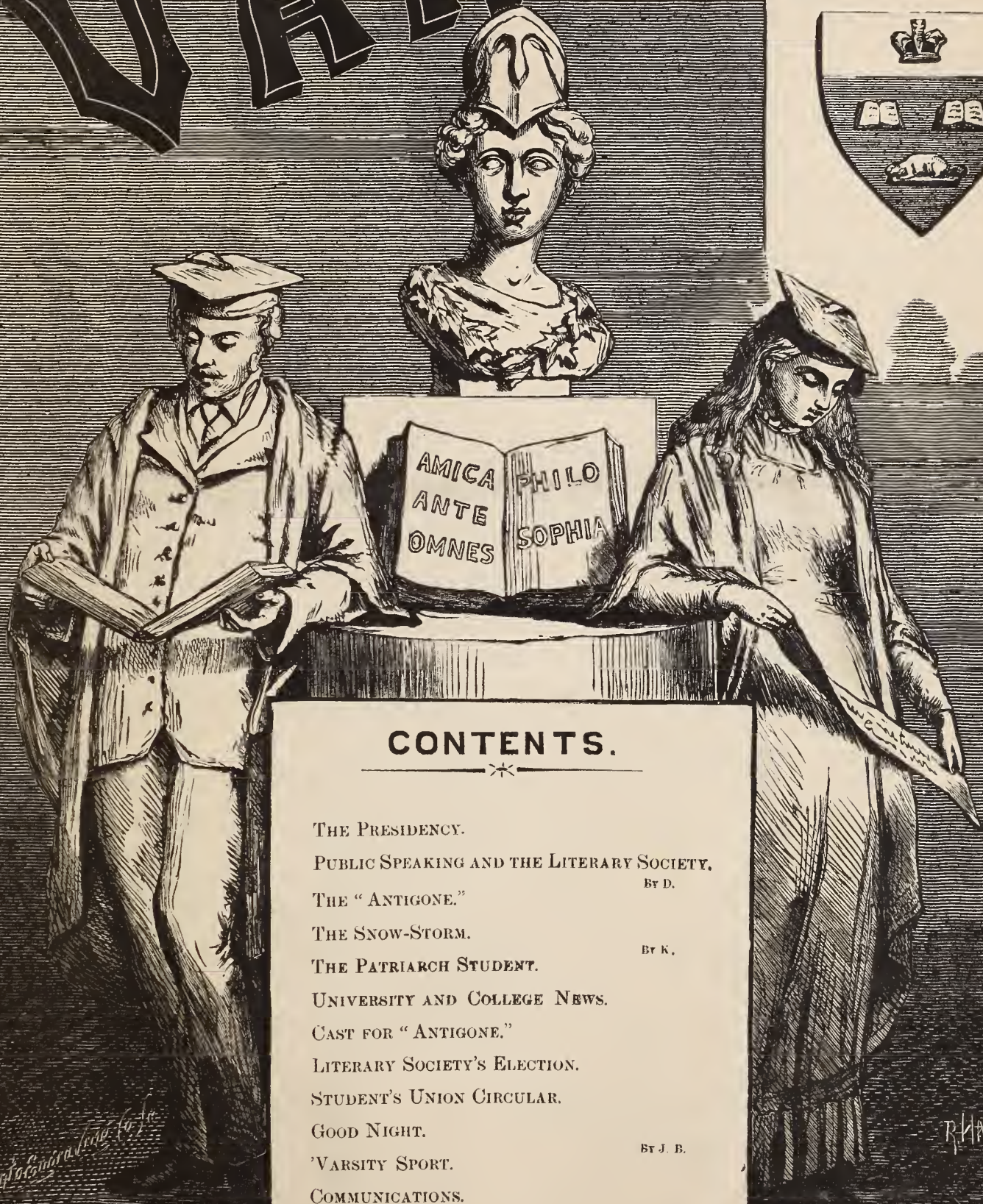
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THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

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The next number of the 'VARSITY will be published on Commencement Day, and will contain the results of the May Examinations in all departments.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The result of the ballot last Friday night gave MR. GEORGE ACHESON, B.A., '80, a majority of thirty-seven votes. There were four hundred and eighty-five votes polled, over one hundred more than on any previous occasion. This would indicate that the canvassing must have been pretty thoroughly done. The voting lasted from shortly after eight till half-past two, and it was after three before the count had been finished. There seemed to be an unnecessary waste of time in polling the presidential vote, and those whose enthusiasm kept them till the last, saw daylight streaming in at the windows before it was decided who should be the councillors for the ensuing year. If a ballot paper such as is used at the provincial and Dominion elections were used, one having printed on it the names of all candidates for office, with room for a cross opposite, to indicate those voted for, much time could be saved, and the whole vote taken at once. A double railing should have been constructed just wide enough to admit one man at once, and the crowd made to pass in one direction through it. Such jamming and shoving as was indulged in the other night often brought one's limbs into danger. The minor offices went very much as the first had gone, and the whole result was a pretty clean sweep for the Acheson party. Many supporters of the Teefy party were graduates, who left before the minor elections came on, and it is natural that for this reason the vote of that party should have been weakened as time went on. The presidential majority, however, was larger than even the most sanguine of the Acheson party seemed to have hoped for. Before the results were made known, odds were freely offered on FATHER TEEFY, and a good deal of money changed hands. The election on the whole was a most orderly one, the only little departure from the straight road being the explosion of gunpowder by way of expressing enthusiasm. MR. ACHESON is to be congratulated on having won so hard fought a contest against one so far his elder in years, and so able a candidate for office as the Reverend FATHER TEEFY.

We are sorry indeed to admit that the question of religion was dragged into the election. The placards that made their appearance about the corridors of the college on the morning of election day could have been put there by one party only, and but by that part of it of which the rest might justly be ashamed. This fact unfortunately has found its way into the daily press. That religion was made a party cry is true, but how far it was used and to what extent it affected the result, it would be hard to say. We can only state, that those gentlemen who used the alternative of religions as a means of raising votes against the Catholic candidate, are without the thanks of, while they have merited the odium of their own party.

PUBLIC SPEAKING AND THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

The recurrence of the election of the prize speakers of the year has again provided for us food for reflection. The method of selection is perhaps not wholly free from defect. But it would be impossible to eliminate from any contest where the choice depends on the votes of the majority, the thousand and one elements of personal friendship, animosity, dislike of peculiarities and the like, which are bound to enter into it. I am, however, I think, within the mark in saying that the decisions in the Literary Society have been as fair and unimpeachable as the decisions of similar tribunals, at any rate of the average jury. The position of prize speaker has always been esteemed an honourable one, and the members of the society are not likely to abuse their franchises in making their selection.

But with the exception of a few, to most of the members the function of the society in training for speaking in public is extremely narrow in its usefulness, which is further limited by the prejudices that are prone to retard the progress of men of the junior years. It is inherent in the constitution of a debating society with a large membership that its time should be taken up to a greater or less extent by a comparatively small number of its members, who certainly cannot be blamed for monopolizing the benefits which are so freely yielded to them by the majority. As an outcome of the difficulty, we have again had discussions on the well-worn subject of the comparative merits of open and closed debates, on which I do not propose entering. The General Committee have adopted the reasonable course of endeavouring, as far as possible, to combine the best features of both by striking a judicious mean—the only way of avoiding a question of considerable perplexity.

Every debating society is intended to represent in miniature a parliament, though it would be hard to find in the supposed model any proceedings similar to our set debates, or in those hurried and unconsidered discussions where it is open to all to speak. The great defect of such societies is that it is impossible to arouse interest either in the speakers or in the audience in debating wholly formal and lifeless subjects merely for the sake of debating them. The discussions on points of order and administration are the feature of a debating society that brings it nearest to its ideal of a national assembly. But these debates are too often allowed to degenerate into a mere desultory wrangle, and speedily become tedious and distasteful to the majority of the members. It may be yet in the remembrance of some, that the discussions in our society which above all have aroused the most interest and even enthusiasm, were on incidents connected with the administration of its affairs. But even on this field diffident members fail to come forward, and notwithstanding the conscientious care of the Programme Sub-Committee, hosts of our best undergraduates, after being members for three and four years, pass through the University without once even seconding a motion. Not a few of these gentlemen are training themselves for the ministry and the bar—professions wherein speaking ability is a *sine qua non*—and leave the Univer-

sity without being induced to make an attempt to break the ice of their natural diffidence; and as the society increases its membership the number of the failures will increase. The division of the society for literary exercises can never altogether remedy this.

The fact is that the society is unequal to its functions, and there should be in some way a division of labor. Since public speaking is of such vital importance to so many undergraduates (of far more importance than many branches of their studies), some portion of the task in teaching so valuable an accomplishment should be borne by the College. I hasten to recognize the fact that the profession of rhetoric has fallen somewhat from its former high estate. Every one knows the prominence accorded the rhetoricians of Greece and Rome. All the great Roman and Grecian orators studied assiduously under the rhetoricians—some of the most famous of them were themselves teachers of rhetoric. Of course there is a difference between the oratory of that time and the present. The impassioned utterances of Demosthenes or Cicero would now be very much out of place in a House of Commons composed of business men and shrewd politicians, men very unlikely to be influenced by elaborate declamation. Nevertheless the teacher of rhetoric and elocution can do much in assisting the tyro to accustom himself to hearing his own voice before any considerable number of his fellows, and on that build up a superstructure of those graces of voice and gesture in which our foremost public men are conspicuously deficient. We may not now have audiences similar in constitution and character to those addressed by the orators of old, but we still have the congregation, the jury and the primary political assemblies.

To turn the indifference of an audience into interest, and its interest into enthusiasm—to sway a varied mass of humanity until its thoughts, sympathies and emotions are but those of the speaker intensified—this is perhaps one of the highest efforts of which genius is capable. It is a faculty which but few, perhaps none of the statesmen of the Dominion possess. To successfully attain it, the orator's art should be studied not as a pastime but as an arduous and difficult pursuit.

D.

THE "ANTIGONE."

The performance of the "Antigone" of Sophokles in Greek, with Mendelssohn's music for the choruses, has been eagerly looked forward to for some time, both in academical and extra-academical circles. We are now happy to be able to congratulate Prof. HUTTON and the gentlemen who were associated with him on the complete success which has attended their efforts to give the graduates and undergraduates a further insight into the structure of the Greek drama.

We extract the following from the programme issued in the Convocation Hall at the performances:

"The Music of Mendelssohn (written for Donner's German translation) has been adapted to the Greek by Professor RAMSAY WRIGHT. This is the first time that it has been sung to the original language.

The armour worn by the Watchman is the only suit of Greek classical armour on the continent, and was constructed for the Harvard Greek play by F. D. Millett of New York. It has kindly been lent to University College by General Loring, Curator of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. The netted himation (shawl) of the Prophet is also as close a representation of the Greek prophet's dress as the obscurity of the subject and the lack of clear evidence permits. The white, with purple border, is the correct classical costume for the Queen. The yellow

and black and the green and black of *Ismene* and *Antigone* are the Greek stage mourning."

The small size of the Convocation Hall was at first deplored as neither allowing of proper scenic representation, nor of admitting a sufficiently large audience to meet the necessarily high expenses. That the former difficulty was admirably surmounted is due in great part to the exertions of Professor PIKE, and we trust that the Finance Committee may find that the crowded houses at both performances have disposed of the latter.

It is possible that resort to a public place of entertainment with "popular" entrance-prices might have removed these difficulties, but we are now convinced that it would have been unfortunate to deprive the representation of its academic character, and that the audience was at once more sympathetic and more discriminating than if another course had been adopted.

To make use of as large a part of the hall as possible for the auditorium, the orchestra was accommodated underneath the acting stage, and this disposition was responsible for a departure from the classical method of representation, which relegated the chorus to two small platforms in front of and below the level of the proscenium at each side. We do not regret the fact that the chorus stage was so nearly on a level with the upper stage—it would have been a purism to retain the relationship of the two observed in ancient Greece, in the absence of the conditions which then rendered the elevation of the stage necessary—but the fact of its not being continuous in front of the proscenium hampered the acting of the chorus, and rendered it necessary for the Thymele to be placed in front of the upper stage, and consequently for the chorus to ascend there during the Hymn to Bacchus for the purpose of performing their evolutions round the altar. Perhaps it is just as well that these were thus restricted to this particular number, for the invention of appropriate movements for each ode, in the absence of any information as to the ancient forms, might have resulted in a less allowable departure from the original than the mere substitution of the complex modern music for the simple music and dance of the Athenians. Another departure from the classical custom was the division of the play into two acts; this was effected, however, without any injury to the continuity of the drama, that point being selected where *Antigone* and *Ismene* are ordered into the palace by *Creon*, and before the chorus, "Blest is the life which never tasted woe," at the end of which *Hæmon* comes on the stage.

The dresses of both actors and chorus formed naturally one of the features of greatest interest in the play. We understand Professor HUTTON took the greatest pains to secure accuracy, not only in the form but also in the ornament employed, and he is to be further congratulated on the effective colour-combinations which were afforded by the chorus. One or two members of the latter wore colours which were hardly strong enough to contrast well with their neighbours, but on the whole the effect was most pleasing.

On the acting stage the Watchman's suit of armour was viewed with great interest, as it had been specially constructed for the Harvard Greek Play, and was lent by General Loring to University College for the occasion. Mr. HADDOW certainly showed no traces of embarrassment in his unfamiliar dress, but was self-possessed and confident throughout. Mr. ARMOUR's dress as *Creon* is recognized to have been most effective; not less so his manner of managing it both in rest and action.

We were glad to see that he had discarded the beard worn at one of the rehearsals, because his voice, otherwise admirably suited for the part, was occasionally not sufficiently susceptible

of modulation to indicate all his emotions, while, on the other hand, the lower part of the face was full of expression.

The dresses of the *First Messenger of Eurydice* and *Haemon* also excited much admiration. Those of *Antigone* and *Ismene*, on the other hand, were somewhat less imposing, being of the soberer colours employed as stage mourning by the Greeks.

In judging of the merits of the performance from a dramatic point of view, it is necessary for the critic to bear in mind that the actors who took the female characters had difficulties of a very special character to encounter. The impersonation of one sex by a member of another is now entirely discarded on the serious stage except in such operas as Gluck's, where the principal parts were written for the now extinct male soprano, and which have consequently nowadays to be performed by female voices. In the present instance, however, where the voice is alone employed in speaking, and where the women's parts have to be played by men, the dramatic powers of the actors are tested to the very utmost. Our attention is constantly being attracted on the stage of the present day to the comical side of such impersonations.

And it is greatly to the credit of Messrs. Hutton, Haultain and Mickle, that in spite of this real obstacle, the excellence of their acting, and the natural way in which they expressed their emotions, fully enlisted the sympathies of the audience.

It would take too much space to record the commendations that were passed on *Creon's* kingly deportment throughout, and broken-hearted grief in the last scene, on *Antigone's* dignified bearing, and *Ismene's* sisterly tenderness, on *Teiresias's* imposing prophetic outcry, and *Haemon's* impassioned appeal to his father; suffice it to say, that in the absence of exaggerated sentiment throughout the play differed from most amateur performances, and so much more no doubt approached the classical model.

With regard to the musical aspect of the performances, no small praise must be awarded to Mr. Torrington for his unfailing energy in conducting the rehearsals of the chorus, and for the efficiency which his choir eventually attained. The acting chorus had to be supplemented by the rest of the voices (about forty) of the College Glee Club, for although fifteen trained voices could probably give effect to Mendelssohn's music, the volume of sound from the acting chorus alone would have been insufficient.

The effect of the orchestra being underneath the stage was recognized as very good.

The want of a harp, to which an important orchestral part is allotted by Mendelssohn, was compensated for by the pianoforte, which was employed to sustain the voices in the unaccompanied quartette to Eros, and indeed was of great service in this way throughout. The pianiste, Miss Symons, was deservedly complimented for her performance in one of the daily papers, but we cannot forbear to print as a curiosity the critic's estimate of the function of a pianoforte in an orchestra. The pianoforte "addition to the orchestral music supplied that sweet undercurrent of harmony without which the music would lose half its charm."

The music consists of an overture and seven choral numbers, of which the fourth and seventh are somewhat similar in their structure, being largely dialogues between *Antigone* and the *Chorus*, and *Creon* and the *Chorus* respectively. In these, impassioned melodramatic music is employed to support the declamation of the actors. This was occasionally very effective, where short phrases of the orchestra separated the broken sentences of the actors, but those passages proved more difficult where the orchestra accompanies the voice, which is then apt to become monotonous by adapting itself unconsciously to some prominent tone.

It was hardly to be expected that this difficulty, which proves a stumbling block even to the most experienced artists, should have been successfully grappled with by amateurs.

The second and fifth choruses are strikingly suggestive of the rhythm of the original, a likeness which is aided by the long unison passages which occur in both. The startling recitative in the tonic minor at the end of the second chorus serves to introduce *Antigone*, when brought in by the Watchman, with admirable effect.

The second part of the third choral number seems to us the least happy of all, except where a phrase of great beauty in the closing recitative expresses *Haemon's* sorrow at his "bridal crossed."

The Hymn to Bacchus, written throughout as a double chorus, was most successfully rendered. Not only did the chorus and orchestra surpass their previous efforts, but the striking picture formed by the acting chorus round the Thymele was received with general applause. The exertions of all were rewarded by an encore.

The $\frac{6}{8}$ rhythm selected for the closing part of the seventh number seems to us hardly suitable for the lesson which terminates and is inculcated by the Sophoklean trilogy: "High boastings of the proud

bring sorrows to the height, to punish pride, a lesson men shall learn when they be old."

Nowhere in the whole work is the sense of the words more beautifully expressed by the music than in the fourth number. This opens with the Invocation to Eros, introduced by the brass instruments alone, and strophe and antistrophe are each sung by a quartette of solo voices unaccompanied. The antistrophe was, of the two, much more successfully rendered. When *Antigone* is led on the stage the whole chorus breaks out into a mournful subject in G minor, which is interrupted by the melodramatic music accompanying her appeal to the chorus. The same subject is introduced in the relative major, when it occurs to the chorus to comfort *Antigone* with the thought that she will at any rate share the fate of the immortals, but relapses into the minor even before *Antigone* has time to cry out against such consolation as an insult. On the whole, we consider this one of the most effectively rendered scenes in the play.

The College Professors have been censured for encouraging the production of this play when the University examinations are so close at hand; but apart from the consideration that the exacting parts requiring much study have been in the hands of graduates, we can assure their critics that the leisure of those undergraduates who were engaged was cheerfully given, and that their proper academical work was in no way interfered with. We are confident that the performance of the "Antigone" has not only clothed the Greek Drama to students of the classics with a life which it never had before, but has at the same time served to foster the sympathy which should exist between the town and University College.

The University of Toronto has produced the "Antigone," and it is universally admitted very successfully. Oxford did it with less success and Edinburgh with less still. Amidst the triumph of the present we are apt to forget the past; to pass by those to whom the originating and maturing of the play may be safely accredited. Few people have any conception of the vast amount of time and labour that Professors Hutton, Pike and Wright and Mr. Vines have spent upon the undertaking. A faithful representation of the play, and universal approval of their efforts, must be their reward. To the ladies who so kindly helped with the costumes, those who took part in the play vote their hearty thanks. Never before has any project elicited such general sympathy from, or developed so much public spirit in the undergraduates. It is a notorious fact, that even the smallest organization at University College is ruled by its clique. By having at the head of affairs men in whom there could be no suspicion of unfairness or want of confidence, the necessity for guarding anybody's interest by a party ready at call to come to arms, vanished, every interest was amalgamated, co-operation secured, and the chances of success made greatest. This friendly interest in our welfare should be taken as an indication that, if asked, these professors will not in the future refuse their assistance in time of need. To successfully rival the universities of this continent, we must be guided by those whom experience has taught how to discriminate between partial and complete accomplishment.

THE SNOW-STORM.

The following lines are founded on a lamentable incident which lately occurred, when a Russian officer, attempting to cross over with his son to Sweden on the ice, being suddenly overtaken by a terrible snow-storm and having lost his way, was frozen to death.

What agony comes upon the heart
To feel in Death's last dismal hour
We cannot ward his fatal dart,
Or save a dear one from its power!

Oh God! how strong a father's love—
His sheltering arm, how kind and warm;
A loving shield sent from above,
But here! how weak to save from harm.

A father took his only son,
His boy—nay, scarce a boy in years—
A child whose days had but begun,
Whose life's fresh joy knew seldom tears.

The sun was shining on the scene,
The horse was waiting at the gate,
The snow lay smooth with dazzling sheen,
The road, though long, was plain and straight.

They're off: no danger sure can try
Their steed so true, their course so clear;
The laughing mother waves good-by,
Nor even dreams of cause for fear.

"My father, what are those mountains grey?"
"They are the hills of the Swedes, my son."
"And what that line of icy spray?"
"That is the open sea begun."

"How bright above the sun shines fair;
But yonder, see that low black cloud!"
The father felt a storm was there.
"We need not fear," he said aloud.

Vain words! the low black cloud rose high.
It sent before a withering drift,
The snow-flakes drove in the darkening sky,
Their heads to breathe they scarce can lift.

"My father! oh, father! I scarcely see,
I wish we were again on land."
"My boy, keep heart; where'er we be,
Be sure we are in God's own hand."

"Oh! father, I feel it bitter cold!"
"Come close, my boy, come close to me,
Keep up your courage and be bold,
You need not fear the storm or sea."

The storm grew fiercer—the sky was black,
The wind raged o'er the wide expanse,
The snow-clouds whirled in blinding wrack,
And twined and twisted in eddying dance.

"My father, I'm going to sleep at last,
'Tis time, I scarce can see the light."
The feeble voice sank low, then gasped,
"One kiss to my mother. Good night."

"My boy! my boy! wake up! speak! speak!
This storm will surely soon be o'er."
The father gazed on the pallid cheek,
"Oh, God! he'll speak no more, no more!"

The wretched father strives in vain
To warm the ice cold limbs,
In frenzied haste his coat he's ta'en
And wrapped the boy within.

That night the searchers went to find,
They found them both in snowy bed;
The father lay covering the son from the wind.
The boy was sleeping, the father dead.

K.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

ALONG with more pretentious titles, 'Esquire' is useless and should be tossed overboard with K.C., K.C.M.G., and other trimmings of colonial snobbishness. Still, so long as the handle is used, it ought not to be made more unfitting by indiscriminate employment. Only the professions and the Government Service have, according to English custom, the right to the appendage. 'Hence accordingly,' the next time printed slips and circulars are sent out of the University, even though in connection with a Greek play, the names of undergraduate committeemen might just as well be written, if not in more modest type, at least without this adornment.

* *

A PAPER reaches the Den once a month, titled *Hamilton College Monthly* (Lexington, Ky.) The sheet, when I first saw it, was draped in fiery pink. The March issue comes out in a Fenian uniform of dazzling green. Nevertheless a portion of the paper is taken up by paragraphs under the heading "Art Column!"

THE *Index and Chronicle* (Howard College, Mo.) is another of those papers over which presides an 'interesting editress,' as the *Dalhousie Gazette* puts it. I append a few extracts.

The exchanges from all the older and more established colleges in the land are so full of literary articles, college news and pen, that it is almost presumptuous (*sic*) for us to attempt any review or criticism of them.

Bangs!

Chewing-gum!

The card read thusly:—"Compliments to the young ladies and would be pleased to call this afternoon." This was the answer: "Certainly, march your pretty selves over, and be sure to part your hair in the middle, and polish your shoes." They marched.

Two new societies have been organized at Howard, under the direction of Prof. Forster, who abominates 'chewing-gum' and 'bangs.' The members of these societies are known by a blue and red ribbon badge; the former denotes that the person is to wear no bangs, and the latter, that she is to chew no gum until the close of the school session. And a combination of the two signifies that both are to be abstained from.

Had we been a graduate of Central instead of Howard we could have offered this director, when we saw him dive into his overalls pockets (on the outside, just above the knee) a nice plug of 'star,' and could have taken a social 'chaw,' with him. But we were not, and as unfortunately we had given all our gum away the day we graduated, His Majesty had to chew alone. . . .

* *

RECENTLY in Paris a well-known man met his death in a singular manner. Colonel Adam, director of the Institut Cartographique, thought he had a chair behind him and fell with all his weight to the floor. He died within a short time from the effects of the accident. Something similar happened at the Residence not long ago. A distinguished member of the Forty was about to seat himself at the dinner table, and thought he had a chair behind him. He fell with all his weight to the floor. The man who sat next to the distinguished member is not expected to live.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

AMHERST. The whole interior of Walker Hall, the finest of the Amherst College buildings, was burned on the night of March 29th. Estimated loss, \$250,000; insurance, \$72,000. The Shepard cabinet of minerals, worth \$80,000, a collection of physics apparatus worth \$16,000, besides a fine collection of paintings and valuable archives, were destroyed. The building contained lecture-rooms for physiology, history, and mathematics, the treasurer's office, the president's room, and mineralogical cabinet.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE. Thirteen young men have been suspended from this college for cribbing. It seems that young Garfield did not secure the examinations papers, and so escaped the possibility of cheating.

The following is a list of the journals published by college secret societies, with dates of founding: Beta Theta Pi, 1871; Chi Phi Quarterly, 1873; Phi Kappa Psi Quarterly, 1875 (changed to "Shield," 1876); Phi Delta "Scroll," about 1876; Delta Tau Delta "Crescent," 1877; Phi Gamma Delta, 1879; Alpha Delta Phi "Star and Crescent," 1880; Sigma Alpha Epsilon "Record," 1880; Alpha Tau Omega "Palm," 1880; The Sigma Chi, 1881. The Zeta Psi fraternity are to publish the first number of a new journal in October of the present year.

MCGILL. The examinations in Medicine closed on Saturday the 25th. The Convocation for degrees in Law and Medicine took place on Friday, 31st ult.

The lectures in Arts and Applied Science ended on Thursday 30th, and the examinations commenced on the following Tuesday. The second convocation takes place on May 2nd.

The annual Law dinner came off at the Richelieu on Monday 20th, and was a great success. The faculty of Arts was represented by Mr. R. A. E. Greenshields, and that of Applied Science by Mr. A. P. Low. Among those present we noticed many of the prominent lawyers of the city, including Messrs. Taylor, Ritchie, Jackson and others.

Mr. Bangs, of the Faculty of Medicine, died last week in the hospital after a very prolonged illness. His funeral, which took place on Wednesday, 22nd, was largely attended by the students.

The Undergraduates Literary Society had its last meeting for the season on Friday, 17th, when there was a large attendance. The programme consisted of a debate on the Prohibitory Liquor Law, an essay by Mr. Thos. Haythorne, and a reading by Mr. Colquhoun. Messrs. W. H. Hunter, A. Scrimger, and J. R. Murray were appointed a committee to take steps for the delivery of a lecture before the Society early in September by one of the professors. I have been informed that the committee have already received the consent of Prof. Murray to deliver the lecture, and there is no doubt that his kindness in so doing will be thoroughly appreciated by the society and those who may have the privilege of listening to him.

The Annual Report of the Reading Room Committee was presented to a general meeting of students in Arts and Applied Science held on

Tuesday, and adopted. The institution seems to be in a flourishing condition, and to have been greatly improved under the present administration.

Prof. Moyse has lately published a poem on Wordsworth. By the generality of readers it is considered rather deep, but it most certainly exhibits a considerable amount of study.

It is rumoured that the uneasiness which arose over the introduction of the new curriculum has not yet subsided.

The Redpath Museum has arrived at the stage of being plastered.

Mr. J. H. Burland, President of the Faculty of Applied Science, came of age last week, and on the happy occasion was presented by his father with a cheque for \$25,000. For particulars, see *Canadian Illustrated News*.

Mr. Brown, the expert captain of the Hockey Club, has been in the country for some time. Some anxiety seems to exist as to whether he will return to college, as it was he who took the greatest interest in the club.

QUEEN'S. The Rev. Mr. Rainsford, of Toronto, in an address to the students of Queen's College, told them that "no young man should seek a wife until he had reached the mature age of twenty-eight." This has created considerable comment, the students declaring that twenty-three is the proper age.

"Alas ! alas !" the maiden sighed,
As mournfully her tears she dried,
"And must I all these seasons wait,
Until my love is twenty-eight."

TRINITY has issued a challenge. "We pride ourselves upon our morality as a body of young men, and challenge comparison with any similar institution." They claim the credit of suggesting alterations where needed, and "have had the satisfaction of seeing nearly all our suggestions carried out. Amongst others, the Telephone will soon be a *fait accompli*."

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. Will those who have not yet paid their subscriptions kindly send them in without delay to the Treasurer.

Professor Wright delivered the first of a series of lectures on the minute structure of the human body, at the School of Practical Science, on Monday night. The subject was illustrated by some new German photographs, taken from microscopic specimens, and projected on the wall by means of a sciopieon.

The Easter Examinations this year are to be optional, but anyone wishing to take them instead of the University Examinations in the First and Third Years will be at liberty to do so.

The weekly prayer-meeting of the University College Y.M.C.A. was held in the usual place on Saturday morning, and, although not so largely attended, as many of the meetings, it was perhaps one of the most enjoyable of the season. The subject, "What think ye of Christ," Matt. xxii. 42, was taken up by the leader, Mr. W. Farquharson, who followed with a few well-chosen remarks by two others. It is very desirable that every member of this association should do his utmost to make the few remaining meetings grow both in interest and numbers.

Nominations for the officers of the Glee Club were made last Wednesday, the following being the nominees: Honorary President, Prof. Ramsay Wright; President, H. H. Langton; Leader, H. B. Wright; Secretary, A. H. Campbell, E. N. Hughes, E. W. Hagarty; Treasurer, J. McG. Young. Committee: C. W. Gordon, R. K. Sproule, O. Weld, H. R. Fairclough, E. Wright, G. F. Cane, R. C. Leveseonte, E. Wigle, J. L. Gilmour, F. S. Dickey, W. G. Bain, W. W. Vickers, R. M. Hamilton.

For the first time since the formation of the Glee Club, its treasurer will this year hand over a surplus to his successor.

Surpluses seem to be the order of the day. The newly elected Committee of the Literary and Scientific Society has at its disposal the very large surplus of \$560.17.

The evils of the present system of Residence stewardship are every day becoming more and more apparent. The present steward, doubtless knowing himself to be nearing the end of his occupancy of the stewardship, seems bound to make the most of his position, and Residence men suffer accordingly. The spontaneous outburst of Monday night ought to have been enough to convince him that he is not a fit occupant of the office he tries to fill.

The following petition has been sent in to the Senate, signed by between 190 and 200 undergraduates of Toronto University, all of whom are regular students at University College:

To the Senate of the University of Toronto:

Whereas it is at the present time recognized and admitted that the University of Toronto and University College urgently require funds for carrying on the work of both more efficiently; and

Whereas it is proposed to obtain these necessary funds either by an in-

crease of college fees, or by the abolition of medals, scholarships and prizes, in which no less a sum than \$5,605 is annually expended; and

Whereas it is the undergraduates who are most interested in this matter, as reaping all the advantages, as well as all the evils, of medals, scholarships, and prizes;

We, undergraduates of the University of Toronto, do therefore humbly petition that such medals, scholarships and prizes be abolished, and that the proceeds be devoted to University College purposes; and, furthermore, that for the present system of ranking be substituted that followed at the University of Oxford.

The University College Natural Science Association held its Annual Meeting in the School of Practical Science, on Tuesday evening, the 27th ult.—president, Dr. Ellis, in the chair. Reports were received from the Treasurer and General Committee. The Report of the Committee appointed to examine the essays for the McMurrich Medal was not ready. Discussion then followed on the Constitution, which was so modified as to admit all regular students in School of Practical Science to the rights of membership. Association then proceeded to election of officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were elected: President, Professor Pike; First Vice-President, Mr. T. McKenzie, B.A.; Second Vice-President, Mr. A. Lawson; Secretary, Mr. E. F. Langstaff; Treasurer, Mr. W. J. Bradley; Curator, Mr. C. F. Durand; Fourth Year Representative, Mr. D. S. Skinner; Third Year Representative, Mr. T. M. Hardy.

'VARSITY MEN. One rainy Tuesday afternoon,

Four charming maidens seated,
In a Great Western Railroad car,
Were waiting to be greeted.

The Grandpa of the Residence,
Quite to our consternation,
Now hands to each fair damosel
A lovely red carnation.

Captain Jack we used to think,
From previous calculations,
Even when most æsthetical,
Would never buy carnations.

And yet we can't most always tell,
With keenest of perceptions,
If one might not four sweethearts gain.
With but four red carnations.

We are happy to learn that Mr. J. E. HODGSON, B.A., Toronto University, at present Principal of Brantford Collegiate Institute, and for six years Principal of St. Mary's Institute, has been appointed to the High School Inspectorship vacated by the lamented death of Mr. Marling.

DR. OLDRIGHT has been chosen Chairman of the new Provincial Board of Health.

MR. FRED HILL, B.A., was married at Port Perry on Tuesday, April 4th, to Miss Nelly Hunt. A local paper says that Fred intends settling in the North-West. Wherever his lot may be cast, the 'Varsity heartily wishes him all possible success, and more than the average of matrimonial happiness.

CAST FOR "ANTIGONE."

The following was the cast of the "Antigone" played in the Convocation Hall of University College on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week:

<i>Creon, King of Thebes, Uncle of Antigone</i>	}	Mr. Douglas Armour.
<i>and Ismene</i>		
<i>Hæmon, son of Creon and Lover of Antigone</i>	}	Mr. C. C. McCaul.
<i>Teiresias, the Blind Prophet</i>		
<i>The Watchman</i>		Mr. W. D. Gwynne.
<i>First Messenger</i>		Mr. Hadow.
<i>Second Messenger</i>		Mr. W. P. McKenzie.
<i>Teiresias' Guide</i>		Mr. Fotheringham.
		Mr. G. Wilgress.
		Mr. McCabe.
<i>Guards</i>		Mr. Wigle.
		Mr. Hall.
		Mr. Bain.
<i>Eurydice, the Queen</i>		Mr. H. Mickle.
<i>Antigone</i>		Mr. Maurice Hutton.
<i>Ismene</i>		Mr. Arnold Haultain.
		Mr. Bown.
<i>Women Servants</i>		Mr. Balderson.
		Mr. Dickie.

CHORUS.

Chorus Leader.....Mr. Vines.

First Chorus :

Mr. C. W. Gordon (1st tenor quartette).
Mr. W. Blake (2nd tenor solo quartette).
Mr. D. D. Grierson (2nd bass quartette).
Mr. Rowand (1st bass quartette).
Mr. H. Langton (2nd bass).
Mr. Hughes (1st tenor).
Mr. Vickers (1st bass).

Second Chorus :

Mr. H. Wright (1st bass solo quartette).
Mr. L. J. Clarke (2nd bass quartette).
Mr. E. Wright (1st tenor quartette).
Mr. Young (2nd tenor quartette).
Mr. Wishart (1st tenor).
Mr. Hagarty (2nd bass).
Mr. A. B. Cameron (1st tenor).

THE LITERARY SOCIETY ELECTIONS.

The annual meeting of this Society for receiving the annual report of the various committees, and for the election of officers for the next academic year, was held in Moss Hall on Friday evening, March 31st.

Proceedings began with the reading of the different reports. The Treasurer reported large receipts and expenditure, and a handsome surplus. The Secretary of Committees' Report from the General Committee, which we give in full, showed the Society to have made good progress during the year, with an increase both in membership and in amount of work done.

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the President and Members of University College Literary and Scientific Society.

GENTLEMEN,—At this the termination of the 27th year of the Society's existence, your Committee take great pleasure in presenting their Annual Report.

That the past year will be a memorable one in the history of the Society no person has reason to doubt.

Your Committee entered on their work heartily and under most favourable auspices. Their first step forward was to obtain the use of Convocation Hall for the public debates, which have been much better attended by the public than in the past.

In connection with these public meetings another experiment has been tried and found to work very successfully, whereby the debates are conducted by undergraduates alone, and not, as heretofore, opened by graduates of the University; thus giving a greater opportunity for the undergraduates and live members of the Society to exhibit their abilities before a public audience.

The Society has reason to thank the Glee Club for their assistance in making the public debates a success, by contributing the musical portion of the programme. Your Committee would recommend the Society to encourage this feature of the public debates in every way, confining the contributions to undergraduates.

Last year you placed in the hands of the Committee the privilege of holding as many open meetings as it deemed advisable. Taking advantage of this privilege, a large number of meetings have been held and found to work most successfully, even more members desiring to take part in the debates than time would permit.

The number of meetings held was: nine open, seven ordinary, four public, one special, and one conversazione; total, twenty-two.

The average attendance has been sixty-six, as compared with fifty in 1880-81, and fifty-seven in 1879-80, thus showing an increase of sixteen over last year. This is owing largely to the interest taken in the Society by the gentlemen of the First Year, who now, since the division of the Society, have seized the opportunity afforded of employing the best of their time in the practice of public speaking.

So your committee may congratulate the Society on the great benefit reaped by that important change made two years ago, whereby a much larger number than usual were afforded an opportunity of taking part in the debates; and hope that a further benefit will accrue from the change you have lately made, placing a law of divorce in the hands of the General Committee, whereby the First and Third or Second and Fourth Years may not always be bound together, but may change their lot at the discretion of the General Committee.

It is not out of place to mention the very successful conversazione held this year, in which the entertainment was confined almost entirely to University talent, and was memorable by the appearance of a lady undergraduate, the first instance on record of a public recognition of the rights of female education.

For the support of this conversazione no subscriptions whatever were asked from the graduates, but your Committee found that by the sale of tickets alone they were able to carry on a most successful entertainment, and hand over a very large surplus to the treasury.

The number of readings given during the year was fifty-three; essays read, sixteen, besides the inaugural address, being the largest number ever read before the Society; speeches delivered on debates, one hundred and sixty-seven, to say nothing of speeches delivered on matters of business or proposed reforms, those latter speeches being from the nature of the case extempore, and therefore affording an admirable opportunity for readiness and repartee.

The increase in membership this year was two hundred and sixty-two, as compared with three hundred and fifty-four last year. This decrease will not seem surprising when we contemplate the fact that, after the large number brought in last year, the field must be very limited, having been practically exhausted.

The change in the Constitution regarding business meetings has been found to work successfully, and does not demand so much time of the Society as when formerly one night each month was spent in the transaction of business alone.

With deep regret we chronicle the loss we have sustained by death in the persons of Messrs. E. R. C. Proctor, W. Fletcher, S. A. Marling, Jas. Patullo and F. J. Bagshaw.

The first-named gentleman, during his undergraduate course, twice occupied positions on the General Committee, first as Secretary of Committee in 1875, and as Recording Secretary in 1877, and when about to be called to the Bar, death interposed, and he was summoned before a higher tribunal.

The second held the position of Treasurer in 1873, and First Vice-President in 1875. He was distinguished as a student in the University, having carried off a Gold Medal and the Prince's prize. His untimely taking away caused deep regret.

The third mentioned was an honorary member of this Society and a Gold Medallist of the University, and always took a deep interest in the progress of his *alma mater*.

The two latter named, while preparing their work for the final Examination at the University, were summoned from our midst, and we deeply deplore their loss.

Your Committee would also draw attention to the fact that communication has been opened with the Harvard Union, a step which we hope will be productive of further mutual good feeling and better acquaintance with our position as the leading college of Canada.

Your Committee would suggest the propriety of forming a library of reference in this building, as the University library cannot be conveniently referred to while the Society is assembled in the Hall.

We understand that there are in the College library bound duplicate sets of magazines which we can have the use of, and if so, they would form the nucleus for such a reference library.

In conclusion, your Committee have confidence in stating that their effort has been to leave the Society in no worse condition than they found it, and they are willing to leave it to the members of the Society to say if they have not left it in a better. The Society escutcheon is untarnished and the roll of its victories unstained, and the Committee are willing to leave the verdict to be given for their incumbency of office in the hands of their fellow members.

G. F. CANE,

Secretary of Committee.

The Committee on Essays awarded the first prize to Mr. J. M. Clark for his essay on "Representation of Minorities," and the second prize to Mr. E. J. McIntyre, the author of the essay on "Ye Olden Times," Mr. Creelman forfeiting his right to the second prize by having taken it last year. The prizemen, being called on, briefly responded; Mr. Creelman saying that though he objected to the system of prizes *in toto*, yet comparatively he considered the Literary Society prizes as the most valuable open to competition in the College.

The reports read, the excitement of the evening began with the opening of the ballot for the election for President. The candidates were Rev. J. R. Teehy, B.A., and Mr. G. Acheson, B.A., of whose University lives we spoke in last issue. The election was mainly characterized by unusual quiet and regularity, by bitterness of feeling on the part of many, and by the largeness of the vote. More graduates voted for Mr. Teehy than ever voted at a Society election before. There were advantages on the side of both candidates. Mr. Acheson was fortunate—for election purposes—in having a large number of personal friends among the undergraduates. Mr. Teehy had a good Society record and a good professional career, and eloquence to recommend him, besides the main graduate support. But he had to combat the prejudice against his religion, which proved strong enough to defeat him, for the undergraduates of Toronto University are not as liberal-minded as they boast. The contest was fought bitterly to the end, the arriving and departing of carriages heard outside telling that every vote available was

being procured. The poll was not closed till long after midnight. Nearly an hour was required for the counting of the ballots. The result showed that the number of ballots cast was 485, being 181 more than ever cast before, with a majority of 37 in favor of Mr. Acheson.

The newly-elected President thanked the Society for the high and undeserved honour conferred upon him, and for not having considered youth and inexperience a sufficient bar against his election to the presidency. He asked the indulgence of the members of the Society during his term of office, and promised to do all in his power to promote their interests.

Mr. Teeffy followed with an admirable speech, which showed that he was sorry for his defeat, rather on behalf of his supporters, whom he heartily thanked, than on his own account. The gist of his remarks was that his object in life is work, and that it mattered not to him whether his work was to be done in the Hall of the University College Literary Society or in the class-rooms of St. Michael's College. He congratulated Mr. Acheson on his victory, and wished him and the Society every success during the next year, and every year of the Society's existence.

The elections for the subordinate offices were then proceeded with, the result of the ballot on the whole being as follows: President, Mr. G. Acheson, B.A.; First Vice-President, Mr. Faircloth; Second Vice-President, Mr. G. W. Holmes; Third Vice-President, Mr. Irwin; Recording Secretary, Mr. McIntyre; Treasurer, Mr. Bowes; Curator, Mr. Weld; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. McPherson; Secretary of Committees, Mr. L. P. Duff; Councillors, Messrs. Haggarty, Boswell, W. P. McKenzie, H. J. Hamilton and Kyles.

The gentlemen elected all briefly thanked the Society for their election, and promised to do their best while in office. Mr. McIntyre and Mr. Bowes were elected by acclamation. Several of the defeated candidates also spoke; in particular Mr. Lobb, who, desiring to speak his mind freely and unambiguously with regard to the presidential election, had great difficulty in getting a hearing.

When the result of the ballot for Corresponding Secretary was announced, the nominees of the Teeffy party for the offices of Secretary of Committees and Councillors, seeing that a straight party vote was being polled against them, while their own party was divided on the lower elections, resigned, and allowed their opponents to be elected without opposition.

Mr. J. B. Jackson proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring committee for the faithful discharge of its duties. This was carried unanimously, and was responded to by several of the retiring officers.

Mr. Kingsford, the retiring President, said that he hoped the Society was satisfied that its committee had performed its duty satisfactorily, and had assisted in advancing the Society to a higher stage of progress. He had been fortunate in having a harmonious committee to work with; and referred to those particular members on whom the burden of the work had mainly fallen. He concluded by saying that though no longer President, his interest in the proceedings of the Literary Society would last as long as he lived.

Messrs. Creelman (First Vice-President), McKay (Second Vice-President), McGillivray (Recording Secretary), and Blake (Corresponding Secretary), did not desire to make long speeches. They thanked the Society for its indulgence to them as officers, and wished it all success.

This ended the proceedings, and the meeting broke up about 5.30 a.m.

GOOD NIGHT!

[TRANSLATION FROM THE GERMAN OF KÖRNER.]

Good night!

For the tired we breathe this prayer.

Day is over, sinks the sun,

Busy hands their work have done:

Till again morn beameth fair,

Good night!

Rest thee well!

Let thy tired eyelids fall.

On the streets hath ceased the noises,

Save the watchman's lonely voice;

And the night to each doth call,

Rest thee well!

Happy dreams!

Dream thou of thy paradise.

He from whom love taketh bliss,

Let a happy dream be his:

Come thy loved one to thine eyes.

Happy dreams!

Good night!

Slumber until the day breaketh.

Slumber till the coming morrow,

Cometh with its care and sorrow.

Fear thou not, the Father waketh.

Good night!

J. B.

The following circular has been issued by the Committee of Arrangement of the Students' Union:

STUDENTS' UNION AND CO-OPERATION.

One of the chief objects for which this Union was formed was "to bring about a system of co-operation by which books, appliances, apparatus, etc., might be obtained at reduced rates direct from wholesale houses." Accordingly it fell to the Committee of Management for the Union to inquire thoroughly into the feasibility of a scheme, and report the results of their investigation.

It was found that owing to the amount of capital lying idle in the book-sellers' or furnishers' shelves, the accumulation of dead stock, the running expenses of a large establishment, etc., there was an immense disparity between the invoice prices of goods and their prices in the hands of the purchaser. This difference varies on books, apparatus, etc., from 33½ per cent. to 60 per cent. advance on invoice prices.

The object of this circular is to announce that the Committee of Management have made arrangement with Mr. E. A. Smith, of the City Pharmacy, 274 Yonge Street, Toronto, by which he binds himself to furnish to enrolled members of the Union, books, chemicals, surgical, mathematical and engineering apparatus and instruments, etc., at 10 per cent. advance on inspected invoice price.

He is enabled to make such a favorable offer from the following considerations:

1. The business will be conducted by order, so that idle capital and dead stock will both be avoided.

2. One-half of the price of the article must be paid *in advance*, the remaining half on receiving it.

3. From the extensive market thus assured.

4. On the principle of small profits and quick returns.

Any reduction in the cost of his supplies is always welcomed by the student or professional man, and by this arrangement he is bound to gain very material advantages.

To lose no time in getting the system on a running basis, orders are invited immediately. Lamp orders will be classified and remitted bi-monthly to wholesale houses in the United States and on the Continent, and filled as speedily as possible.

The fee for membership from now till October next will be 25 cents, and after that date \$1.00 per annum. This fee may be paid to any representative on the Committee of Management, or direct to the Treasurer of the Union, R. A. Porteous, Esq., 68 Church Street, Toronto.

Orders for books, instruments, etc., may be sent to or left with the Co-Operative Secretary, City Pharmacy, 274 Yonge Street, Toronto.

FRED. C. WADE.

March, 1882.

Co-Operative Secretary for the Union.

The attention of the Legal and Medical Professions is respectfully called to the advantages offered to members of the Union.

'Varsity Sport.

There is a proposition from the Kingston Cadets to meet the University Rugby Union Foot-ball Club at Peterboro', on the 18th of May.

Mr. E. F. Günther has been promoted from the rank of corporal to that of sergeant in "K. Co.," and sergeants' certificates have been granted to the following: Corporal A. Y. Scott, Corporal Fotheringham, Corporal McEachern, D. S. Skinner, Jno. Campbell, J. W. Mustard, and W. Aikenhead.

The second annual general meeting of the Gymnasium Association was held this afternoon in "Moss Hall," for the purpose of hearing reports for the previous, and electing officers for the ensuing year. The President, Mr. C. G. Campbell, occupied the chair. The minutes of the last general meeting having been read and approved, the Secretary, Mr. W. K. George, read a very satisfactory report for the year, showing that, although the committee hardly expected it, yet by unceasing labour they were enabled to raise sufficient funds for the support of the gymnasium this year. They had been very successful with their petition to the College Council, praying them to raise the fees from \$10 to \$11, the extra amount to be devoted to the support of the Gymnasium, for out of the 350 registered students the signatures of 299 were secured, only 7 refusing to sign. The petition met with the approval of the Council, but the Senate is yet to be heard from. Improvements were suggested which the committee could not undertake owing to scarcity of funds. The members enrolled during the academic year just ending were 182 ordinary, and 4 new life-members. The Treasurer, Mr. J. F. Brown, next read his report, showing a balance on hand of about \$36, and placing the further liabilities to the end of the present term at about \$30. Both reports having been adopted, the election of officers was then pro-

ceeded with, resulting as follows: Hon. President, Dr. Wilson; President, Mr. G. Gordon; Vice-President, Mr. A. H. Campbell; Secretary, Mr. J. F. Brown; Treasurer, Mr. A. Henderson. Committee: Third Year—Messrs. P. W. Gordon and W. B. Willoughby; Second Year—A. F. May and W. P. McKenzie; First Year—W. G. Bain and R. Baldwin. Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Grierson, "That a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Cuthbertson for the valuable instruction he so kindly gave the members of the association."—*Carried*. Mr. Cuthbertson replied appropriately, urging upon students the necessity of taking proper exercise regularly. The thanks of the Association having been tendered to the president and members of the retiring Committee, the meeting adjourned.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE. The Oxford-Cambridge boat race resulted in an easy victory for Oxford, on whom the betting was five to one at the start. Cambridge won the toss. Oxford started with 38 strokes to the minute, and their opponents with 39; the former continuing their long steady stroke all the way. The course was the old one, from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of four miles 440 yards by actual survey. The respective times were 20 minutes 12 seconds and 20 minutes 37 seconds, neither down to the old record of Cambridge in 1874. The following is a list of all the races with winners, &c., since 1829, when in the month of June the first inter-collegiate race was rowed:

Date.	Winner.	Distance.		Time	
		m.	y.	m.	s.
1829—June 10	Oxford	2	660	14	30
1836—June 17	Cambridge	5	825	36	00
1839—April 3	Cambridge	5	825	31	00
1840—April 15	Cambridge	5	825	29	30
1841—April 14	Cambridge	5	825	32	30
1842—June 11	Oxford	5	825	30	45
1845—March 15	Cambridge	4	300	23	30
1846—April 3	Cambridge	4	440	21	05
1849—March 29	Cambridge	4	300	22	00
1849—December 15	Oxford	4	300	Foul.	
1852—April 3	Oxford	4	300	21	36
1854—April 8	Oxford	4	300	25	29
1856—March 15	Cambridge	4	1640	25	50
1857—April 4	Oxford	4	300	22	35
1858—March 27	Cambridge	4	300	24	23
1859—April 15	Oxford	4	300	24	40
1860—March 31	Cambridge	4	300	26	05
1861—March 23	Oxford	4	300	23	30
1862—April 12	Oxford	4	300	24	41
1863—March 28	Oxford	4	1640	23	06
1864—March 19	Oxford	4	300	21	40
1865—April 8	Oxford	4	300	21	24
1866—March 24	Oxford	4	300	25	35
1867—April 13	Oxford	4	300	22	40
1868—April 4	Oxford	4	300	20	56
1869—March 19	Oxford	4	300	20	05
1870—April 6	Cambridge	4	300	22	04
1871—April 1	Cambridge	4	300	23	05
1872—March 23	Cambridge	4	300	21	15
1873—March 28	Cambridge	4	300	22	35
1874—March 29	Cambridge	4	300	19	35
1875—March 26	Oxford	4	300	22	02
1876—April 8	Cambridge	4	300	20	20
1877—March 21	Dead heat	4	300	24	04
1878—April 13	Oxford	4	440	22	15
1879—April 5	Cambridge	4	440	21	18
1880—March 22	Oxford	4	440	21	23
1881—April 8	Oxford	4	440	21	52
1882—April 1	Oxford	4	400	20	12

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

DEAR SIR,—The editor of the *Canada Presbyterian* has them again. Not content with vilifying and misrepresenting the students last fall, he now throws in an editorial on the "Late Elections at University College," in which he takes no notice of the elections themselves, but proceeds to throw dirt at the students.

I entirely agree with him in his disapproval of drunken orgies, but I object to the publicity which he gives to the actions of a few unimportant undergraduates, labelling their insanities as drunken orgies.

There are men who, having smoked a cheap cigar and smelled a soda-water cork, are badly intoxicated, and they let everybody know it. Thereupon the *Globe* and the *Canada Presbyterian* scatter the news broadcast over the land that drunken orgies are being held nightly, in the Residence and on the streets, by the students.

The gist of the editor's penultimate sentence (it takes up nine lines of picn) is, that in the elections we behold on the one hand a glorious party of purity, and on the other, "Sons of Belial, clothed with infamy and wine." What a little minded man he must be! How excessively charitable he is in what he writes! What can one say to that sentence? The editor is unacquainted with the individuals concerned in the contest, and he is saturated with venom and uncharitableness. What more can be said?

Although the tone of the whole article is one of ill-nature and misrepresentation, still the article is sent out to do its work—to give a false opinion of life at University College, and to dispose sober-minded men to go to Queen's College, which must be the editor's favorite since it is a sectarian college. By the by, that reminds me that this same editor kept a studied silence regarding the action of Queen's College students before the Christmas holidays. There was no holding up of the hands in righteous horror; no wholesale misrepresentations.

In conclusion, let us request this gentleman to pour the gall of his pen into the channels of truth and honesty, and not to misdirect it as he has done in his few articles on University College.

Yours truly,

E.

NOTICE.

The 'Varsity is published every Saturday during the Academic Year, October to May inclusive.

The Annual Subscription, including postage, is \$1.50, in advance, and may be forwarded to Mr. A. F. LOBB, University College, Toronto, to whom applications respecting Advertisements should likewise be made.

Copies of the 'Varsity may be obtained every Saturday of Mr. WILKINSON corner of Adelaide and Toronto Streets.

All communications should be addressed to THE EDITOR, University College, Toronto.

Rejected Communications will not be returned, to which rule no exception can be made. The name of the WRITER must always accompany a Communication.

A NEW PAPER

The Canadian Cricket Field

A WEEKLY RECORD AND REVIEW OF CANADIAN CRICKET.

This paper will be conducted entirely by amateurs, and bears no semblance to a financial project. The undertaking is deemed opportune for many obvious reasons, of which the subjoined is chosen as appealing most directly to the lovers of the game, to whom this prospectus more especially appeals.

Interest in Cricket has grown so much of late in Canada, and the game has itself become so widely popular, that the time has arrived when a journal devoted exclusively to the interest and furtherance of the game will be both useful and agreeable. SIMILAR ORGANS HAVE BEEN PRODUCED BY LIKE NECESSITY IN OTHER COUNTRIES, AND THEY HAVE EVERYWHERE PROVED BENEFICIAL TO THE GAME.

The Canadian Cricket Field will correspond with the character above indicated, according as the lovers of the game will give their co-operation and support.

The Canadian Cricket Field will be published every Wednesday during the season, except that there will be only two issues in May and two in September. It will contain full reports of all matches of any importance played during the previous week in Canada, a statement of all fixtures, any points of interest that may arise at club meetings, &c., &c. A small portion of its space will be devoted to the game in England and the States, in which two countries good correspondents have been secured. Many "old cricketers" have promised their assistance, so that good suggestions may be looked for from men of experience. Such a paper will have the effect of systematizing Canadian Cricket. The final numbers will contain the averages and comparative records of the various clubs, and will make a good substitute for an annual.

Annual Subscription, \$1.50, to be mailed to

THE CANADIAN CRICKET FIELD,

P.O. Box 347, Toronto.

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